THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PERSONAL.

DECEMBER 23.—LADY IN BLEECKER STREET CAR that dropped candy. Gentleman on rear platform, that bowed, would like to make New Year's call. Please address CHARLES LIVINGSTON, box 108 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY H. BECKER & CO., 23 South William street, of the whereabouts of Mr. Leon Czaykowski, a native of Poland, who after his return from California some time in 1863, resided at Korn's Hotel, 80 East Broadway, near Market street, and was afterwards engaged in the distillery of Mr. Kosinski, Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—DESPATCH RECEIVED; MAY BE A LITTLE later.
FRANK.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WILL KITTY WILSON PLEASE SEND HER ADdress to Harry W., through the Personals, as he has returned to the city?

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TWO ITALIAN BOYS, BOTH brothers; one aged 15 and the other eight; the first named Joseph and second named Benard Traficante; Joseph plays a harp with a large piece of tin on the body of it, and the other one a smaller gilt harp. The above reward and all expenses will be paid on giving information in respect to them to their father, NICOLA TRAFICANTE, 821 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

ALL WISHING THE FINEST AND THE PUREST CONfectioneries should call at L. EBERT'S. French mixed, 40 cents. Also a great variety of Fancy Boxes. No. 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

CARD.—IT IS WITH THE MOST HEARTFELT GRATItude that I hereby acknowledge, for myself and in behalf of my family, the favor and generosity extended to me by Mr. Francesco Canessa, of 124 Broadway, who, prompted only by the most virtuous impulses of his generous heart, has fully, and without any other remuneration but my gratitude, granted me the pardon of a certain grave offence which I have lately inflicted upon his person in a moment of uncontrolled passion.
GIOVANNI GUERINO.
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 731—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
64, 22, 29, 47, 51, 58, 78, 34, 66, 15.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 610—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
8, 35, 15, 27, 41, 61, 58, 6, 19, 62, 16, 52.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 707—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
6, 15, 3, 30, 14, 77, 53, 52, 19, 50, 8, 32.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 708—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
5, 1, 24, 37, 8, 51, 65, 43, 41, 26, 59, 39.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
266 Broadway, 159 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 22, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the first day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from October 6, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January proximo warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election of Trustees of the Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the society's office, No. 23 Union square, New York, on Tuesday, 3d January, A. D. 1871, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
AARON C. ALLEN, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

IMPORTED CIGARS OF GREAT DELICACY OF FLAvor and aroma; new crop; holiday importation; low prices for ten days. F. A. FORD, 95 Duane street, three doors west of Broadway.

ROBERTS' FREE CLUB AND PUBLIC WINE ROOMS—A social resort for gentlemen, at 1,164 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen parties. Newspapers of the day.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 249 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32; halves, $16; quarters, $8. Kentucky, from $1 to $10. Send for circulars. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ONLY PLACE IN NEW York to get Marrons Glaces is at P. ARNAUD'S, 815 and 915 Broadway, near Twenty-first street; also a large variety of imported fruits. All orders promptly attended to.

THE FINEST STALL OF MEATS IN THE CITY CAN be seen at S. SAYLES', 62, 63 and 63½ Jefferson Market.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,261 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A NEW AND VERY FAST steam Yacht, in complete order, 22 feet long, 4 feet 8 inches beam, draft 18 inches, cylinder 3x5 inches. Address J. WICKHAM, box 629 Post office.

WANTED—A JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, ABOUT 28X 11.6; not to cost more than $200. Address FULTON, box 106 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—SECOND HAND BAR, BACK BAR, BASE burning Stove, Gas Fixtures and other Saloon Furniture; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address for three days T. A. LEWIS, 41 Pine street.

WANTED—SIX 36-INCH COTTON CARDS, WITH workers and strippers, in good order. Address J. W., box 631 Post office.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A FINE LOT OF SINGING CANARIES AND Fancy Cages, cheaper than any other place in the city, at 407 Canal street.
DAVID VENTEN.

A LARGE AND SMALL DOG FOR SALE.—A BEAUtiful young Siberian Bloodhound; good watcher; weighs 140 lbs.; also a perfect black and tan Dog; 1 year; weighs 3 lbs. Can be seen at shoe store 354½ Fourth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER,
55 Chatham street, New York,
the well known importers of birds and animals, are receiving, every week, per ocean steamers, fresh supplies of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to sell them at wholesale and retail lower than any other house in the city.

BIRDS.—JUST ARRIVED, 5,000 CANARY BIRDS, from Germany; all kinds of soft bill Birds; a great variety of Shells and Shell Boxes, Fishes, &c. Best Mocking Birds' Food, at F. MORIS' 45 Chatham street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FLORIDA.—INTENDING TO SPEND THE WINTER IN that State I would like to correspond with a gentleman going in that direction with a view of making the trip together. References exchanged. Address G. GRONNELL, care of George Walgrove, 88 Nassau street.

SPLENDID PEACOCKS AND HENS AND OTHER Fowls and Animals at low prices. For sale by J. BLOOMBERG, Nos. 374 and 375 Washington Market and Fulton street.

200 CANARY SINGING BIRDS—JUST IMPORTED from the Hartz Mountains, to be sold at auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the HORSE LINE, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial on
EVERY HORSE SOLD UNDER warranty.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
IN THE MART FOR SHOWING Horses on sale.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
SUPERIOR STABLING for Horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
THE CELEBRATED, WELL KNOWN and fast black trotting Pony BLACK WALNUT, 14½ high, 7 years old; trotted at Cambridge, Mass., last season in 2:32; CAN BEAT 2:40 TO-DAY, and is as fine, handy and game a driver as can be found; is gentle for a lady to drive, and is warranted sound and kind. Also Road Wagon, Harness, Clothing, &c., the property of the late JAMES R. AGNEW, of Astoria, Long Island.
SUPERIOR, ELEGANT AND FAST coal BLACK trotting Gelding, about 15½ high, 7 years old, sired by ABDALLAH CHIEF, dam the well known Gypsy Queen; very free, pleasant driver; has trotted better than 2:30, and can PULL A ROAD WAGON better than 2:40 any day; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady; no tricks or faults; is well known on the road as the "Mills Horse," and is warranted sound and kind. Also side spring Road Wagon, made by Ivers; Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.
LARGE NUMBER OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
ONE LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON, made by Seaman, new.
ONE ELEGANT HALF SEAT ROAD WAGON, made by JAMES FLYNN, new, and warranted for a year.
ONE FINE HALF SEAT ROAD WAGON, made by Benson Bros.
FIVE OTHER ROAD WAGONS, best makers.
SIX TOP ROAD WAGONS, all styles, best builders.
LARGE INVOICE OF BUFFALO and Wolf Robes.
NEW AND SECOND HAND HARNESS, HORSE Clothing, Lap Robes, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
FINE BAY PONY, 14½ HIGH, 8 YEARS old, warranted kind in all harness; very stylish, free driver, CAN TROT IN 3½, easy, and that all day; elegant under saddle; afraid of nothing, has been used by a LITTLE girl the past two years; also Wagon, Harness, Blankets, &c.
SEVEN TOP AND NO TOP DEPOT, Express and Business Wagons.
ONE CLOSE COACH, in good order.
BROWN MARE, 16 high, 8 years old; warranted kind and true in all harness; good driver; great worker.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—58 LIBERTY STREET.—Astounding reductions. All our stock of fine Top Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c., at less than cost. To pay advance and storage they must be cleared out. Also Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Also the largest and cheapest assortment of Kersey and other Blankets in the city. Heavy Polar Robes, cost $14 to make, for $9; heavy all wool Blankets, cost $7, for $5 per pair; heavy fawn Blankets, cost $4, for $2 25. All goods warranted as represented.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

A.—IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING A. holidays we have prepared an assortment of Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences and other seasonable Vehicles, which has never been equalled in New York. All who intend purchasing would do well to inspect this elegant stock, as we can offer superior inducements, not only in quality and variety, but also in price.
BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
near Third avenue.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week.
HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUPE FOR SALE—COST $1,400; WILL be sold for $600. Apply to Dr. J. C. ABRAMS, 379 Sixth avenue.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES; BELLS IN GREAT variety; 500 Blankets, Sleigh and Wagon Robes. At summer prices at the corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

ANIMAL ROBES—BUFFALO, BEAR, BEAVER, WOLF, Fox, Lynx, &c.; the largest assortment in this city, at great bargains; we are selling Horse Blankets and Harness cheaper than ever. Fine English Kersey Horse Suits in great variety.
F. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—FOUR ROBES FOR SALE; ONE WHITE BEAR, one Siberian Fox, two Wolf; used but two or three times. To be disposed of reasonably to close an estate, at BALDWIN'S, corner of Broadway and Tenth street.

A SIX PASSENGER SLEIGH AT A BARGAIN.
BALDWIN'S, corner of Broadway and Tenth street.

A COACH FOR SALE.—ALL IN GOOD ORDER AND sound. Apply at Washington Stables, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty sixth street.

A.—500 SLEIGHS, AT ALL PRICES; 800 STRAPS OF Bells, from 75c. up; 2,500 Lap and Fur Robes; 10,000 Blankets, from $1 50 up; also Coaches, Phaetons, Cabriolets, Rockaways, top and open Wagons, Depot, Jagger and Express Wagons; new and second hand single and double Harness, 50 per cent below any house in New York. Call and get our prices.
JAMES JENKINS,
1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A FIRST RATE GRAY CART HORSE FOR SALE cheap, for want of use; is a good worker; or would be loaned for the winter months for his keep. Apply at 303 East Thirty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—LARGEST ASSORTment new and second hand Carriages and Sleighs in this city; now offering at greatly reduced prices; Coupe Rockaways in great variety.

A.—SLEIGHS, ROBES, HARNESS, BELLS, BLANkets, &c., for sale low; over 500 Sleighs of all styles, both second hand and new, from $30 up; 300 Straps of Bells, from $1 50 up; Robes, $5 up; Blankets, $2 up; also second hand Carriages, by best city makers, for sale low.
W. H. GRAY, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT COACH HORSES, 16 HANDS high, color black; very fine, stylish drivers. Can be seen for two days at Fleetwood Park Stables, 165 West Fortieth st.

A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, SIX years old, warranted sound and kind; price $250; also a Dusenbury top Wagon; will be sold very cheap. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS; 1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter sleigh bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—CLARENCES, Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupe Rockaways and all seasonable Carriages at reduced prices. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND.—THREE CLARENCES in prime order; Buggies, open Wagons, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

COUPE FROM PARIS FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STAble 115 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

COUPE HORSE, TOP BUGGY WAGON, CHEAP, 8 years old, sound and kind; city made Wagon and Harness nearly new.
W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH GOAT. GIVES ABOUT a quart. Apply at Washington Stables, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY EXTRA GOOD BIG HORSE; IS 16¾ hands high; weight 1,500 pounds. No one need apply unless they want a good one. Stable 217 East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, FROM 15 TO 16 HANDS high, young and sound; also Express Wagon and Harness; must be sold, owner going to Europe. Apply at 139 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH, PONY BUILT Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high; all warranted sound and kind; will be sold cheap; no work. 136 Perry street, rear.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME SLEIGH, WITH Pole and Shafts, at 38 Rose street, corner of Duane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPAN OF GRAY COACH or Truck Horses, 5 to 6 years old, 15½ hands, good travellers and perfectly sound and kind. To be seen at MERCHANT'S stables, 85 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO HORSES, WITH EXpress Wagons and Harness. Would trade for one Horse, Truck and Gig.
W. A. TYLER, 18 West street.

HOLIDAY CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT LANdaus, Clarences, Landaulettes, Coupes, Rockaways, at greatly reduced prices. DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 and 630 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock prompt, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, one Bay Horse, 16 hands high; one very fast black pacing Mare, one Sorrel Pony; also one bay Ethan Allen Horse, 10 Top Wagons, two large platform Express Wagons, 11 Express and Grocery Wagons, three Cabriolets, 10 Pony Phaetons, 20 Rockaways, 300 Sleighs, 30 barrels Bells, all grades; 300 sets Harness of all grades; also Robes, Blankets, Whips, Halters, &c.
JAMES JENKINS.

KIMBALL'S PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
A fine assortment for sale by
S. E. BATES, 1,505 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—400, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, SHIFTING seat, Pony, six seat, Albany Sleighs, Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, at greatly reduced prices; 500 straps Bells, $1 to $30 each. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MY CELEbrated make, for road and pleasure driving, including my renowned Dexter Speed Cutter. Also a nice stock of second hand and out of town make, at low prices. R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs.
WITTY, 638 Broadway.

$225.—FOR SALE—A SMALL DOUBLE SLEIGH, with Pole and Shafts, suitable for one or two horses; is nearly new; built by Saunders. Can be seen at private stable, No. 7 West Ninth street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR sale at very low prices; please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY,
300 Broadway.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—WELL established; great business thoroughfare; chance to make money; must be sold immediately. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE—CHEAP. APPLY at 157 Eighth avenue.

A FINE ENGLISH ALE HOUSE FOR SALE—CHEAP. Country Hotels. Also Oyster Saloons, Lunch Rooms, Restaurants, Billiard Saloons, cheap Groceries, Dry Goods Stores, Stove Stores, Liquor Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Meat Markets, Wood Yards; Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A DINING SALOON FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY fitted up, at 45 Walker street, between Broadway and Church street; terms low; good reasons given for selling. Apply immediately.

A FULTON STREET CLOTHING STORE AND FIXtures for sale, doing a successful business and having an unexpired lease of 2½ years. The owner, having an extensive outside business to attend to, cannot give the store proper attention. Address CLOTHIER, Herald office.

BEER PUMP.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A THREE-PULL Pump, in good working order, at LEACH'S Foundry, 269 Water street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUnity for a man to get half or the whole of a fine corner Drug Store at a decided bargain; owner has other business. Apply to ASHBY, 321 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out.
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND FIXTURES of the Grocery and Liquor Store 345 Greenwich street, New York.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOM AND BAR, 406 Eighth avenue; four new Tables, Phelan & Collender, makers; will be sold cheap as parties are retiring from business. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RETAIL HAT and Fur Establishments on Broadway, being centrally located in the most fashionable part of the city; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Agents need not apply. Address X. Y. Z., box 218 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING other business to attend to, a fine Photograph Gallery; all new and in best of order. If bought at once the owner will sell for less than half its original cost, or will sell the Lease and Place. The rooms occupied are all on the second floor, have 12 windows in front, 8 on side, 6 in the rear, and is situated on the best part of Broadway. Address, with real name, M. M. M., box 132 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH Apartments to live in; Stock, Fixtures; one month rent paid; owner is going to Havana. 445 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE PATRICK SAFE, cheap, at No. 3 New Bowery, third floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND Lunch Counter cheap, in a good location, or will exchange for Liquors, Cigars, or other Merchandise. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD ESTablished Seed Store. Apply at 201 Fulton street.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THE FIVE YEARS' LEASE and Furniture of a first class Hotel, well located; handsomely furnished; good running order; 80 rooms; terms easy. Address, with real name, W. W., box 613 Post office.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A FIRST class down town Bar and Chop House for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 69 Gold street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 651 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale one of the best located corner Drug Stores on Sixth avenue, with a long lease.

SHELVING, COUNTERS AND OFFICE FIXTURES FOR sale. Apply at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Broadway, corner Grand street.

WHOLESALE FISH, PROVISION AND PRODUCE Market for sale—is well established, having been successfully carried on for 12 years in the same store, which is in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address S. R., Herald office.

$200.—FOR SALE, A VERY FINE MEGALESCOPE, of Venetian make, in perfect order, with 20 large views of Venice, &c., for cash. C. A. STEVENS & CO., jewellers, No. 40 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

$2,000.—RICH AND RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR energetic party of moderate means, nice stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Lease, (2½ years) Fixtures and cosey furnished House "all to yourself," and all new. Reason for selling business contract out of the city; will be sold whole or in part. No agents. Apply quick or you will lose it, a 200½ East Twenty-eighth street, from 9 till 5 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will give her closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

BIBLE QUESTION.—OSCAR HUGO PREACHES TOmorrow morning in Thirty-seventh street (between Second and Third avenues) Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Burch pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth street.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. McVicar will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AVENUE AND Tenth street.—The last of the free services that have been held during the past year and a half upon Sunday evenings in this church, will be held upon Sunday evening next (Christmas Day), beginning at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the building fund of Emmanuel church, on Fifty-seventh street. (Rev. George E. Thrall and Rev. Mason Gallagher.)

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT ST. LUKE'S METHODIST Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST FORTY-SECOND street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rev. Fred Evans, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the Sabbath school anniversary concert will take place, when interesting addresses will be made and several pieces will be sung by the school, assisted by the choir.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., pastor. Services appropriate to the season, Sunday, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D. (PASTOR ELECT), WILL preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, every Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN PLYMOUTH Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 10½ A. M., on "Christmas," and at 7½ P. M. Subject:—"How Shall Protestants Sustain Their Religious Freedom?"

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL PREACH IN the Broadway Tabernacle church on Sabbath evening, December 25, at 7:30. Seats always free at the evening service.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach a Christmas sermon, Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7½. All invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—SERVICES ON CHRISTMAS Day.—Sunrise service, morning prayer and litany, at 7½; communion service, with sermon, at 11. Sunday school festival service at 4 P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE.—BY REQUEST THE Rev. J. C. Ayer will repeat his lecture on "The Lord as a Physician" on Sunday evening, December 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner Clark street and Monroe place, Brooklyn. Morning services at 11 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT THE HOME Chapel, 29 East Twenty-ninth street, to-morrow (Christmas Day), at 10½ A. M. The children will sing. All are invited. Seats free.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Youths' Missionary Society of Allen street Presbyterian church will be held in the church, Allen street, near Grand, on Sabbath evening, December 25, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting reports, addresses by Rev. Dr. Hastings and the pastor, W. W. Newell, D. D., and singing by the children. All are cordially invited.

53D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Preaching Sunday by pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Baptism evening.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GONYEHUANN (formerly with Professor Boisserman, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial Human Eye, 851 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

DENTISTRY

LAUGHING GAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH. $1 for the first tooth, 50c. each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 32 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of University place.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum,
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870 ..... $2,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870 ..... 2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities $193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on and after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums, to applicants, without bonus. First and second mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL EState. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1871.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion. No. 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Broadway, corner Forty-second street.—NEW YORK, December 24, 1870.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on Monday, January 9, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of December 24, 1870, to the morning of January 10, 1871.
WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on or after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State, guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
Thirtieth dividend.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1871.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SECOND MORTGAGES ON New York city Property. State particulars by addressing MORTGAGES, Herald office.

$4,000—$5,000, $6,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED or Unimproved New York City Property; no bonus. Address EXECUTOR, box 113 Herald office.

$14,500.—FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN Newark, N. J., two years to run, for sale. Call at 392 Third avenue, paint store, from 9 to 12.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON SECOND MORTGAGES, ranging from $2,000 to $10,000, on city Property. Send applications to (with terms) RANDOLPH, G., room 8, 231 Broadway.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR LOAN ON DIAMONDS, Watches or articles of value. 571 Broadway.
JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 5, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol bien.

AT 735.—THE UTMOST VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Pearls, loose or set; Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Valuables, &c., &c. Same loaned to any amount.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
518 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS. ADDRESS BOX 2,633 Post office, New York.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds, Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale.
A. C. HERTS.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Plans furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue.
E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ERICSSON SEVEN HORSE caloric Engine, in running order. Can be seen at 479 Broadway.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Yards, Ships, Steamers, Masons, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

MACHINERY.—ONE LARGE SCREW PRESS; ALSO one Drop Press, all in good condition. Apply corner of Washington and Fourth streets, Hoboken, in the paint store.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, several Paint Mills, "Wothing," "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

WINES AND LIQUORS, &C.
Sherwood Whiskey, $3 the gallon.
Bohn Whiskey, $2 50 the gallon.
Pure Corn Whiskey, $1 50 the gallon.
Port Wine, from $1 to $4 the gallon.
At
F. STAPPER'S,
519 West Forty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Roussau ..... Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ..... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster ..... Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson ..... Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green ..... December 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman ..... January 4, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 21.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,
Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage ..... $80, United States currency.
Steerage ..... 30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor
RUSSIA..Wedn'day, Dec. 28 | CALABRIA.Thur'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA.Thur'day, Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA.Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 4 | SIBERIA (via Halifax)
SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5 | Thursday, Jan. 19
ALGERIA..Wed'day, Jan. 11 | CUBA, wednesday, Jan. 25
ALEPPO, Thursday, Jan. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin ..... $130, gold | Second Cabin ..... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin ..... $80, gold | Steerage ..... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
To London ..... 80 | To London 35
To Halifax, N. S. ..... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA......Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA.........Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA...Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN.......Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA......Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA....Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA.........Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA.......Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN.......Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA....Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA....Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatamela.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 18th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delaney,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Thursday, December 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips ..... Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips ..... Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken ..... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 33 North river, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 83 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, or other steamer will, if possible, be despatched to Bermuda on Thursday, December 29.
WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau) ..... Dec. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ..... Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) ..... Jan 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—CARRYing the United States Mail—Touching at Key West.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship MERCEDITA, will follow and sail on Tuesday, December 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

VIRGINIA LINE.—STEAMSHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain Roberts, will leave pier 21 North river for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, at 3 P. M. this day.

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EVENING NEWSPAPER
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TWO CENTS.
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.
TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and
Bohemian Glasswares
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS—PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES and Juveniles; a choice assortment in velvet ivory, pearl and morocco at the old stand.
T. W. STRONG,
late Edward Dunegan & Bro., 599 Broadway.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.
Among all the good gift books for old and young, what is there better than "Æsop's Fables?" People's Pictorial Edition, only $1. For one of the best poems get Pope's "Essay on Man," with notes and illustrations, very fine, $1; cheap edition, 50c. A most useful book is "How to Write, Talk, Behave and Do Business," $2 25. A very entertaining and instructive work is "New Physiognomy," with 1,000 illustrations, which teaches one how to read character by the features; $5, $8 or $10, according to style of binding. A good book for young men who wish to become public speakers is "Oratory, Sacred and Secular," with a Chairman's Guide, &c., $1 50. All young men and women will be delighted with "Wedlock; or, The Right Relations of the Sexes," $1 50 or $2; and with "Life at Home," in which the duties of husbands, wives, brothers and sisters are clearly indicated, $1 50 or $2. Clergymen need the "Emphatic Diaglott," the New Testament, in Greek and English, $4 or $5, and "Man in Genesis and in Geology," $1. So here is something for old and young, rich and poor, and the books will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERNS AND PICTURES.—The most sensible present. They amuse both young and old. Prices, $1 to $8. Magic Tops, with new Kaleidoscope Changing Views, $1 50. Toys and Games of every description. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Call and examine. Open at night.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
WILSON'S
Old Stand.
Great variety of
Novelties,
Very cheap.
73 Bowery.
Magicians' Boxes, &c.

DRY GOODS.

A.—A.—A.—
TOYS, TOYS.
A very large
And very fine assortment of
French and German, English and American Toys,
Selling at very low prices at
R. H. STAVELEY'S,
870 Broadway, east side, near Eighteenth street.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
M. HARRIS, of No. 7 Brevoort place, has pleasure in announcing his determination to close at once his rich stock of Paris-made Dresses, Velvet Cloaks and Millinery at prices one half the cost of importation. His customers and strangers are respectfully solicited to pay a visit of inspection.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT of Chancery in England, made in a cause wherein "Francis Smith is plaintiff and Mary Bethair Bennet, widow, is defendant," whereby an inquiry is directed what child or children Thomas Moore, the son of the testator, Isaac Moore, late of No. 1 Providence place, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, in England, gentleman, deceased, had by his first wife, Catherine Moore, in the said testator's will named, and when such children respectively were born, and whether any and which of them are dead, and when they respectively died, and who is or are their respective personal representatives or representative. All persons claiming to be children or the personal representatives of children of the said testator's son, Thomas Moore, by his first wife, Catherine Moore (late Alexander), are by their solicitors, on or before the 20th day of April, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 1st day of May, 1871, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1870.
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
THOMAS SMITH, 15 Furnival's Inn, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—SUITS OF Rooms on third floor, with or without private table; also square Room; references. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD Board, fire and gas, gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at $12 to $15 per week. 98 Greenwich avenue, near West Twelfth street.

1 BLOCK SOUTH CHATHAM SQUARE—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per night, $2 and $1 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also large Room for two gentlemen, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street; references required.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—An entire floor of Rooms to let, suitable for single gentlemen, with breakfast if required; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, suitable for families and single persons. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 UP.—ROOMS, FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with first rate table; fire, gas, bath, &c; central and convenient; references. 230 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, from $7 to $8 per week.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Large Room, also a single Room, with Board; house and accommodations first class. 44 West Twelfth st.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegant Rooms to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class, and unusually desirable. References.

22 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue—A desirable Room on second story, with or without Board, to one or two gentlemen; also single Rooms.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDsome Second Floor to rent, with Board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

30 VARICK, NEAR BEACH STREET.—GENTLEMEN, also gentleman and wife, can be furnished with Board; terms moderate.

38 EAST EIGHTH STREET, ST. MARK'S PLACE.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, Parlor Floor, and Bedrooms on second and third floors, with or without Board; reference given and required.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A SELECT FAMILY will rent a couple of Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class table. References.

44 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD, WITH Suit of Rooms on first or second floor; house newly and elegantly furnished and all appointments; references, &c.; strictly first class.

45 JANE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON STREET and Eighth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with good Board; terms very moderate; location central and convenient.

57 NINTH STREET, SIXTH HOUSE WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant, large well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Room. References.

60 PERRY STREET.—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, nicely furnished Room, with Board; excellent locality and convenient to all west side cars.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Rooms to let, with or without Board. Table first class and well supplied.

66 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Parlor and two Bedrooms, elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen, with or without Board; rooms good size; no other boarders taken.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET—A FRONT ROOM AND Hall Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife and single gentleman or three single gentlemen. Location first class.

109 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth, Williamsburg.—Persons looking for good Board and finely furnished Rooms can be accommodated at the above place. References exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor, with or without private table; board first class. Also a Hall Room for a gentleman.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING ALONE, will let a neatly furnished Parlor and Bedroom to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; no other boarders; terms moderate.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in a private family, where every home comfort can be had. Nicely furnished Rooms, single and connecting.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD and Rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $8 per week. Also for Catholic lady to room with another.

266 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-FIRST street.—Very desirable furnished Rooms, front Parlor and two Bedrooms, with bathroom, on second floor; private table and servant at call.

697 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping or single gentlemen, with Board, from $6 to $10 per week. Apply at room No. 4.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A ROOM TO A gentleman and wife, with Board for one or both parties. Address SELECT, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEASant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TWO OR THREE FURnished Rooms, in private family, with or without Board. Address W. E. W., box 108 Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BREAKfast, is wanted by a highly educated American gentleman in part exchange for lessons in the English language. Address LANGUAGE, box 199 Herald office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD. Reception Room and Chamber in brown stone English basement 49 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street; good location; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

ROOMS, FOR FAMILIES, AT ASHLAND HOUSE, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street, with Board. Table d'hote or a la carte.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A NICELY FURnished hall Bedroom, with hot and cold water, with breakfast; terms moderate; location between Eighth and Twenty-third streets and Second and Ninth avenues. Address C., box 2,240, Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO SMALL CHILdren and nurse, want a Second Floor, with Board, fire and gas, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Seventh avenues; state price with and without private table. Address J. D., Uptown Advertisement Office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE at one of the stations on New Jersey Central Railroad, this side of Elizabeth. Address, with particulars and terms, C. R., box 123 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Address W. M. B., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX ADULTS; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; will require parlor and four bedrooms; price $150 per week. Address box 3,597 Post office.

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURNISHed Room, and good Board for wife and child, two years old, with Breakfast for gentleman; including gas and fire, not to exceed $15 per week; humbugs need not apply. Address P. P., station D.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor, with or without Board, suitable for a doctor's office (sofa bed, &c., wanted), between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Second avenues. Permanent if suited. Address, with particulars, Dr. HOWE, 48 East Thirty-first street.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—A.—STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, OPposite Stewart's up-town store.—Good Board, and Rooms from $1 upwards. Upper story Rooms at a low rent, if taken weekly.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; lodging, 50c.; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8; restaurant, bar, &c.

OBSERVATORY HOTEL,
Corner of Ninetieth street and Fifth avenue,
JOSEPH COBURN, Proprietor.
Open on Saturday evening, December 24.

ST. HONORE, CORNER FORTIETH STREET AND Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen; one Suit of Rooms on first floor, with or without Board; French, Spanish and German spoken.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—ON FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn; an excellent stand for a dry goods store or any business. Address FULTON STREET, box 183 Herald office.

A PRINTED DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BUSINESS PROperty to let distributed gratuitously daily or mailed to your address upon receipt of stamp.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

BEAUTIFUL STORE, 25X60, AND CELLAR TO LET—At 55 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FINE BUILDING (100x100)—WITH ENGINE AND Boilers, corner Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue.
GOODKIND.

FLOORS 108x70 WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city, 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOURTH AVENUE.—ROOSEVELT HALL TO LET; room 51x30; also Store and two finished Basements in same building, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Apply on the premises.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, A few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, 90 and 92 White street.

TO LET—AT VERY LOW RENT, ONE OR TWO LARGE, well lighted Lofts, suitable for any light manufacturing business, with use of Steam or without. Apply on the premises, 93 and 95 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT HOUSE AND STORE, SUITable for any fancy business, No. 667 Sixth avenue. Inquire of J. V. BEAURON, 116 William street, or at the corner store, Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

5TH AVENUE (DOUBLE FRONT), NEAR TWENTYthird street.—To lease, for alterations, for stores and apartments.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED BROWN STONE Houses for the winter or longer, with immediate possession, can be obtained from WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE to let—Gas and water and newly painted; immediate possession. No. 28 Perry street.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT House 141 East Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place; in good order; rent moderate. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 232 East Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, to a respectable colored family. Inquire at No. 11 Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—FOR $4 PER WEEK, at No. 1 East Fourth street, corner of Broadway, one block from the Grand Central Hotel. Call in the tailor shop.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, IN FIRST CLASS HOUSE, a neatly furnished second Floor; furniture for sale. Apply to JOHN ROSS, 58 Eighth avenue.

$7 WEEKLY.—FIRST FLOOR SITTING ROOM AND Bedroom connecting, furnished for housekeeping; closet on floor; water in rooms; stationary tubs and every convenience. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath, stationary tubs and every convenience; fine location. 222 West Fifty-second street.

11 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTItute.—Furnished Rooms to let. Apply for one week.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with everything necessary for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

461 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVenth and Twenty-eighth streets.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished, for housekeeping or business; house small and private; terms reasonable. Ring the bell.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A small family; immediate possession. 222 West Thirteenth street. Rent, $30 per month.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS TO LET—NO. 345 East Forty-ninth street, with all its improvements. Inquire at No. 797 Second avenue, second floor. Mrs. BROWN.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward; new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c.; a Store and Part of a House, 508 Canal street; Part of a House in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR COMplete Suits of Rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY AND BUSIness of a staple article in universal use and on which there is a large profit, for sale; value $5,000. A careful examination invited. Address S., Herald office.

A PARTY IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WISHES a smart, energetic business man as partner; will sell interest low and make payments easy. No agents. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ENERGETIC, box 102 Herald office.

A COMMISSION HOUSE, WISHING TO EXTEND ITS business, is desirous of securing the sale of some article or goods of ready sale. The stand is well located, and parties wishing to place an agency with a responsible house will please address COMMISSION, box 3,920 Post office.

A RELIABLE MAN, WITH $6,000 CASH, CANNOT make a better investment, together with his services, than to join an experienced man in an established dining room now dining 600 to 700 daily.
REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

ALL O. K.—A GOOD PARTNER WANTED, WITH $100 to $200, to take half interest. Also tiptop agents, to make $25 a day during the holidays. 99 Laurens street.

A PARTY WITH $300 CAN JOIN IN HALF INTEREST in a Sample and Lunch Room down town, 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer.

GOOD BUSINESS.—WANTED, PARTNER WITH CAPItal for an extension of the silk goods manufacture; some body speaking French or acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at Post office box 36, Paterson, N. J.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,500 IN MY AUCtion and real estate business; best reference given and required. Address W. H. BARD, Auctioneer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS.—WANTED, A thoroughly competent person to start a manufactory. Address for one week A. B. C., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, with $15,000, in a well established importing business with good credit in Europe. Address PRINCIPAL, Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—$1,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE finest Cigar Stores and Sample Rooms, with Stock and Fixtures, located between the Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels, on Broadway; must be sold before the 1st of January; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Brewery, in full operation for the last twenty years; best location in the city; will be sold on favorable terms; a long lease and reasonable rent. Address CAPITAL, station D.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE SHIPPING BUSIness, to be done exclusively on commission and mostly against confirmed bankers' credit. Minimum of capital required $15,000 a $20,000. A large amount can be used to advantage. Address SHIPPING MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, COMPETENT MAN, with capital, to join in the purchase of an established, profitable, staple business, with patent; a rare chance. Address box 2,550 Post office.

$500.—ANY ONE HAVING THIS SUM CAN JOIN the advertiser in a safe business, capable of great extension; no risk; will bear the most satisfactory secutiny. Apply to C. C., 202 Broadway, room 17.

$1,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT IN CASH can realize a fortune by investing the same in a manufacturing business; a careful investigation solicited; none but principals dealt with. Call at 209 West Thirty-fifth street, basement.

$1,500 CASH REQUIRED.—A WEALTHY FAMIly desiring to place a son of good habits and ability in a business every way desirable, can do so with parties that will please them. Address MEIGS, box 4,954 New York Post office.

$3,000—$5,000 OR $10,000 OR MORE TO INVEST in first class business. Who has the best answer, with particulars? Address M. A. H., Herald office.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN A well established manufactured iron business; best reference given and required. Call at Brandreth House, or address T. W. W., box 117 Herald office.

$50,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH THIS amount, or more, may hear of an opportunity that will bear investigation, of engaging in the Foreign and Domestic Banking and Stock Commission Business with one who has valuable connections in Wall street and throughout the United States, and who is thoroughly familiar with the business and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address BANKER, box 4,196 New York Post office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 20x55, lot 100 feet, for sale at $21,000; Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CORNER LOTS—100 FEET ON FOURTH AVENUE, 130 feet on 114th street, graded and paved, level and sandy, $18,000; or will exchange for a good house; also at Fordham, on Washington avenue, a Knoll, 160x175; close to depot, $3,000.
JOHN LACY, 506 Broadway.

CORNER LOTS ON SECOND AVENUE, BELOW FOURteenth street, 100x100; 5 Lots on Thirty-fourth street; 6 on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, near Broadway.
E. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 125 EAST 115th street; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Call from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PARK ROW.—FOR SALE, AN EXTRA LARGE PLOT of Land, with buildings, belonging to an estate; very desirable, having two fronts; well rented; 75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON MORNING SIDE AVEnue, fronting Morning Side Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE—LARGE PROMINENT CORNER ON Hudson street, near Canal street; over 100 feet on each street and having a separate rear entrance; only three or four blocks from Jersey City ferry, Albany steamboat and California steamship landings; location unsurpassed for a second class hotel, and suitable for any business requiring light and room. Possession can be had before May if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN BROWN stone Dwelling, 20.10x60, lot 100 feet, for sale very low, near Fifth avenue, Sixteenth street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE, TWO STORY AND French roof, filled in with brick; all modern improvements, and three full Lots, on 124th street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 75 feet east of Boulevard and 300 feet from Mount Morris Park. Inquire on the premises.

61 LOTS, WITH 200 FEET OF BULKHEAD, ON North river, below Thirty-fourth street, with buildings, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY; safe and paying investment; would take part payment in improved city property.
HALL & FOWLER, 371 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SACRIFICED, IF SOLD QUICK.—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone Dwelling, throughout frescoed, choice location; price $12,000, worth $17,000; also four story same style, 20x50x85; price $18,000, worth $25,000; also four story, style as above, 22x52x88; price $22,000, worth $35,000. All best built and finished. A rare bargain.
BEER'S, 18 Centre street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. GOVE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—THE MODERN TWO STORY brick House 164 Wyckoff street, 15 minutes' walk from Wall street ferry; price $4,000; to a responsible party $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

BAKERS, GROCERS.—$4,500 FOR GOOD TWO STORY Philadelphia brick Store; best location for bakery; one adjoining, for grocery; cash $500, balance easy as rent; also small Store for $2,300, cash $300. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 581 Third avenue, Brooklyn, at noon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEWLY FURNISHED brown stone high stoop three story and basement House, to a respectable party, without small children, or would rent House and sell Furniture. Located in Dean street, near Bond street. Address HOFFMAN, Herald office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TWO NICE NEW STORES, BEST LOCALITY, ON Ocean avenue; best business avenue in Bergen; runs from Bergen Point to Jersey City ferry; nine miles long; paved; gas, water; horse cars pass the door; two blocks from Bergen avenue station, Newark and New York Railroad, from Liberty street; with or without dwelling apartments.
J. A. COTTINGHAM,
104 West, corner Liberty street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE BY THE ACRE—ON the east bank of the Hudson river, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

DESIRABLE MILL PROPERTY—SUITABLE FOR ANY manufacturing business; never failing water power, near Newburg, at a bargain. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, only 1½ mile from Harlem bridge, 45 acres of Land (with improvements) at a low figure and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS.—20,000 ACRES OF Land in Missouri; desirable location; title perfect; will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and part other good property, in tracts to suit. For particulars address J. T. RICE, 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above.
H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE—About 4,000 acres; 700 cleared and in cultivation; fine residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; location desirable, healthful, and convenient to city and sea shore; price, stocked for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, 62 Liberty street, or address PROPRIETOR, box 429 Post office, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT VILLA SITE OF 3¼ acres, at Roselle, N. J., for fine diamond jewelry and silver ware, for advertiser's own use; a fair exchange given. Address A. L., Herald office, stating address.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT SIX ACRES OF Land, on the Palisades, opposite New York city, for Harlem property. Address for two days CHARLES, box 113 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, ABOVE FOURTEENTH street, between Third and Ninth avenues; price from $15,000 to $20,000. Address, for two days, CHARLES, box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE TWO STORY HOUSE, HAVING water and gas, in a good locality either in Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Owners having the above please address, giving full particulars, C. H. W., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
81 Fourth avenue,
first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now opening an entire new stock of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Beds, &c.,
which will be sold at
greatly reduced prices.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT are desirous of disposing of their Household Furniture at less than half cost; in use seven months. Pompadour Parlor Suits, in brocatel and silk reps; Velvet and Brussels Carpets at 50c. per yard; rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Dining Room Suits, Beds, Plate, Paintings, &c. Call at private residence 118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURR'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility. A handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation; toilet conveniences complete, and the only parlor bed that has the celebrated perfect duplex mirror.
PRIEST & PARKER,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
438 Canal street.
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture
retailed
at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR, GIVING HIGHEST REferences, has a vacancy for two pupils in piano or singing; would take furniture or carpets in payment. Address H. B., care Schirmer, 701 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 187 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte,
this (Saturday) morning, December 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets bois de rose Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A. HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL at 10 o'clock, at 85 First avenue, Stock and Fixtures of Grocery, nice Counters, &c. Positively in lots. Buyers invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.
UNCLAIMED PACKAGES
remaining in possession of Adams Express Company, New York, December 1, 1870, and to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay charges, consisting of about 600 packages. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Packages to be sold as they are, and no reclamation allowed in any case. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 28 and 29, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. ID. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of

F. Rofflaen,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Bidau,	Koek Koek,
Porteilje,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. F. Kruseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Leickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Speldorn,	Reykelhuysen,	Schelfont,
Damschroder,	J. Berlin,	Everson,

and many others of excellency.
Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.
The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 118 Liberty street and 111 Cedar street.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
Second hand and new
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting.
FIFTEEN SEWING MACHINES—PERFECT ORDER.
Ready made Clothing,
Shirts, Cravats, Ties.
Fine Bourbon Whiskey.
Imported Bon Bon Boxes,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIANS,
China and other Fancy Goods.
China Toy Tea Sets,
Dolls in variety,
Toys, Games, Blocks,
Fine English Cutlery.
Silver Plated Ware,
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
Letter Presses and Desks.
Oilcloths, Crumbcloths.
Bookshelves and Brackets.
Extension and Centre Tables.
Bedding of every description.
Also
FOUR SUPERB CHAMBER SUITS.
Being the largest and finest assortment of Goods that we have offered at auction this fall, including Christmas and New Year's Gifts.
Sale peremptory. Catalogues at sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
TAXIDERMIST'S SALE OF ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, MONSTROSITIES, CARICATURES, CASES OF BIRDS, GROUPS OF ANIMALS, &c., &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a splendid collection of Birds, Animals, &c.; a great variety of Tigers, Bears, Birds in cases, &c., &c.
ALSO AT 3 O'CLOCK,
200 fine Singing Canary Birds, imported from the Hartz Mountains, Germany; Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, &c., &c.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.
Auction sale $20,000 worth
Magnificent Household Furniture.
500 lots by catalogue.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits,
Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Chandeliers,
Marqueterie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains,
Rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture.
On this day (SATURDAY), at the elegant mansion 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets; Etageres, Bookcase, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Servants' Apartments. Sales peremptory.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.
RICH EIGHTEEN CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.
SOLID SILVER WARE,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
This Day (SATURDAY), December 24, at 11 o'clock,
AT SALESROOMS, NO. 78 READE STREET,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
This entire valuable stock will be closed out without reserve, offering a fine opportunity to purchase useful and valuable holiday presents at a great sacrifice. By order of
JAS. H. TORRANCE, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.
LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.
This (SATURDAY) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell over 25,000 and 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, contained in above private mansion, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bronzes, Curtains, Paintings, Etageres, Mirrors, Centre Tables, Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring, hair and feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture, Buffets, Chairs, extension Table, Plate, Urns, Castors, velvet and Brussels Carpets. The whole to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BALANCE OF THE DAMaged Carpets at 452 Canal street. 1,000 yards still left; they are the greatest ever offered in this city. Come and see.
HART.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; fine rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, richly carved; Marble Top and Extension Tables, Bureaus and Washstands, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Mirrors, Hair and Excelsior Mattresses, fancy Chess and Work Tables, Silver Plated Ware, fine Oil Paintings, Stoves, &c.; all to be peremptorily sold.

B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, by B. F. THOMAS, on Saturday morning, December 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Caldwell & Co., 124 Nassau street, a lot of Steel and Copper Plates and Paintings, pledged as collateral to said Caldwell & Co. for loan.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.
Great sale of Circus Property at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayers' New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first class Circus:—
42 first class Horses.
8 first class Ring Horses.
3 first class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1,500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entry Dresses, for ladies, men and horses; Pads for horses, &c.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
T. F. LEE, Sheriff, Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel building.
CLOSING SALE OF SILVER PLATED WARE, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, TOZZAS, &C., ELEGANT JAPANESE ARTICLES, &C.
The balance of above will be positively closed out WITHOUT RESERVE this SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel building.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day, December 24,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Piano, &c., consisting of new and second hand Brussels Carpets, Looking Glasses, Engravings, Window Curtains; husk, hair and straw Mattresses, Bedding, 170 sea grass Pillows, Parlor Suits; Sofas, Lounges, Tete-a-Tetes, Wardrobes, mahogany Bureaus Washstands, black walnut and cottage Bedsteads, Trunks, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Showcase, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, one Piano, &c., &c.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the first semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable December 31.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.

LADIES' AUCTION—AT 1,225 BROADWAY, UNDER Wood's Museum, Friday and Saturday, December 23 and 24, at 2 and 7 P. M.; assignee's sale of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, French Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. Special accommodations for ladies.
BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 223 Bowery, 25 Sets of fine Furs, consisting of Ermine, Mink, Alaska and best Squirrel Sets. Also Lot fine Gold Watches and Chains. JOHN MURPHY, Marshal.
Also Marshal's sale,
10 o'clock, at salesroom 223 Bowery, six Firkins Table Butter, Teas, Spices, Showcase and two splendid Counters; two Screens, one Clock and a Lot of Gas Fixtures.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIALD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Front and Dover streets, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of Liquor Store. By order of P. Feeney, Attorney for mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—CIGAR STORE and Saloon.—Marshal sale.—Will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at 163 Canal street, the contents of a Cigar Store and Saloon, consisting of Counters, Chairs, Furniture, &c.
P. McCABE, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wholesale Stock of Wines,
Liquors, Cigars, Office Furniture, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, wholesale Stock of Liquors, consisting of barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Casks Gin, Port and Sherry Wine, N. E. Rum Spirits, Cigars, empty Kegs, Desk, Chairs, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the hotel known as the Dey Street House, 56 Dey street, consisting of 100 Bedsteads, 300 Paillasses, 100 fine curled Hair Mattresses, Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Sofas, Rockers, Crockery, Mirrors, and everything appertaining to a hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 1ST AV.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN AND FRENCH cook in a private family; first class houses; will go out and cook for parties; good reference. Call or address.

Chambermaids, &c.

39 WEST 46TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS seamstress in a hotel or institution; would take charge of a linen room or take a position as housekeeper; is a good operator; good references. Address Mrs. CULVER.

1,530 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH sts.—Mrs. PLOWMAN, a good dressmaker, is now open for first class work; promises full satisfaction and terms less at this time of year.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION TO GO OUT BY the day in families in this city, who, having had several years' experience in the business of cutting, fitting and making ladies' dresses, offers her services to those who may desire to have their work done at their houses; is a good designer and trimmer; also children's clothes included. Apply to or address DRESSMAKER, 172 Bleecker st.

General Housework, &c.

179 MEADOW ST., HOBOKEN, BASEMENT DOOR.—A respectable English person would go out by the day to do any kind of household work.

Housekeepers, &c.

145 EAST 16TH ST.—WANTED, A RE ENGAGEMENT as housekeeper in hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address A. R. P.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as housekeeper or in any other capacity not menial; a good home more an object than wages. Address L. M. N., box 230 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

344 WEST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Competent laundress desires some ladies', or gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen, or will go out by the day; best references.

Nurses, &c.

475 6TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A GOOD MONTHLY nurse (an American woman), having seven years' experience, wishes to make a few engagements; can give the best city references. Can be seen for one week, from 2 to 4 P. M., at the drug store.

Miscellaneous.

A WIDOW WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS JANItress; good references. Address JANITRESS, box 114 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN to do the entire work of a family of three adults (occupying apartments); liberal wages to a competent person; city reference required. Apply this day (Saturday) from 8 till 2 o'clock, at 309 West 51st st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST BE a good cook and have good city references. Apply at 174 West 10th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 SALESLADIES. Inquire at the Original One Dollar Store, 252 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. Best references required.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK AND TO DO part of the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at 83 East 4th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 TO 18, OF GENTEEL appearance, to write in an office; hours, 10 to 4 o'clock. Address BUSINESS, box 150 Herald office, stating age, with whom residing and salary expected.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE CARE OF AN INfant; must be thoroughly competent and have the best city references. Call to-day at 45 West 11th st., from 12 to 1 P. M.

153 EAST 55TH ST.—WANTED, A KIND AND OBliging girl, to wait on an invalid lady.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an American girl, 14 years old. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$50 TO $100.—AM WILLING TO GIVE THIS amount for a situation (no rum); will brain the man who attempts to fool me. Address H. C. G., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

185 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) as porter, watchman or to drive truck. Call on or address G. MUNROE.

A COMPETENT COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; an excellent bread and pastry baker; unexceptionable city reference. Call at Uptown Advertisment Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN, BY ONE having a first class experience; best city reference given as to character and ability. Address J. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SALESMAN, WELL POSTED IN MILLINERY, going on Western trip early in the coming year, will make arrangements with a millinery jobbing house, either on commission or salary; favorable arrangements can be made. Address immediately APPLICANT, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY AT 182 CHRISTOpher st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT; an American who can prepare German prescriptions preferred; must be first class and come well recommended from his last employer; a single man, 25 to 30 years of age. Call at TARRANT & CO.'S, 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren, New York.

FRUIT JAR SALESMAN WANTED—THOSE ONLY having experience desired. Address, with statement and references, COHANSEY GLASS COMPANY, 26 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—A SALESMAN OF experience, who can influence a first class trade, desires an engagement. Address X. P., station F.

SAMPLES ON COMMISSION.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO is travelling in the West, would like to take some specialties. Address SAMPLES, Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A YOUNG man who is well posted, and has held the position in a first class house for ten years past, desires the same position in a good house (new or old) by the 1st of January or February next; first class references from present employers and other good firms in the city. Address for three days H. D. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, EMPLOYMENT AS bookkeeper, clerk, cashier or collector; references and security given. Address HURON, Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, ACQUAINTed with fine tailors' trimmings. Apply to BROWN, MERRILL & WRIGHT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, AS ASsistant in an importing and commission house; salary about $1,000. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, H. D. G., box 169 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale millinery house; can control a first class trade in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana; best references given, including present employer. Address F. E., box 4,559 New York Post office.

READ THE
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN (COLORED) WANTS A situation.—He has been with his present employer twenty years. Apply at 127 5th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF good experience; perfectly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; or would go as groom and valet to any gentleman requiring his services; aged 28 years, single and a Protestant. Call on or address J. D., No. 9 East 39th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—IN EITHER TOWN OR COUNTRY, coachman's situation, by a respectable man, lately from England, single, aged 29, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good city driver; best references: can also be personally recommended. Address G. F. H., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ALSO TWO ON &c. regular salary, in genteel, light business, to fill orders. Inquire from 11 till 3 at 176 Broadway, office No. 8.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

A NICE, CLEAN, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, 14 OR 15 years of age, wanted, in a merchandise broker's office; salary first year, $100. Apply to R. E. DEDELL, 72 Beaver street.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL VARNISH traveller can find advantageous engagement with MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN; no others need apply. Answer through box 3,375 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE COMMISSION house, a lad about 16 years old, for the office; must be quick at figures. Address in own handwriting, with references, CARLOS, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, to assist in shipping and receiving goods; must write a fair hand; one having some little experience preferred. Address, in own handwriting, with name, references and age, stating salary required, E. R., Herald office.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY AN OLD EStablished house, a party thoroughly acquainted with the rail and railroad supply business in all its branches. Address J., box 2,616 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH AND ERrand boys. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—MEN OF TALENT AND LARGE CITY EXperience for the positions of ushers, salesmen, &c., in the various departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, with name and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—A BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS, AND MAKE himself generally useful, at 14 East st., between Broome and Grand.
G. DONADIE.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A BUTCHER SHOP; one who thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended. Apply to EVANS & CO., 47 Whitehall st.

1,000 FAMILIES WANTED—IN FLORIDA; THE climate, soil, products, resources, and the advantages derived by locating a colony in that delightful garden of the United States. For full information, address J. S. L., Post office, Williamsburg, L. I.

THE TRADES.

LITHOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE ENGRAVER WANTED. Apply to JACOB HAY, No. 5 College place.

WANTED—A MACHINE PRINTER. APPLY TO HOWELL & BOURKE, Paper Hangings Factory, Twenty-third and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Inquire of HENRY GINNEL, 31 Maiden lane, New York.

WANTED—A BAKER, TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A steam bakery; one that understands all kinds of crackers; must be a sober and steady man and give good reference. Address WOODRUFF & COLBY, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MOLASSES BOILER AND sugar house manager for a molasses refinery in another city. Address, with real name, salary asked and references, none others noticed, W., box 5,936 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL CUTTER TO act as foreman in a clothing establishment. Only those having had experience and with good recommendations need apply. Address F., box 665 Newark, N. J., Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, EXPERImentee, desire aller a la journee pour faire des grand diners ou a la samaine; prix moderes; elle donnera des references satisfaisantes. S'adresser au 162 West 32d st., near 7th av.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.
Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 20, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. OWNER CAN HAVE IT on proving property and paying expenses. Call from 10 to 11 at room No. 8, Madison Square House, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE TO MURray Hill, a steel plate Engraving of a trade mark. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to DITMAN & CO., Astor House.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, GOING FROM J. B. Mathews & Co.'s to French's Hotel, a Parcel containing two sets of jewelry. A reward of $25 will be given on leaving it for C. WESLEY HALLOCK, at the office of the above hotel, and no questions asked.

LOST—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND (ENAMELLED) RING, by a poor man; left with him for safe keeping. Whoever will return it to HENRY EICKE, 435 Hudson street, in liquor store, will receive $25 reward and great thanks.

LOST—A BLACK BEAR SKIN ROBE, FROM CARriage, on the 22d, for the return of which $25 will be paid at French's Hotel.

LOST—AN EARRING. A SUITABLE REWARD WILL be paid on leaving it at 473 East Houston street.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM HOUSTON AND MACdougal to Bleecker and Barrow streets, a small Gold Watch, No. 10,727. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Miss H., 147 West Houston street, corner of Macdougal.

LOST—ON FRIDAY P. M., A HAIR RING, INSCRIPtion "Mary to Lizzie" on inside; valued as a gift from a deceased parent. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with G. W. JONES, 42 White street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, A LADY'S gold enamelled hunting case Watch, No. 24,527; chain, seal and key attached; H. Salisbury & Co. makers. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., 23 Park Row.

LOST—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, A GOLD BROACH, True Lover's Knot, Opal Set. A liberal reward will be given on returning the same to 947 Second avenue.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY NEWELL Brothers, dated September 15, 1870, at six months, for $700, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, to the order of Parker Brothers and by us endorsed and made payble to order of Hubbard & Blake. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
PARKER BROS.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING WAREHOUSE Receipts of Bostwick & Tilford, on Weehawken Docks, viz.:—Nos. 1,494, 1,497, 1,489, 1,480, 1,463, 1,565, calling for 500 lbs. refined petroleum each. Delivery of same has been stopped.
BRINK & CO.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD—FOR ARTISTS' SKETCHES, LOST about October 6, and a liberal reward for Sketch Book, lost Thursday evening, 22d, near Astor House or in Sixth avenue car.
C. E. H. BONWILL, No. 7 Murray street, room 60.

$100 REWARD.
Lost, on the 22d of December, on Broadway, between Fifth Avenue Hotel and Fourth street, a Diamond Cross, enclosed in a striped brown and white Bag. The above reward will be paid for its return by CHARLES T. RODGERS, People's Savings Bank, 1,146 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, LAST EVENING (FRIDAY, the 23d inst.), while crossing the Barclay street ferry, a Package of Money, containing between $700 and $800, marked "James Henraty." The above reward will be paid on the return of the package to BUCK & STELLGES, 126 West street.

$700 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR one Solitaire Diamond Ring, one Cluster do., one Emerald and Diamond do., one pair Diamond and Jet Eardrops, one Roman Set, Bracelets, Watch, &c., stolen from 18 East Sixtieth street.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID UPON RETURN of the articles taken from 49 West Thirty-fourth street, on the evening of the 8th inst., and no questions asked.

FRANCE.

Another Great Sortie from Paris.

German Positions Carried East of the City.

THE FRENCH REPULSED AT BOURGET.

Herald Special Report from the Loire.

Prince Frederick Charles' Communications Reported Cut.

German Advance on the Army of the North.

French Surprised and Beaten at Langres.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Operations Resumed—Sortie of the French—Germans Driven from Their Positions—French Repulsed at Bourget—Successes of Ducrot—General Particulars.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23, 1870.

Advices from Paris of the night of the 21st bring the official report of the recent military operations. The report says:—

ANOTHER SORTIE—FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Operations were resumed to-day, and only ceased at nightfall. On the right Generals Malro and Blaise occupied Neuilly-sur-marne, Villa Evrard and Maison Blanche, all to the east of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points.

A REPULSE AT BOURGET.

It is also stated that after a short combat, in which General Fave was wounded, the troops from St. Denis, under Admiral La Roucière, carried Bourget, to the north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place, and retreated, having captured 100 prisoners.

DUCROT'S ADVANCE.

The forces of General Ducrot were also engaged south of the city in a violent artillery action against Mont Ablon and Blancmesnil, and at night Ducrot occupied Groslay and Drangy.

A FEINT.

General Noel made a feint on the side of Mont Valérien (west of Paris) against Montretout, and Chief of Battalion Faur occupied the island of Chiard, in the Seine. The mobilized National Guard fought with the troops in these engagements and displayed great ardor.

THE LOSSES.

The garrison of St. Denis and the marines lost considerably in attacking Bourget, but the losses of the other troops were not heavy.

TROCHU.

General Trochu remains outside the city with the army.

GERMAN REPORT—[illegible] THE SORTIE.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A despatch from Versailles states that on Tuesday the fire from the fortifications of Paris was active but ineffective.

THE SORTIE.

During the cannonade a sortie was made by the French against the Prussian Guard and the Twelfth corps (Saxons). The fighting lasted several hours. The German loss was small.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Blois Crowded—Intermittent Fighting—Stragglers—Preparing to Skedaddle—The Prussians Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Blois, dated December 19. Your correspondent writes:—

BLOIS CROWDED.

This city (Blois) is crowded and has not been so much excited, probably, since the memorable assembly of the States General, held just preceding the war of the League. Troops of all arms, innumerable teams, supply trains, ambulance wagons and thousands of stragglers are jumbled up in an inextricable mass.

INTERMITTENT FIGHTING.

That military misery—intermittent fighting—has continued without any concentrated force since the capture of Orleans. Constantly feeling the French lines, the Prussians have lost no opportunity to break them, and they have certainly been watched with a vigilance equal to their own. On the right the skirmishing extended to Salbris, south of the Loire, and on the left from the neighborhood of Meung to Marchenoir. On Wednesday and Thursday fighting was lively along the line, especially to the left of Marchenoir.

STRAGGLERS.

Riding in the direction of the contest to-day it was difficult to find a pathway through the stragglers. But even their immense numbers did not indicate the proportions of to-day's fight. On the contrary, the stragglers were from the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps alone, and did not represent the entire army. As the Prussians sent shells into Blois to-day these stragglers were making vigorous efforts to find a place of safety.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE BLOIS.

The commander of Blois has evidently small confidence in his ability to keep the Prussians out of the place. The wagons are under orders for a point west of Blois. Regiments of infantry are kept standing in the streets all night, and regiments of cavalry, with their horses ready caparisoned, afford evidence of preparations to skedaddle.

THE PRUSSIANS EXPECTED.

It is expected that the Prussians will arrive on the south bank of the Loire, as they have pushed the line vigorously there. At night a gap was cut in the bridge and some preparations were made to defend the passage of the river at various points. The preparations are peculiarly foolish. Running from the bridge is a broad, straight street, at the end of which one hundred steps lead to a height in the thickly populated portion of the city. A number of brass pieces were posted on this height, with the expectation of annoying the coming foe, but they could not prevent the passage, nor inflict material damage. Their only effect was to draw a return fire, which led to the explosion of hundreds of shells against houses filled with wounded men and women and children. Perhaps it is proper to kill Prussians even at this cost, but if the French resistance was equally as desperate in the open country these massacres in cities would be unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Germans at Tours—Reported Cutting of Prince Frederick Charles' Communications—Prussian Advance on the Army of the North—French Surprised at Langres—Defeat of Mobiles—Gambetta at Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A telegram from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that a despatch from Tours, bearing date of the evening of the 22d and signed by the Mayor, informs the Department of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the Department of Indre-et-Loire, and that those who were there have proceeded towards Blois, without entering Tours.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESS OVER PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The French claim to have severed Frederick Charles' communication, and to have captured 2,000 prisoners as the Germans were leaving Tours. They also report that the Army of the Loire has made a successful union, and is now 300,000 strong and ready for the offensive.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

A Prussian column has been observed approaching Poulizicout and Rheims. It is supposed to be on the march for Laon, LaFere and Chaumy to attack the French Army of the North.

FRENCH SURPRISES AT LANGRES.

The Germans, under General Count Von der Gottz, have surprised the French at Langres, in the Department of the Haute Marne, and driven them from their position with heavy loss. Many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and baggage were taken.

DEFEAT OF GARDES MOBILES.

A body of Mobiles have been defeated by the Hanoverians, under General de Voigts-Rhetz, beyond Monnaie, a town in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, eight miles north-northeast of Tours.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM CHERBOURG.

A telegram from Cherbourg, dated yesterday, states that a force of 1,000 men, fully equipped, left that day for the field. Arms and equipments arrive in large quantities. The blockade of Honfleur has been ordered.

GAMBETTA'S RECEPTION AT LYONS.

M. Gambetta was received at Lyons with the warmest acclamations and a universal request that the fullest measure of justice be accorded to the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of M. Fone.

LYONS INDIGNANT.

A telegram from Lyons, 22d, says the entire population is indignant at the murder of M. Fone, Chief of Battalion of the National Guard, and that the funeral was attended by all classes of the people.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

The Distress Occasioned by a State of Siege.

Beggars in the Streets—Their Appeals Responded To—Food—How it is Distributed and By Whom—Rents Free—Parisian Street Scenes—Much Misery—The Amazons of Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28, 1870.

The distress occasioned by the state of siege in which Paris has now been for more than two months is very great. Many of the shops are entirely closed, and in all the number of hands have been reduced. There are innumerable beggars in the streets, most of them women and children. The men who beg are poor cripples, and expose some corporeal deformity that prevents them being drawn for the army.

THE POOR VAGRANTS.

There is one point in the French character which strangers cannot fail to remark. A beggar seldom asks in vain. I have seen a group of Gardes Mobiles around an unfortunate, each of whom has given something from his scantily lined purse. In various parts of Paris *cantines* and soup kitchens have been established to supply the poor with food at a reasonable rate. At the present time thousands of persons are forced to avail themselves of the advantages they offer, who, before the war, were able to earn a respectable livelihood.

PARIS IS TOPSY-TURVY

now. Many of the large apartments in the most fashionable quarters of the town are inhabited by persons who have taken refuge in Paris from the country and working people from the faubourgs. They inhabit the enormous elegantly painted and gilded rooms rent free. A few sticks of furniture, sabots and blouses contrast strangely with the decorations. *Salons* are turned into laundries, and ragged linen hung out to dry on the balconies. From the windows and balconies of the upper stories of one of those new houses in the rue de Lafayette, looking over Baron Rothschild's garden, stockings, shirts and female under linen of every description were dangling when I passed yesterday. It is something to have a roof over their heads, but the poor require food, and the *cantines* are a great boon. In no quarter of Paris do they render more service than in the Third arrondissement—the Temple—one of the principal centres of Parisian industry. In that district the *cantines* work admirably, and deserve special notice. There are at present sixteen, but the number will be increased to twenty-four. Upwards of 15,000

PERSONS ARE NOW DAILY SUPPLIED WITH FOOD,

but the supply is not equal to the demand. There are between 150 and 200 employed in the *cantines*. A room having been obtained from a house proprietor, a stove, a counter for the distribution and two or three benches are installed therein for the persons waiting their turn to be supplied. Tables there are none, as the food is not to be eaten in the *cantine*. The distribution is made by a woman cook and two assistants in each room; the accounts and checks are kept at the Mairie. Nothing is sold at the *cantine*, and persons desirous of obtaining food must first obtain, at the Mairie, tickets, which are available at any *cantine* in the district. They are of different colors, and entitle the bearer to receive either of the following portions:—Half a litre of soup or fifty grammes of meat, 200 grammes of rice, 175 grammes dried vegetables, 500 grammes of bread.

HOW THE DISTRIBUTION IS ARRANGED.

Two distributions are made per day—from ten to twelve and from four to six o'clock. The *cantines* are also opened from eight till half-past nine A. M. and from two to half-past three P. M. for the issue of numbers indicating the order in which each will be served. When the distribution of food is made a National Guard takes his position near the counter, calls out the number, tells the cook the quantity and quality of the portions required and places the vouchers in the till, which is taken every evening to the Mairie for examination. Simple as this service appears, it requires great organization, of which the public is not aware. It may be divided into branches—the material and the distribution of free tickets. The first is composed of a director, who occupies himself with the general supervision, the choice of localities for the *cantines*, their fittings, the connections with the chief administration for the provisions and credits; a member of the committee, who examines the demands for relief, purchases provisions and acts as treasurer general; a member who, assisted by several subordinates, keeps the accounts of each canteen, examines the vouchers which have been presented to see if they tally with the food supplied and pays for all goods bought and the salaries of the persons employed; an inspector general, who regulates the supplies for each canteen and supervises the uniform working of the whole.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DUTIES.

The second branch of the service is composed of a central committee of twenty members, at the Mairie, and twelve sub-committees of the sections into which the arrondissement is divided. The sub-committees are each composed of two or three members. Persons anxious to obtain free tickets must first attend the Central Committee. The name, profession, residence and number of persons composing the family of the applicant having been inscribed on a printed form, a number of tickets sufficient for two days is given in return without further question, and he is told to return again. A house visitor then makes inquiries, and inscribes his observations on the margin of the form. On his report the Central Committee decides whether or not the applicant is deserving of assistance. If deserving he receives a card bearing the address of the sub-committee to which he must apply every second day to receive tickets for food. The form containing his name and other particulars is then copied—one copy being kept by the Central Committee, the second forwarded to the sub-committee. Should the latter not feel satisfied with the report of the visitor further inquiry is made. Persons are also permitted to purchase tickets. Indeed, the necessity is so apparent of affording an opportunity for families thrown out of work to obtain food, not as a charity, but in a manner which will not wound the feelings of the working classes, that it is proposed to establish *cantines*, in which no gratuitous tickets will be received.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STREETS.

I saw an old gentleman yesterday, who was formerly in a large way of business and lived in good style some few years since. A twist in the wheel of fortune ruined him. Until the war was declared he struggled on and supported himself respectably as a commission agent, but the siege has pressed heavily on him and all his friends have left. His clothes have been brushed threadbare, his hat still affects to shine feebly and his boots are polished. He looks scrupulously clean and respectable. In course of conversation he told me that he had gone early to the market. A turnip had taken his fancy—it made the poor old gentleman's mouth water. He asked the price—five sous. "I could not afford the luxury," he said. "There are two of us in the family. I went home without it to breakfast." You may not be aware of it, but I have the bump of curiosity extraordinarily developed and was unable to resist saying, "What did you have for breakfast?" The old gentleman replied, with hesitation, "Why, this morning we only had four potatoes between us." To-day he breakfasted with me, but it was with much difficulty I made him agree to do so.

THERE IS MUCH MISERY IN PARIS,

but the people bear up bravely, and really appear to delight in making the best of a bad business. The government has at last issued a requisition for all the potatoes in Paris and the *faubourgs*. All persons having stores of potatoes are required to declare the quantities in their possession at the Ministry of Commerce within five days or they will be confiscated. This order ought to have been given long since, for most exorbitant prices have been demanded. I know a person who paid six francs and a half for forty-four potatoes. Another decree announces that in order to economize the gas for national purposes the supply will be cut off from all private and public establishments on the 30th inst. On and after that date we go to bed and get up with the sun.

THE AMAZONS OF PARIS,

in martial costumes, Tyrolean hats and swords at their sides, who threatened to mount the guard on the ramparts, and, if need be, extirpate the Prussians, were cut short in their enthusiasm, firstly by M. de Keratry and secondly by his successor, as Prefect of Police, M. Edmond Adam, neither of whom seems to have been sufficiently impressed with the charms of the fair sex. The Eves of the Eighteenth arrondissement are, however, of the irrepressible order, and have again launched themselves before the public under the title of the "Republican Vigilance Committee," a fresh edition, rebound, corrected and revised, of the recent Amazons of Paris, who were, in fact, a reprint of the "Vesuvians of 1848." The Amazons of Paris no longer insist on mounting guard, but confine themselves to issuing decrees.

Their first decree, of some length, terminates with "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Republique Universelle!" and is signed by the President, Louise Michel; the Vice President, and sixteen members of the amiable committee. They demand all vacant apartments for citizens without shelter, and the wine and fuel left therein for the sick; the abolition of religious workshops and houses of prostitution; the church bells of Montmartre for cannon; impartial returns of the aged and infirm, so that the republic shall not be deceived; professional schools gratis; communal workshops and democratic asylums; sorties of citizens, protected by the National Guard, to gather vegetables, the produce to be distributed by the mayors and vigilance committees; the National Guards to be fed like soldiers, at the expense of the State, and their pay given to their families, so that their wives, children and mothers shall not die of cold and hunger during their absence.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. HOLDEN.

Arrival of the Chief Justice in Raleigh—Opening of the Court of Impeachment—Arraignment and Answer of Governor Holden—Thirty Days Allowed the Accused to Prepare for Trial—The Court Adjourned to January 23, 1871.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 23, 1870.

Upon the announcement of the arrival of Chief Justice Pearson, of the State Supreme Court, this morning, the Senate appointed the hour of twelve o'clock M. to organize the High Court of Impeachment and arraign the Governor. At that hour the Chief Justice made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, when, upon invitation of President Warren *pro tem.*, he came forward to the chair, the Senate courteously standing to receive him. Upon taking the chair Judge Pearson said he came at the summons of the Senate to take part in the organization of a High Court of Impeachment. He remarked he did not think it necessary that he should take the oath on this occasion, that which he had already taken being, in his estimation, sufficient. This precedent was established by Mr. Chase in the trial of President Johnson and unless the Senate was of opinion it was necessary that he should be sworn he would not now take the oath. The Senate concurred in the views of the Chief Justice. The roll was then called and the following oath administered to each Senator, who repeated it after the clerk:—

I swear truly and impartially to try and determine the charges in the articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, under the constitution and laws thereof, and according to the evidence. So help me God.

The following rules were then adopted to govern the court:—

First—The Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, and shall record the proceedings of the court in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Second—The doorkeeper of the Senate shall execute all orders of the presiding officer, and he may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Third—Counsel for both parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon the articles of impeachment.

Fourth—Before proceeding to the trial on each day the following proclamation shall be made by the Doorkeeper of the Senate:—

"O yes! O yes! O yes! all persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of North Carolina is sitting upon the trial of articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina."

The Chief Justice then announced the Court of Impeachment organized, and commanded the Doorkeeper to make the above proclamation, and a notice of the organization was sent to the House of Representatives, after which a recess was taken until one o'clock P. M. At that hour the Court again met, and the managers of impeachment presented themselves and were seated in the main aisle, confronting the Chief Justice. Process was then issued against Governor Holden, who shortly after made the following response through Mr. Badger, one of seven counsel employed to defend him:—

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE—William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me by the honorable the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. The time has been so short since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of the bar to whom I have written requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable court. I, therefore, respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me. After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it may be allowed.

W. W. HOLDEN.

On motion it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23d day of January, 1871, and that the managers of impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the 30th day of January, 1871. The Chief Justice gave notice that the Court would stand adjourned until the 23d of January. The managers and counsel for the Governor retired. During the proceedings the lobbies were thronged by a large and deeply interested crowd of spectators. The Governor *pro tem.*, the Treasurer and other State officials were on the floor.

A count of noses shows that the democrats lack one of a two-thirds majority in the Senate, but they are confident of the election of another democrat, and perhaps two, which will give the party the necessary majority to convict, if some of them do not prove recreant. The republicans seem hopeful of the Governor's acquittal.

LORD LYONS.

Interview Between the British Ambassador and a Herald Correspondent.

The Chateau Rigny—The Eastern Question—France Will Maintain the Treaty—War Would be Bad for England—America Would Gain a Monopoly of the Breadstuffs of the World—Privateering—Horse Flesh—Paris—Washburne—English Captives from French Balloons.

TOURS, Dec. 7, 1870.

An apparently silent yet powerful man in the great events transpiring here is Lord Lyons. Learning the locality of his residence I drove last evening beyond the Loire, and after traversing the country road for two miles I stopped in front of the chateau Rigny, a most elegant and capacious residence situated on a commanding height. It is here that Lord Lyons lives, and it is also here that all business of the Embassy is transacted. There is no ostentation about the place; it is simple, commodious and yet rich. My card was borne to the genial Embassador and in a moment I was admitted to the audience chamber, and was soon seated before a comfortable English fire, and the only one, I believe, in Tours. Lord Lyons was pleasant and hospitable, and wore his habitual smile. He has little changed since leaving the United States, and appeared in robust and vigorous health. After mutual salutations, I remarked to his lordship that Europe had seldom been so suddenly agitated as by the reopening of the Eastern question, and that I visited him, as the correspondent of the HERALD, to obtain such an expression of his opinion as diplomatic usage would permit. His lordship assented.

CORRESPONDENT—Will these late successes, if they be material for France, simplify the Eastern question?

Lord LYONS—Yes, sir, in a great measure.

CORRESPONDENT—My Lord, do you believe that France would co-operate with the other co-signatory Powers in maintaining the inviolability of the Treaty of 1856?

Lord LYONS—Entirely so; entirely so.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion of the present status of the Eastern question? Does it look like war?

Lord LYONS—No, sir; there is no doubt but that it will be peaceably settled; none at all.

CORRESPONDENT—But, in the event of war, a question with America might be raised?

Lord LYONS—War would be bad for England in this sense—it would give America the monopoly of all the breadstuffs of the world—a trade now divided between the commerce of America and Russia. By closing the Black Sea the outlet of the breadstuffs of the East is sealed up.

CORRESPONDENT—But I see that the English press is raising a question as to privateers from America preying upon British commerce, and the result of such an action as leading to a war between the two Powers?

His Lordship made no tangible response to this, though it seemed to me that he indicated that such an event would never occur.

CORRESPONDENT—My Lord, has any action been taken to secure the release of the English captives taken in the balloon which descended in the Prussian lines about Paris?

Lord LYONS—I do not think they will be executed. If they were to be we should have known it ere this. There have been a great many executions during the war, Francs-tireurs and Gardes Nationale have been shot, and with them the question raised is, were they properly uniformed?

CORRESPONDENT—I was in Paris during the siege.

Lord LYONS—How did you leave Mr. Washburne? His health is not always good.

CORRESPONDENT—No, my Lord; Mr. Washburne overworks himself. He is a faithful representative.

Lord LYONS—How did you like horse meat?

CORRESPONDENT—Not well; it was tough, too unsavory, and received no hospitable reception from my stomach.

The conversation continued on various matters, and as I did not believe Lord Lyons could tell me the issue of the next battle or delineate the terms of peace, I took my leave from one of the most accomplished ambassadors in the world.

I have reason to believe that Lord Lyons will exercise a strong influence on the *dénouement* of this war, whatever that *dénouement* may be.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

A Decree to be Issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Authorizing the Completion of the Road to Willamantic, Conn.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

The case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, on a petition for authority for the receivers to make a contract for the completion of the road to Willamantic, Conn., came up in the Supreme Court this forenoon, Judge Gray presiding. There were half a dozen cousellors-at-law in the room, and a dozen or more parties in interest. This is the application to the Court to authorize the receivers to make a contract with Mr. Munson for the completion of the road to Willamantic, by consent of all parties, as projected in the arrangement made in the United States Court, Judge Shepley presiding, some weeks ago.

Judge Curtis, representing the Adams Express Company, Burdell bondholders and others, showed that there might be objections to the proposed contract. The receivers, he argued, had not the power to make such a contract, which lay in other hands, if anywhere. The receivers had certain defined powers and this was not one of them.

Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar made an argument in favor of the Court authorizing the mortgagees to go on with the work of completing the road through the contract alluded to, for the purpose of saving from depreciation the property already constructed and make it productive for the benefit of all parties. Several parallel cases were cited, as that of an unfinished house, which needed slating to save it from ruin, an unfinished railroad bridge, liable to be destroyed by a flood, &c. No new mortgage was required when in the execution of an existing mortgage could be found all necessary power. The property of the corporation was utterly inadequate to satisfy the Burdell mortgage, and the consent of the corporation seemed of little consequence. The other parties in interest were agreed, and the Court had undoubtedly the power to authorize the receivers to incur obligations for future or present settlement, the payment to be made out of the property before the property is returned, and paid as the expenses of the proper management of their trust, a first expenditure—a bottomary bond, as it were—to secure and make available the assets for the benefit of all. If the Court can order the sale of property under foreclosure of mortgage, it can also order the application of funds to useful and necessary purposes, the payment of the same to be made a charge upon the property. The required expenditure would only be about two per cent of the amount of the debt. The case might be closed in less than three years; so much the better for all parties; and, if adversely, the Court could still order the sale or transfer of some property to satisfy the claim incurred.

Judge Gray expressed the general principles upon which to-morrow he should issue the decree authorizing the receivers to make the contract:—That the preservation of the property and the interests of all parties required it; that the contract should be deemed to be a paramount lien on the properties; that certificates of indebtedness be issued by the receivers to Mr. Munson, not negotiable notes, but vouchers to secure subsequent payment of claims; that an instrument collateral may be issued to the trustee to provide for his action when he shall take possession of the property in the future, under certain circumstances; and that these general principles being settled, the parties must agree on the details to be embodied in the decree. Judge Gray announced that he would be in court to-morrow morning for the purpose of issuing the decree. It is proposed to take his decree before Judge Shepley in a few days, and secure from the United States Court the necessary approval and provisions so far as the case is affected by any possible contingencies likely to arise hereafter under the proceeding in that court.

MISSOURI.

Conviction and Sentence of the Lapin Family Murderers—A Tricky New Yorker Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1870.

The trial of John Armstrong and Charles Jolly for the murder of the Lapin family, near Potosi, about a month ago, closed yesterday, and after an absence of only three minutes the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of January.

William Bunce, of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested here yesterday, charged with removing the cancellation mark from postage stamps and using them the second time. He will leave for Rochester to-day in charge of an officer from that city.

The New England residents here held a grand festival last night in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. A large party was present.

Navigation is suspended.

WASHINGTON.

The Senatorial Fight Over St. Domingo Still Waging.

SUMNER TRANQUIL AND DEFIANT.

The Sanguinary Chandler Goes for Sumner's Scalp.

A New Danger Threatening Senator Schurz.

George Downing After the German Orator.

CREATING PLACES FOR SOUTHERN PATRIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

Sumner a Hero in Defeat—Futile Efforts to Remove Him from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Sumner seems to be even more pleased to-day with the result of his fight in the Senate than he was yesterday. The more he reflects upon it the more clearly is he convinced that he did nothing more than the duties of his position demanded. He received by to-day's mails a large number of letters from different parts of the country congratulating him on his speech against Mr. Morton's St. Domingo resolution, and urging him to persevere in his opposition to the measure. Some of these letters are from prominent editors, and all of them are from eminent and tried republicans. Of course their effect upon Sumner has been to strengthen and encourage him. The tone of the metropolitan press, as well as of the provincial journals that have reached here, being rather favorable to him, has had an inspiring effect upon him. Altogether Mr. Sumner is anything but despondent, and seems as far from being demolished as if the belligerent Zach Chandler, the sarcastic Conkling and the logical Morton had not poured out the vials of wrath upon his head. In the course of conversation to-day he stated that he was accustomed to lead minorities. During the last twenty-five years he had been in a constant fight, and from the day when he made his first speech in Faneuil Hall against slavery he had never turned his back upon a principle which he believed to be right for the sake of being in the majority. He says he has no personal quarrel with the President, and those who state differently misrepresent him. He expects to support many measures of President Grant's administration. He still adheres to what he told the President on the memorable night when Grant called upon him about the St. Domingo treaty—"Mr. President, I am an administration man, and whatever you recommend shall find in me a most careful and considerate attention." This is his position toward the administration.

The effort to remove Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems, on inquiry, to be more strong and determined than was at first supposed. Mr. Sumner, himself, has had hints about it from various quarters, and he is not quite sure whether it will be done or not. On the 7th of March next he will have been ten years chairman of this committee. During that time he has had before him some of the most important measures connected with our relations to other governments since the foundation of the republic. It was the boast of Mr. Seward, after his retirement from the State Department, that he had negotiated two-thirds of all the important treaties to which the government had been a party since its existence. Every one of these treaties went through Mr. Sumner's hands. It is due to Senator Morton to say that he refuses to join in the hue and cry to oust Sumner from his position on the Foreign Relations Committee. The active parties in it appear to be Zach Chandler and Senator Conkling. Chandler, who was clamorous in favor of removing Schurz from the committee, after that gentleman returned from the Missouri campaign, is now going around calling for blood. He says somebody must be sacrificed for the good of the party, and he don't care much whether it is Sumner or Schurz. Ever since Conkling entered the Senate he has had an ambition to snub Sumner, and he thinks the time has now arrived when this thing can be done with impunity; but the truth is that, outside of the blustering Chandler and the fiery Conkling, there is no serious attempt to disturb Sumner's position on the committee. Nor will there be any interference with Schurz or with Patterson, of New Hampshire, although, as Sumner said, the latter gentleman has no Germans at his back.

Attempt to Disturb the Friendly Relations Between Russia and the United States.

The friendly relations existing between Russia and the United States, and the consequent reciprocal sentiments of kindness, both social and official, that obtain between the Russian Minister and our authorities in Washington, seem to be a source of some uneasiness in certain quarters. Statements that have been circulated recently appear to have obtained publicity through the instrumentality of parties who are interested in effecting a change in the diplomatic representation of Russia in this country. There is not the least foundation for any intimations of personal or official unfriendliness between our Secretary of State and Mr. Catacazy. On the contrary, their relations and those of their families are of the most amicable and cordial character. It would appear that parties concerned in the Perkins claim of some eight hundred thousand dollars against the Russian government imagine that the Russian Minister stands in the way of its speedy and satisfactory settlement, and that payment would be more probable if Russia had here some other representative. The forged despatches sent last winter over Mr. Catacazy's name to President Grant, in which the Chief Magistrate and other high officers of our government were denounced in the most undiplomatic language, were but the prelude to subsequent statements evidently intended to disturb the amicable relations which happily exist between the governments and people of the respective countries. In this connection it may be remarked that the existence of an alleged autograph letter from the President of the United States to the Czar of Russia, placing the American navy at his service in the solution of the Eastern question, is equally fallacious. It has been already stated in these despatches, upon proper authority, that no such voluntary tender of our naval forces was ever made to Russia by the President, nor did the Czar ever solicit such assistance. Russia has an abiding confidence in her own ability, unaided, to deal successfully not only with her neighbors, but with England. Russia does not fear defeat either in the field, on the Black Sea or on the Baltic; but it appears that when Prince Gortchakoff demanded the abrogation of the Paris Treaty of 1856 the impending trouble in the East which it occasioned caused the spectre of the Alabama claims to assume increased proportions before the conscience-stricken gaze of England. The circulation of the story about the President having written a letter to the Czar is attributed to the officious efforts of an enemy to create some trouble between the United State on the one hand and Russia on the other. The latest despatches received here from Prince Gortchakoff express a strong desire for the speedy establishment of the proposed extradition and postal treaties between the respective countries, and speak in the most satisfactory manner of the international friendship which exists between them, as well as of his pleasing personal and official intercourse with the American Minister in St. Petersburg.

Letter from Senator Vance.

The letter of Senator (elect) Vance, of North Carolina, published here to-day in reply to certain accusations against him, excites much comment. He declares that he acquiesces in and will maintain all the legitimate results of the war, and that he earnestly desires unity and the perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the session of the Cabinet to-day only Secretaries Fish and Boutwell were present. The session lasted but a few moments. There will be no other meeting of the Cabinet until after New Year's unless some extraordinary emergency arises.

Movements of Secretary Boutwell.

The reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Secretary Boutwell contemplates a visit to Massachusetts before the election for Senator by the Legislature of that State are probably without foundation. The truth appears to be that Mr. Boutwell will not absent himself from Washington until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

A Conflict of Races—The Colored Oysterman After the German Senator.

Mr. George T. Downing, of oyster fame, has been here since the opening of the session lobbying to be restored to his position as keeper of the restaurant under the House of Representatives, from which he was ousted last winter. In the absence of other employment, Downing has turned in to help ex-Senator Drake to abolish Schurz, of Missouri. It appears that Schurz, in his speech, made some allusion to the negro voters of Missouri, which Downing construed into a reflection upon the African race at large. Drake, in his reply to Schurz, failed to meet this point, whereupon Downing, as the champion and defender of his race, writes a letter reviewing Schurz's speech, or rather that part of it relating to the negro business in Missouri. Downing asserts that Schurz has attempted to array the Germans against the negro, and he advises the latter to mind their own business and stick to the republican party. In his letter Downing does not give the reasons for his removal as keeper of the House restaurant by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Popularity of General Schenck in England.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, in conversation to-day expressed much satisfaction at the appointment of General Schenck as Minister to England. He has great faith in the good judgment of General Schenck, and he thinks he will produce a favorable impression upon the officials and the people of England. Mr. Thornton has no information from his government that the fishery question is to be adjusted at Washington. He regards it important, however, that some action should be taken before the return of the fishing season, in order to prevent difficulty between the New England fishermen and the people of the New Dominion.

Bonds of Incumbents to Continue in Force Until Their Successors are Confirmed.

Some days ago Acting Attorney General Bristow was consulted by a United States Senator from Louisiana, and, in response to him and to other inquiries, gave an informal opinion, but without thoroughly examining the subject, that the withdrawal of a Presidential nomination to the Senate, in the place of an officer suspended, would confirm, to a certain extent, the suspension, and perhaps release the bondsmen of the person sought to be removed. Therefore yesterday, after a brief discussion, the Senate declined a compliance with the request of the President to withdraw the nomination of Blanchard to be Postmaster of New Orleans, in place of Lowell, suspended, for the purpose only of fixing a precedent by the passage of a resolution that, under the tenure of Office law, in case of the rejection of a nominee, the old incumbent remains, without filing a new bond, until his successor shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was thought the precedent could be established only in the manner herein stated and without disrespect to the President.

Bill for the Transportation of Spirits in Bond.

F. O. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd Brothers & Holton, of New York, representing numerous Western distilleries, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue and others, the object being to procure the passage of a law allowing the transportation of spirits in bond from the West to the seaboard. The Secretary said there would be no unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of exportation of our surplus products, but the Department would not sanction any bill unless it were properly guarded to prevent frauds. This subject will, after the holidays, be brought before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Laws Against Delinquent Pilots and Engineers to Be Enforced.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following letter to E. R. Ferguson, Supervising Inspector, New York city:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1870.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, relative to the views entertained by the local inspector at New York concerning delinquent pilots and engineers and steam vessels remaining without inspection, and asking for positive instructions for the future guidance of such inspectors in the premises. In reply, you are informed that inspectors are appointed to execute the laws governing the inspection of steam vessels and the licensing of pilots and engineers of such steam vessels. It is, therefore, clearly their duty to watch over every part of their respective districts for the purpose of detecting all violations of the laws and of promptly reporting the same to the proper officer of the government, with a view to having the prescribed penalties enforced against all offenders. You will please issue instructions to your local inspectors in accordance with the above. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To E. R. FERGUSON, Supervising Inspector, New York city.

Trial of Defaulting Naval Paymasters.

The naval court martial, convened here to try the cases of alleged defaulting paymasters, has adjourned until after the holidays. The case of Paymaster Giraud will then be taken up, and then the case of Paymaster Forbes Parker. The latter, it is reported, has left the country, but the Court will, nevertheless, proceed with the case, he having, it is said, admitted a defalcation of $45,000.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

Levi P. Luckey, of Illinois, who has for some months been employed as a clerk at the Executive Mansion, was several days ago appointed by the President his assistant private secretary, in the place of James T. Ely, resigned.

Undocumented Steamtugs Subject to Extra Taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that steamtugs owned in the United States, but undocumented, are not of the United States, and are, therefore, liable for the payment of fifty cents a ton upon the admeasurement of every documented vessel of the United States towed by them. Steamtugs undocumented, and trading from place to place in a district, are subject to the payment of alien tonnage duties.

The Maritime Interests of Great Britain.

The State Department has directed Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation at London, to send by cable, at the earliest opportunity, statistics of the maritime strength of Great Britain at the present time, and particularly what has been the increase in her shipping during the last four years. These facts will be submitted to the President for his information, with a view to his sending a special message to Congress on the subject of our shipping laws and interests.

Officers Retired from the Army.

Of the officers of the army who have already been honorably discharged on their own application 111 have to date received certificates from the Third Auditor of their non-indebtedness to the government and have had their accounts passed by the Second Auditor. They have been paid one year's pay from January 1, 1871, in accordance with the provisions of the bill providing for the reduction of the army.

Southern Patriots to Be Provided For.

It is expected that Congress will, on reassembling after the holidays, authorize an increase of force in some of the departments. The new positions will be given to Southern men exclusively, the members of Congress from the Southern States claiming that they are almost wholly without representation in any of the executive departments, and this increase will be made in order to satisfy their demands for public patronage.

Increase of Fruit Distilleries.

From reports already received at the Internal Revenue Bureau it appears that during the past fiscal year there were 3,470 fruit distilleries in operation, and it is expected that complete returns will show that there were not less than 4,000 fruit stills running during that period, while for the previous fiscal year there were but 1,750 fruit stills registered in the Bureau. This large increase is attributed to the abundance of the fruit crop and the regulations issued by the Bureau encouraging this class of distillation.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Results of the Yale College Expedition to the Far West.

Organization of the Party—Scientific Journey—The Bad Lands Expedition—Well at Antelope Station—The Green River Station—A Mule as Meat—Geological Resources—Uintah Mountains—Fossil Forest—Return of the Party.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Professor of Palæontology, or the science of fossils, in Yale College, is O. C. Marsh, a young, fresh-looking gentleman, of probably five and thirty years of age, who appears to the casual observer anything else than a devoted student of the petrified bones of past ages. But if one could obtain a glance at the professor's cabinets, in College street, he would everywhere see not only the evidences of great scientific acquirements, but valuable specimens of scientific treasures. As Professor of Palæontology in Yale College, he is also Curator of the Yale Geological Museum, and as soon as he can perform the thousand offices of duty and of friendship which awaited him on his return from his summer's explorations in the Rocky Mountain region last Saturday, he will busy himself arranging the treasures he brought back with him. The discoveries made by Professor Marsh are of the greatest importance. Among the thousands of valuable specimens of fossil vertebrates which he and his party collected there are many species new to science. All these have been added to the Yale Geological Museum, which was previously second to none in this respect in the United States. Next year the new Peabody Museum will be built where the old South College now stands. In the richness of its contents it must for many years remain unrivalled by any similar collection—a monument at once to the munificence of its founder and the knowledge and industry and zeal of its chief. The geographical information gathered by the Yale College scientific expedition is only less important than the results obtained in the interest of science.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

A visit which Professor Marsh made to the Rocky Mountains in 1868 suggested to him the importance of a thorough scientific exploration of that region. As he had obtained on that first visit three or four wonderful things, including a specimen of a mature and perfect fossil horse not over two feet in height, and unmistakable evidence of the change in living animals from one genus to another, he thought he could accomplish much for science if a party could be found to explore the Great West. The greatest care had to be exercised in selecting the gentlemen who should compose the expedition. The whole party, twelve in number, besides Professor Marsh, under whose direction everything was accomplished from first to last, was composed of students or recent graduates of Yale College. It was essentially a private party, though its researches and discoveries were to inure to the benefit of the institution whose name is associated with the expedition. Every member was chosen on account of his mental and physical fitness as well as because of his scientific attainments. It was the first party ever organized for the study of the tertiary and cretaceous remains of that wonderful region, and it was projected and carried out under circumstances only less remarkable than the object of its organization. In addition to the barriers which nature presented in these wild mountain regions there were dangers to be apprehended from still wilder men, and to any but the devoted and courageous student of science the prospects of the expedition wore an aspect forbidding in the extreme. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the Indians almost daily showed signs of their hostility, and yet the dangers from these scourges of the plains were not greater than the constantly recurring dangers of the mountains. It is marvellous that after many hairbreadth 'scapes by flood and field the whole party should return unharmed and well, having suffered little from sickness and meeting no accidents worth mentioning.

THE PARTY.

The party left New Haven on the last day of June, and went at once to Fort McPherson, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It consisted, besides its genial chief, of James W. Wadsworth, a son of the late General Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.; C. Wyllys Betts, a young lawyer, of New York; Eli Whitney, Jr., the grandson of the famous cotton gin Whitney, of this city; George B. Grinnell, of New York; John Nicholson, Dover, Del.; John Wool Griswold, son of the Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y.; James M. Russell, Paris, Ky.; Henry B. Sargent, of this city; Charles M. Reeve, Danville, N. Y.; Alexander H. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Henry D. Zeigler, Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky. Armed with a brace of trusty pistols and the all-essential knife, as well as the geological hammer and the appliances of science, not altogether like, and yet not unlike, Cæsar of old, when he went into Gaul, they, too, went, saw and conquered.

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC JOURNEY.

It was the original intention of the party, an intention subsequently carried into effect, to make the Union Pacific Railroad the base of their operations and to pursue their investigations by several expeditions of one or two hundred miles north and south of the road in the Rocky Mountain country. The first of these journeys was undertaken early in July from Fort McPherson, Neb., to explore the Loup Fork and Niobrara river region, where the recent tertiary deposits are well developed and abound in the remains of extinct animals. As the country to be traversed had never been visited by white men and was in the heart of the hostile Indian region, it was necessary to provide a strong escort, with efficient guides. The escort consisted of a company of the Fifth cavalry, under Lieutenant Reilly, and the guides were the Pawnee Indians and the famous Major Frank North, who has lived for many years among the savages, and during the late war commanded a regiment of Pawnees. The first day out from the fort the party was accompanied by Buffalo Bill, of whose scientific knowledge, as exhibited on that occasion, a good story is told by some of the young men connected with the expedition. The Professor, now that he was fairly on the war path, was all aglow with the achievements his imagination pictured as in store for him, and, like the hypothetical lover of Coleridge's Genevieve, telling of the gracious knight who saved from outrage worse than death the lady of the land, he related to the opened-mouthed company which journeyed with him how, at a time when the Rocky Mountains were the bottom of a shallow sea, this region was covered by a fresh water lake and that he was going to gather some of the deposits at its bottom or along what were its ancient shores. In the evening the knowing Buffalo Bill remarked, "The Professor told the boys some pretty tall yarns to-day, but he tipped me a wink as much to say, you know how it is yourself, Bill."

The Loup Fork river traverses an immense desert of lofty sand hills. The water of the river is fresh, and along its banks are a few trees and some grass, but otherwise the whole region is as sterile as Sahara itself. There are some alkaline lakes, but the water of these is destructive of life and health and promote no vegetation. Yet the Loup Fork country is a great game region, and antelope, deer and elk abound in great numbers, a single herd, more than 150 in number, being seen by the party. Major North and the Indian guides kept the expedition well supplied with the choicest of game, and the geological party often forget their labors among fossil mammalia for the pleasanter task of dissecting the animals of a more recent period. It was well they suffered nothing from the want of food on this journey, for it had other hardships and dangers which made it sufficiently marked. One day, with the heat from 110 degrees to 115 degrees, they marched for fourteen hours without water, their sufferings being intense. Professor Marsh believes that another day's experience of the same want would have destroyed half their stock and perhaps have produced the saddest results among the men. But it was not merely among the sterile sandhills or even from the arrows of the savage that danger was to be apprehended. With hostile Indians constantly round them it is surprising that they escaped attack. This good fortune is attributed to their strong escort and the extreme activity and caution of their guides, but even these could not prevent the savages from making an almost successful effort to cut them off and destroy them. While they were encamped in a bend of the river the Indians set fire to the prairie and it was only by the utmost exertion that they saved themselves and their stock from the flames, which surrounded them on every side.

It was on this expedition that the party obtained the Sioux skulls, which led to unfavorable comments in the newspapers in consequence of a misunderstanding of the facts. The whole story, which had no significance, was founded upon the fact that some scientific gentlemen found a few skulls of Indians, which had long lain on the prairies, and sent them to the Peabody museum of Yale College.

This region was found to be exceedingly rich in treasures prized by science, and fossil remains were discovered in great abundance in the sandy bluffs of the Loup Fork river. It was the horse region of the pliocene period, and not fewer than six species of fossil horses were found imbedded in the sand. The school books tell us that "that noble animal, the horse, was the gift of Europe to America," but Professor Marsh's explorations prove conclusively that the horse had existed here and become extinct long before Columbus discovered the New World.

But in addition to these different species of the fossil horse found to be so remarkably abundant Professor Marsh discovered two species of rhinoceros, many smaller tropical animals and several new species of fossil birds. These discoveries are of the utmost importance to science, and had it not been for the greater achievements which awaited the party elsewhere they would in themselves be of sufficient value to make the reputation of a scientific exploring expedition.

I have already related some of the hardships against which the party had to contend in prosecuting their researches, but a single fact may set their difficulties in a still clearer light. At one time, while the party was between Fort McPherson and the Loup Fork river, the guides found the country almost impassable for wagons, and had it not been for the fortunate discovery of a trail made by Spotted Tail and his party while on their way to their present reservation in 1868 some of the most valuable results of the expedition might not have been obtained. The journey back to the north fork of the Platte was accomplished with ease. Arriving at the village of North Platte, after an absence of about three weeks, the party produced a sensation by their wild and savage appearance which few of them will soon forget. They came into the village mounted on their Indian ponies, with Major North and the guides ahead, so that they were mistaken for an attacking band of Sioux, and for a short time the wildest consternation prevailed. Most of the party were content to rest here for a short time, but the next day Wadsworth was off again, this time with "Buffalo Bill," after Indians.

THE "BAD LANDS" EXPEDITION.

After a short respite the party early in August proceeded westward to Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, to prepare for their second expedition. The object of this journey was to explore the geology of the region between the North and South Platte, which had never been carefully examined. The escort consisted of a detachment of the Fifth cavalry, under Captain Montgomery. The party first went south from the fort into Northern Colorado, where Professor Marsh discovered an outcrop of the true Mauvaises Terres, or White river "bad lands," formation, at a point nearly 200 miles south of the region where it had been previously identified. This region is part of the interesting series of fresh water tertiary strata which makes that country so important a field for scientific discovery, and probably forms the southwest border of the great miocene lake basin east of the Rocky Mountains.

The "bad lands" abound in remains of *Titanotherium Proutii*, an animal about which little has hitherto been known. According to the accounts contained in the text books on geology the animal was of immense size, but it now seems clear that these accounts were entirely fabulous. Professor Marsh obtained bones enough to prove the size and nature of the animal, and especially to prove beyond a doubt that it was much smaller than previous accounts had represented—probably not more than half the size of the text books.

THE WONDERFUL WELL AT ANTELOPE STATION.

After satisfactorily exploring the "bad lands" region the party went to Antelope station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to examine a locality which had been visited by Professor Marsh in 1868. This was the wonderful Antelope well, where it was reported at one time that human remains had been dug up from a depth of sixty-eight feet. This story, to the great annoyance of scientific men, went all over the country, and even reached Europe, though it was founded only on the opinion of a doctor who could not tell the difference between human bones and sawdust. It was here that Professor Marsh discovered the bones of his miniature fossil horse, and which he has named *Equus parvulus*. During this visit the well was dug about ten feet deeper and additional remains were obtained. Among the other remains, including the Lilliputian horse, of which Professor Marsh has bones enough to show the complete structure, four different species of the horse were found:—

1. The *Equus parvulus*.
2. A horse of the three-toed or Hipparion type.
3. An animal with two small hoofs dangling behind, like those of an ox or a deer.
4. A horse larger than the modern animal.

This makes in all eighteen distinct species of fossil horses discovered on this continent.

Of the other animals obtained from this well there were two kinds of rhinoceros, an animal something like the hog, one or two allied to the camel, and two or three carnivorous animals, one of them larger than a lion. In all fifteen species of extinct animals were found in a space of ten feet in diameter and only six or eight feet in depth, making it by far the most remarkable animal discovery ever made in any part of the world. It is supposed this locality was once the margin of a great lake, and that the animals sunk down in the mire when they went into the water to drink. When the additional remains secured by Professor Marsh in this locality during his recent visit come to be fully described they will increase the number and wonder of these remarkable discoveries.

If Professor Marsh saw me write this I am sure he would suggest at this point some reflections on the injury done to science by the hasty opinion of the New York doctor who pronounced fossil horses and hoofs human remains, and I am not sure but that he would suggest also an admonition for the newspaper correspondent—one of the famous writers on the war—who told the world so monstrous a fiction upon authority so slight.

After fully investigating the wonders of this wonderful well, the party struck northward to the north branch of the Platte, near Chimney Rock, a landmark which the thousands who have traversed the old emigrant route to California will remember. This rock was found to belong to the tertiary formation, and to contain the same fossils as the "bad land" region of Dakota. The same thing Professor Marsh found to be true of the whole North Platte country as far west as Scott's Bluff. At the place last named large quantities of fossil remains were found, including many fossil turtles, some of them of enormous size. The party returned by way of Horse creek to Fort D. A. Russell after a month's hard labor, and there rested for a short time before undertaking what proved to be the most important journey of the expedition.

GRINNELL AND NICHOLSON ASTRAY.

While the party were journeying along Horse creek on their return to Fort D. A. Russell an incident occurred which shows the extreme dangers which attended the undertaking. There were Indians in the neighborhood, but the party had by this time become so thoroughly accustomed to the life they were leading, and some of them had acquired so much of the skill of savages in following a trail over the prairies, that even the fear of losing their scalps in the cause of science could not always keep all of them with the escort. Grinnell and Nicholson especially showed great zeal for hunting, and manifested much fearlessness among the dangers which surrounded them. Going off some distance from the party in search of game the careless throwing of a lighted match among the dry grass set fire to the prairie, and not only separated them from their friends, but seriously endangered their lives. The usual device of frontiersmen of getting up a fire on their own account and standing in the burnt space while the great flame swept around and past them alone saved them from death. When the fire had passed they were a long distance from the expedition, and it was two days and nights before they again got back to camp. Different parties were sent in search of them, but the effort to reclaim them only proved successful because of their own foresight in going back to the trail over which they had already travelled.

IN THE GREEN RIVER REGION.

After packing up their fossil treasures at Fort D. A. Russell the party went westward over the mountains to Fort Bridger. From the latter point they started to explore the geology of the Eastern Uintah and the country along the Green and White rivers and other main tributaries of the Colorado—a region entirely unexplored by scientific men, but from which hunters and Indians had brought wonderful accounts of primeval monsters. This was the most important expedition of the summer, and it proved to be of unusual hardship as well as of unusual interest. It was undertaken in the month of September, and but for the mildness of the season and the hardihood of those engaged in the expedition its accomplishment would have been impossible.

The escort of the party consisted of a detachment from the Thirteenth infantry, under Lieutenant Warnn, and the whole expedition was mounted on mules or Indian ponies. Mexican guides were employed, and never was a region traversed by the disciples of science where guides were more necessary. They first went eastward to the Green river, and attempted to proceed to the south along its east bank with wagons. This was soon found to be impracticable, and they were obliged to abandon the wagons and use their mules as pack animals. But even when thus lightened it was impossible to get down the east side of the river, and for a moment the expedition seemed as hopeless as when, in their first journey, Major North and his picked Indians despaired of finding a path for the wagons. But as Spotted Tail's trail had served them then, so the old and obscure Indian trail which Fremont had traversed in 1845 saved them now. Striking this trail they went southward to the junction of the Green and White rivers.

NICHOLSON HAS ANOTHER ADVENTURE.

While the party were painfully journeying on the Green river Nicholson met with another adventure quite as exciting and perhaps as dangerous as his adventure with Grinnell. As he was one day pushing about among the bushes on the banks of the river, an immense grizzly bear, finding his own domain encroached upon, made an effort to resent the encroachment. Nicholson made his way back to camp as quickly as possible, the bear following him. Seeing the reception which was in store for him, the animal turned aside as soon as he saw his intended victim safe at home. Professor Marsh and some other members of the party subsequently went in search of his grizzly highness, but failed to find him.

A MULE AS MEAT.

While a soldier was riding on the back of a mule the animal stepped into a badger hole and was thrown forward, breaking his neck. As fresh meat has been scarce for several days the flesh of the beast was utilized and served up as steak for the party. The meat, although a little tough, proved pretty good, and it was even passed off upon some of the boys as bear's meat.

THE GEOLOGICAL TREASURES OF THE MOUNTAINS.

This whole region in the miocene period was a fresh water lake, in which crocodiles, turtles, serpents and fishes of different kinds abounded in great numbers. Along its border rhinoceroses of different species and other tropical animals were equally abundant. Their remains were entombed in the mud at the bottom of the lake, and since the elevation of the mountains they have been weathering in every cliff. It was to lift them out of these resting places in which they had been held for long ages and hold them up before the world in the light of science that this expedition was projected. The Yale College museum attests with what success the effort was attended, but its wonders are as nothing compared with the wonders of this region. At a single point of view no fewer than eleven fossil turtles were seen. Rich and important as are the collections of all these animals, beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes, which Professor Marsh brought home with him, the country is still full of them, and it is possible that even more remarkable specimens than any yet obtained may still be found.

AMONG THE UINTAH MOUNTAINS.

Upon reaching Fort Uintah, in Southern Utah, an Indian guide was procured who took the party across the Uintah Mountains by a comparatively short route, through a pass so exceedingly difficult that it was necessary to cut a road through the forests to allow the pack animals to pass. This is the beginning of the cañon region of the Green and Colorado rivers traversed by Powell's party, and which he again intends attempting next season, if Congress shall "come down" with the appropriation of $12,000 he is now seeking. Among the many remarkable animals of this region is a gang of desperate horse thieves, who live in a valley among the mountains and are known as the horse thieves of Brown's Hole. It is not impossible that they belong to the miocene period, the period of everything remarkable in this region, for they behaved with the utmost courtesy toward the scientific gentlemen, of whose visit they had previously learned, and never once attempted to stampede either the geological horses or the Indian ponies. After an absence of eight weeks on this expedition the party returned to Fort Bridger and then went to Salt Lake, where they were kindly received by Brigham Young and the Mormon Elders.

THE FOSSIL FOREST OF CALIFORNIA.

The trip which the party made to California, after withstanding the blandishments of the Mormon women, was more a visit of relaxation than of severe scientific study. Some of them visited the Yo Semite valley, while the others went northward to examine the geysers and other points of geological interest. The latter party, with Professor Marsh, were fortunate enough to discover near Mount St. Helena an extensive petrified forest of immense trees not unlike those for which California is now so justly celebrated. The trees were embedded in a volcanic ash, and they probably owe their preservation to a volcanic eruption which overwhelmed the forest in ages past. They were of immense size, some of the prostrate trunks being at least one hundred feet in length and from five to twelve feet in thickness.

After returning to San Francisco and visiting several other points of interest in California, including a few of the principal mining centres, the party returned East as far as Denver in November and a few days later they came to Fort Wallace, in Kansas, from which point their last expedition was made.

IN SEARCH OF SEA SERPENTS.

The formation in this vicinity was the cretaceous, and the special object of the expedition was to obtain remains of the mosasauroid reptiles, or true sea serpents of the past, which occur in rocks of this period and for which this part of the West appears to have been a favorite resort when the region now occupied by the Rocky Mountains was a shallow sea. In spite of Buffalo Bill's disbelief in his "shallow sea" theory, Professor Marsh was intent on finding evidences of what the famous frontiersman would have considered a bigger snake story than the others, but since his return all that he has been heard to say about his snake discoveries is that "the investigations of the party were crowned with success." The vertebra of sea snakes in the Yale Museum show the kind of success with which their investigations were crowned, and we may expect in the scientific journals articles of learned length and thundering sound similar to those which Professor Marsh has already published on the Lilliputian horse and the metamorphosis of siredon into amblystoma, describing the habits and structure of the true sea serpent of the past. To most persons his story of the "two foot high horse" will sound much like a Newark snake story; but as the Professor has the diminutive bones and joints of the animal there is no gainsaying him. He will be found to be equally well fortified when he comes to relate his snake stories. In science as well as in fiction a well-connected tale can be built upon very slight foundations. Professor Marsh has a single joint of a venerable sea serpent's backbone, from which he will be able to construct a snake not less than sixty feet in length, and the projecting arm—I think I may call it an arm, though it was anything else—to which the rib was attached shows the monster to have been in every way a reptile of immense proportions. Besides this immense vertebra he has many other specimens smaller in size, the whole making the most unique collection of geological snakes in the world.

THE RETURN OF THE PARTY.

The Yale party carried even these last explorations far into the heart of the buffalo country, and nearly all of them found time to turn from the search after extinct snakes to the pursuit of living animals to make one or more of these monster beasts bite the dust. But the cold winds of winter, which rendered sleeping on the bare ground less a pleasure than it had been throughout the summer, admonished the party that there was more comfort in the cities of the East than on the plains of the West. As the intended time for their return had long expired, and as even more than their most sanguine expectations had been fulfilled, the party finished their explorations and came eastward. After spending a day or two in St. Louis and Cincinnati they all returned home, reaching this city last Saturday.

The expedition was a great success in many ways. Its scientific results are of the most important character. The treasures collected are invaluable. Months of study by geologists and comparative anatomists will be necessary before the additions to our scientific knowledge can be fully set forth. The study of the snakes alone may prove to be the work of a whole winter, and the geological horses are worthy of becoming hobbies for half a dozen naturalists. The immense tooth of the great sea serpent discovered by Professor Marsh may for aught I know be the subject of a paper before the National Academy of Sciences or even of a volume of profound learning. The geographical discoveries in the sandhills of the Niobrara region and among the Uintah Mountains will in themselves afford some interesting chapters of knowledge. Though much has been accomplished by the Yale College geological expedition much more yet remains to be done before the world may fully know the value and importance of their explorations.

It is understood that Professor Marsh has not yet satisfied himself that he has obtained everything of value to science or new in the fields of scientific research which some of these regions afford, and that he will again return to the Rocky Mountains to explore further the great fresh water lake basins of that interesting locality.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Another democratic paper will be started in Dayton, Ohio.

Theodore Tilton announces his withdrawal from the *Independent*.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Daily Bulletin* finally suspended on the 12th.

A new paper, to be called the *Anti-Monopolist*, will soon be commenced at Ladore, Kansas.

D. W. Wilder, late of the Leavenworth *Times*, will soon take charge of the editorial department of the Fort Scott (Kan.) *Monitor*.

An Iowa editor has unfortunately fallen heir to nearly three millions, and will probably outlive his usefulness as a journalist.

The *Daily Sentinel*, of Raleigh, N. C., appeared in a new dress and enlarged form last week, making it the largest daily in the State.

An impoverished editor at the West got elected constable, but his new office did not enable him to arrest the attention of his readers.

A South Illinois editor invites the young man who threw a dead dog into his well to call at his office and receive "valuable information."

Captain James B. Morris late editor and proprietor of the Long Branch *News*, died at Lawrence, Kan., on Thursday of last week, aged twenty-eight years.

Nash and Calkins, formerly of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, do not seem to make any headway in their purchase of the Milwaukee *News*, and threaten to start a new paper.

It is reported that the Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., of Boston, received a call to the editorship of the New York *Independent*, at a salary of $8,000 to $10,000. The offer was declined.

Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor-in-chief of the *United Presbyterian*, has been appointed a vice president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society in the room of Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., deceased.

William E. Robinson, ex-member of Congress, and formerly a well-known Washington correspondent ("Richelieu") has associated himself with the *Irish World*, one of the most popular papers of its class in this city.

The *State Register*, the organ of the radical party of Iowa, and the organ of the material interests of the State, has passed from the hands of Mills & Co. to the Messrs. Clarkson, and made its first appearance under the new administration on the 6th inst.

An Arkansas editor coolly apologizes for the lack of editorial in a recent issue of his paper by saying that the day had been consumed in answering challenges and arranging preliminaries to fight. He says "a pressure of editorial duties had allowed those matters to accumulate on his hands for several days, so that he had to devote considerable time to settling them all in a lump."

Mr. William H. Anderson, proprietor of the Peekskill (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, has associated with him Dr. A. D. Bullock in the publication of that paper. The *Advertiser* will soon appear in a new dress, enlarged, and is to be printed on a new Hoe cylinder press. Dr. Bullock has had experience in editorial matters, having been connected with the Springfield *Daily Union* and the Fall River *Daily News*.

Judge Clark, recently killed in El Paso, graduated from Union College in 1859, and was for a time editor of the West Troy (N. Y.) *Democrat* and Lockport *Advertiser*. In 1862 he was elected to the office of State Prison Inspector, which he held for two years. In 1864 he went West, became a republican, and soon afterwards was appointed a United States Judge of Texas, where he was shot while voluntarily assisting to arrest a criminal. He was a young man of great promise.

The Reported Newspaper Change in California.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There is no foundation in fact for the statement that the San Francisco *Bulletin* "has been transferred from a republican to a democratic basis." That absurd story was invented by a petty rival to cover its own unavailing effort to sell out to politicians who could discover nothing in the concern worth buying. Like the HERALD, the *Bulletin* has always been thoroughly independent of all parties and cliques; and so it will always continue to be, so long as its ownership is shared by, respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON.

GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN.

An Interview with the Governor After Impeachment.

He Regards His Impeachment as a Party Measure—How It Could Have Been Defeated in the House—A Candid Opinion of the Legislature—Effect of Impeachment Among the Colored People—The Ku Klux Still Rampant.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21, 1870.

Governor Holden quietly and courteously surrendered his office yesterday to Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, and gracefully retired, exempt for the time being from Executive cares, but which are now supplanted by the more weighty tribulations of the pending knotty impeachment trial. One would suppose that after the summary proceedings of yesterday the Governor would have little relish for the Executive Department, or even the Capitol building in which it is located; but not so. As I walked into the Capitol this morning nearly the first person I saw was Governor Holden emerging from the Executive office. He passed rapidly across the hall and entered another office, which, on inspection, I found to be the Treasurer's office. The conclusion at once suggested itself that the Governor, alive to business, was settling up his accounts with the State of North Carolina, and probably getting paid whatever "stamps" were due him to the 20th inst. Returning shortly afterwards I met him in the same hallway, still hovering near the Executive office, as if it possessed a peculiar sort of fascination; but a clerk shortly afterwards emerged from the Treasurer's office and handed him what I imagined to be a check for balance due. I saluted the Governor, and he shook me warmly by the hand. Instead of finding him depressed, he was sprightly, cheerful, and quite communicative, and a brief conversation followed, which was frequently interrupted by persons who stopped to shake hands with the Governor and make some commonplace remark.

CORRESPONDENT—Governor, I would like to have a talk with you if it is convenient and you have no objection.

GOVERNOR—Quite convenient, sir, and I have not the slightest objection. But you understand the peculiar position in which I am placed, and, of course, you will not touch upon a particular subject.

CORRESPONDENT—You mean impeachment?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir.

CORRESPONDENT—As far as that is concerned I merely wish to know if you regard it as a party measure, or in what light you do regard it?

GOVERNOR—Well, it looks as if it was a party measure, from the well known political proclivities of the men who inaugurated it, who clamored for it, and the men who voted for it in the House of Representatives. If it had been vigorously fought by my friends in the House it could have been defeated there. Seven republican members did not vote, and there are a number of democrats who were only whipped into its support by the party lash. Had our full force been present and a proper fight made we would have triumphed over the democracy and nipped this, their favorite scheme, in the bud. As to the Senate I have nothing to say. I have the highest respect for both branches of the General Assembly, but in my peculiar position I am not at liberty to express my ideas and opinions.

CORRESPONDENT—I hardly think they will be able to convict as the Senate now stands with regard to parties.

GOVERNOR—I can't say, sir.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion as to the course of the present Legislature?

GOVERNOR—My opinion is that they intend to overthrow all republican government and obtain possession of every office, from constable up. The democratic majority are designing and unscrupulous where office and public plunder are concerned. They will halt at nothing to gain their ends, whether by fraud, intimidation, or, these failing, violence to colored men to prevent them exercising the right of the franchise.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think it possible for the republican party to retrieve its fortunes in this State?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; not only possible, but almost certain. We will carry the convention that is to be called by the Legislature. The bill has already passed one house. The republican party in North Carolina were never more thoroughly aroused than they are now. They see their rights, liberties and even their freedom are at stake, particularly the colored people, who are already preparing for the conflict in downright earnest. We are determined to go to the polls and vote. We shall go in force and cast our ballots, and if we are resisted we shall force our way to the polls. Mind, sir, we shall not employ nor inaugurate force, but we are determined to exercise our rights, cost what it may.

CORRESPONDENT—What has been the effect of your impeachment among the colored people?

GOVERNOR—Why, sir, they are cast down by it, but it has had the effect of arousing them. Already, I understand, they are preparing to have a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and everybody acquainted with the character of the colored man knows that such an expression of his feelings comes from deep-seated and heartfelt convictions. They feel my loss because they had looked up to me as their protector; because they knew that I was sincere in all I did in their behalf, and because they knew I had made great sacrifices to see that justice was done them. Even those people who are politically opposed to me—ay, who hate me politically—will do me the justice to say that I am sincere in all I do; that what I have done has been from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there now any organized political bodies in the State resisting either the State or national authority?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; the same unlawful organizations still exist as did before their partial suppression by me in Alamance and Caswell. They still hold their midnight meetings, go on their midnight raids, hold their secret and invisible councils, and in all respects remain intact as they were before. Until these infamous organizations are broken up we can never have peace, and if the democracy are allowed to triumph at the next elections they will attribute it to the agency of these organizations, and the consequence will be that colored men will have no rights in future in North Carolina. There will be no security for life, property or person in the State.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think your military movement last summer injured the republican party in the State?

GOVERNOR—Oh! yes; injured it materially in the last elections. Had it not been for that we would have been far more successful. We might have carried the Legislature and a majority of the Congressional delegation. I should have moved in that matter much earlier than I did—two months sooner—but that I dreaded the shock, and I had to inaugurate it by degrees, so that the elections were upon us when I was fully under way with the troops. But the peace and security of society demanded it, and the blood of murdered republicans cried aloud for it. Did the HERALD publish the opinion of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, when he released Kirk and Burgin?

CORRESPONDENT—Not that I am aware of.

GOVERNOR—Well, it ought to have been extensively published. It was an able document, and he fully sustained me in what I had done. He said that the insurrectionary condition of the two counties justified the sword. Chief Justice Chase said the same thing in a letter he wrote to President Grant in relation to the leaders of the late rebellion, whom he declared were at the mercy of President Johnson, who could have executed the last one of them if he thought proper.

CORRESPONDENT—Have there been any outrages of a political nature since the release of the alleged Ku-Klux in Alamance and Caswell?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; numerous outrages. In Chatham county some half a dozen colored men were cruelly whipped and scourged a short time since, and when they applied for redress and summoned witnesses both themselves and witnesses were driven from the county. In Cleaveland county several colored men have been beaten and mangled, and even in Almanace and Caswell there have been colored men whipped at midnight recently by disguised white ruffians. Outrages of this kind are still frequent, and they will continue so until the Ku-Klux organizations are broken up.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion of the recent motion of Senator Morton, asking for information in relation to such outrages in this State?

GOVERNOR—Well, I can't exactly say. There is a widespread interest throughout the country at present in relation to affairs in North Carolina. In fact, the State is at present a national spectacle, and it was nothing more than natural that Senator Morton, who is one of the leading republican Senators in Congress, should ask for such information. What his ultimate object may be it is impossible to say—that will only be developed by time and transpiring events.

This ended our conversation, which was here permanently interrupted by a judge, who seized the Governor by the hand and held forcible possession of it. I wished to ascertain from his own lips what were his views with regard to the admission of ex-Governor Vance to the Senate, as intimate friends of the Governor state unreservedly that he has frequently expressed himself favorable to his immediate admission, which, to say the least of it, shows a charitable and forgiving spirit on the part of the Governor that many of his democratic friends might cultivate to advantage.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

A Child Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by Swallowing Liquid Blueing.

Dr. John Beach yesterday received information that a child, two years of age, had died at the residence of the parents, 214 West Twenty-seventh street, from the effects of poison. It was suspected that during the absence of the mother from the room deceased had drank from a cup a quantity of indigo blueing used for cleansing clothes in the wash. When the mother entered she found her child in convulsions and at the same time noticed blueing on the lips. Physicians were called but could render no permanent relief. Dr. Beach will to-day make a post-mortem examination on the body and thus determine the cause of death. The name of deceased did not appear.

CHARITY FAIR.

Bazaar for the 'Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.

The fair for the benefit of the Union Home and School for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, now being held at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, is progressing satisfactorily. Of all objects which can make a fair desirable, surely that for which this grand affair is organized is the most worthy, and everybody who goes to see cannot fail to remain and buy when he remembers to whose benefit the profits will accrue. The Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices the fair is managed, have gathered in the departments of their various "Posts" everything worth seeing and buying, from a lovely landscape to a glass of sweet cider. The beautiful articles of ornament and use, the charming young ladies who sell them for a fair equivalent, the drapings of the national colors, the fine works of art that adorn the walls and tables, all combine to make the armory a place worth visiting if there were no orphans in the world; but, with the benevolent motive thrown in, no one should fail to see its attractions, especially when the coming holidays make just the articles to be obtained there a desideratum. At Post No. 8 a fine collection of paintings is exhibited, which were donated to the fair by William and James Hart, Fagnani, Bierstadt and others of the best artists. A wonderful clock, with musical abilities of a high order, given by Major General Sickles, attracts attention in this department, also some fine specimens of firearms. Farther on, at the smokers' table, a meerchaum marvellous for its value and its elaborateness of carving is to be given to the General who gets the most votes, twenty-five cents being the price of a vote. At present

GENERAL GRANT IS AHEAD.

On the other side of the room an elegant sword is to be given to the most popular officer, the test to be made in the same way. Between, at the manager's table, a very beautiful collection of marbles, bronzes, valuable china, &c., wait for purchasers. A set of three pieces of Sevres china, valued at $300, and presented by Mrs. Judge Daly, attracts much attention. Of the soap presented by patriotic soapmakers, of the tea and coffee, of the cider, the product of the joint labors of two dogs who love their country and grind apples patiently all day, the flowers, the bewildering baby linen, and the books presented by leading publishers, the half cannot be told.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST

to indulgent mammas and aspiring little girls is a doll's house, fitted up by Mrs. James S. Thayer. This establishment is to the porcelain and rubber part of the population what a brown stone front is to real men and women, and is quite a curiosity in its way. In the drawing room sits Mademoiselle Dolly, in pink, in the midst of elegant furniture, mirrors, vases and all the appurtenances of first class living. In mother's room the French *bonne* is administering a bath to one of a promising pair of twins, while the other is in its cradle, wrapped in the sleep of innocence. In the dining room Madame, in full dress, and Monsieur, with fierce mustaches, entertain their guests, dispensing elegant hospitality; while in the ample kitchen Bridget irons and Dinah rolls out pastry. This complete concern is to be raffled for, and a dollar entitles anybody to a chance of becoming the happy owner. The refreshments are very refreshing and the confectionery sweet, and altogether it is well worth while to visit the fair for the Union How and School.

CALIFORNIA.

The Lottery Mania—One of the Enterprises Come to Grief—The Republican Party Making Capital Out of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 14, 1870.

The lottery gambling mania has just received a very severe check in this State, the effect of which, if it is to be trusted, will be to stop this species of gambling. As I told you in a former letter, there are no less than four lotteries in full swing, having been got up in different parts of the State. The Marysville lottery, which is got up for the laudable object of supplying the public institutions of that inland town with water pipes, is the most attractive one. They propose to sell 100,000 tickets at $2 50 per ticket, and to give away some 1,700 and odd prizes, all in gold coin, amounting in the aggregate to $159,000. The manager of this concern was formerly a local reporter for one of the journals of this city and at present editor of the Marysville *Appeal*. One of the brokers who was selling tickets in this city was arrested and his tickets confiscated. Upon the news reaching Marysville he came down here as fast as the locomotive could bring him to look after the interests of the lottery, and he too was arrested. The judge of the Police Court dismissed the case upon the ground that the act of the Legislature authorizing the Mercantile Library affair virtually abolished all laws against lotteries. An appeal was taken, and the two defendants were held to answer the action of the next Grand Jury. As a consequence none of the lotteries will come off until some action is taken. It will be held on the one side that the Legislature of this State have no power to legislate for the special benefit of any one individual or corporation, and any such special legislation if carried out becomes general in its operations. That if the Legislature had the power to pass a law conferring the privilege of getting up a lottery upon the Mercantile Library Association of this city any other corporation who so chooses can take advantage of the same act and claim the same privileges. On the other side, they will have to contend—admitting this theory to be good—that the law authorizing the Mercantile Library lottery was unconstitutional, as the constitution of the State of California contains this clause:—"No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed." (Sec. 27, art. iv. Constitution of State of California.) Therefore it is claimed that before passing the above law that clause of the constitution should have been rescinded. Altogether the affair is in a nice muddle, but it is difficult to foretell how matters will arrange themselves in this State. In the meantime some people, for political purposes, are endeavoring to attach the whole odium of this lottery business upon Governor Haight, and the anti-democratic papers are already beginning to fill with lampoons and tirades against him for having signed the bill. This seems to me to be rather unjust; for there were, at least, a great many prominent republicans engaged in advocating the bill, and the president of the library himself, who was an earnest advocate of the measure, and the principal person in carrying the scheme out, is no less a personage than R. B. Swain, formerly superintendent of the mint under Lincoln, and a probable candidate on the republican ticket next term. Strange are the inconsistencies of politicians.

HAYTI.

Amnesty Proclamation of President Saget.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Saget granting a complete amnesty to all outlawed for political offences:—

Liberty, equality, fraternity.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—DECREE.

Nissage Saget, President of Hayti, in accordance with the decree of December 22, 1869, by the Provisional President of the republic and by the advice of the Secretary of State for the Interior and for Agriculture, under date April 8, 1870:—

Whereas there are traitors to the republic of Hayti in the country who have defied justice, against whom it has also been charged that they have carried arms in favor of the deposed tyrant, and there are also hordes which have gathered on our frontiers; and

Whereas the last have, in a great measure, been dispersed, especially in the East and in the department of Cibao, where a few still remain through fear, and it having been shown that they are exposed to privations of all kinds,

The Council of Secretaries of State have decreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. All Haytiens are called upon to rally round the government, especially such as have been driven out of the country by the late events. They are assured they will not be disturbed on account of political troubles.

ART. 2. Formal assurance is hereby given to all that they will be favorably treated, and will enjoy full plenitude of liberty according to law.

ART. 3. Every citizen is called upon to report himself at the seat of government, so that his return to the country may be certified by the authorities.

ART. 4. The commandants of departments and places on the frontiers and consular agents of Hayti in foreign countries are requested to facilitate the return of all who desire it, and to furnish the necessary passports.

ART. 5. This decree shall be published and affixed to all the departments throughout the republic, and the Secretary of State for the Interior and Agriculture is especially charged with its execution.

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, the 30th of November, 1870, and the sixty-seventh year of the independence.

By the President, NISSAGE SAGET.

P. LORQUET, Secretary of State of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture.

VENEZUELA.

The following extract from a letter, dated Curacoa, December 6, will be found interesting to those doing business with Venezuela. It indicates the true state of affairs there, and tells the old story of how everything like business is destroyed in the majority of Spanish American republics by reason of constant internal strife and revolution:—

CURACOA, Dec. 6, 1870.

When the last schooner from Maracaibo left the bar a revolt had broken out at the Castle of San Carlos in favor of the Caracas government. This took place on the 27th. The chief and officers who resisted were killed and wounded. They must have known this in the city on the 29th, and I am anxious to know the consequences. It appears that something similar was attempted in the city on the 28th, but it was discovered and put down. Maracaibo's communications with all the interior continues cut off. The merchants complain very much of the situation they are placed in, being continually called upon for money. The British Consul, Mr. Harrison, had left in a schooner chartered by the merchants, as it appears, to procure a man-of-war from Jamaica.

CANADIAN DEPENDENCE.

Consequences of the Adoption of President Grant's Suggestions.

The Railroad Interests—How Suspension of the Bonding System Would Affect Canada—Confusion to Commerce and Agriculture—Injury to a Large Section of the Country.

ONTARIO, Dec. 12, 1870.

The last message of the President of the United States to Congress bears to so great an extent upon the prospective interests of Canada that a few words upon the subject from a resident of the country may not be inopportune. The newspapers of the Dominion in commenting upon the threat of the suspension of the bonding system and the laws permitting Canadian vessels to enter American waters have assumed that the recommendation of the President will have little weight with Congress. They appear to regard it as a retaliatory measure of almost schoolboy vindictiveness, which no body of men exercising calm and deliberate judgment would for a moment tolerate. They seem unable to look upon it as the serious, studied production of the responsible representative of a nation of forty millions of people, high-spirited and sensitive to slight, and against whom a "semi independent, but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers on the fisheries question in an unfriendly way." They treat the complaint jocularly and are inclined to banter over what appears to them a funny joke; but the fact of this matter having engaged the serious attention of the President of the United States, and being thought by him of sufficient importance to be submitted as a suggestion for the interference of Congress, stamps it with a significance and portentous import that no amount of raillery can lessen in the eyes of thoughtful Canadians.

There may be a show of vindictiveness in the threat of a suspension of the bonding system, and probably there is, but had the President probed Canada from end to end, had he tried every crevice in her armor plate, had he sounded her whole frontier with his political stethoscope, he could not have found a sorer spot upon which to drop his irritant poison and raise the demon of internal dissension within her borders. The first scratch of the lancet has produced titillation only, and ironical laughter is heard on all sides; laughter, however, that betrays symptoms of the hysterical—a fitful laugh, half-pleasure, half-pain, a laugh that has neither the ring of genuine derision nor the abandonment of every indifference to recommend it, and that, too, could be converted into a howl of painful uneasiness and uncertainty.

Let us look at this question by the light of facts. The two great railways of Canada, the only effective means of winter transportation, are known as the Grand Trunk and the Great Western. The Grand Trunk runs from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to Portland, in the State of Maine. Sixty-two miles of this road, from Detroit to Port Huron, in the West, and 149 miles in the East, from Island Pond to Portland, are laid upon American territory, and Portland during six months of the year is the only available port of shipment for that whole section of country served by the Grand Trunk, from Port Huron to Island Pond, a distance of 650 miles, and embracing the towns and cities of London, Guelph, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal; consequently the whole export produce of that section of the country must find an outlet through American territory for six months in the year, or the whole business community remain in a state of semi-torpor and numbed inactivity. Again, the Great Western Railway has its western terminus at Detroit and its eastern at Suspension Bridge, in connection with the New York Central and Erie Railways. It traverses for 229 miles the garden of Canada, the heart of Ontario, rich in all manner of agricultural products, and carries by means of its eastern connections a good part of this produce to the seaboard for export. Lop off from the Great Western its American connections, which would virtually be done by a suspension of the bonding system, sever for six months in the year its power to transmit the produce of the country to the seaboard, and you at once strike a blow that has a paralyzing effect upon the whole commerce of the richest and most flourishing portion of Canada. Again we have hitherto spoken only of exports, but as Canada looks to England for most of her dry goods, her hardware and, in fact, the bulk of the manufactured goods consumed in this country, the suspension of the bonding system would prevent winter importations for spring consumption and disarrange and disorganize the whole business arrangements of the country.

It may be said that the difficulty would only be temporary, and that the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, now building, will give Halifax to this country for a winter port, and so banish the necessity for the continued reliance upon the good will of our neighbors and make us independent of their connection—[illegible] good enough as far as it goes, which is not very far at the present time. The extreme eastern section of the Grand Trunk—that lying east of Richmond—is found most difficult to work during the winter months, and that portion lying between Quebec and Riviere-du-Loup is closed altogether. The country traversed by the Intercolonial is subject to the severest of Canadian weather throughout its whole length, and the road now building is viewed by the country more as a military necessity in case of emergency than as a business highway; and, owing to the difficulties of transportation, it could never be relied upon as affording adequate facilities for more than a moiety of the demands that a suspension of the bonding system would throw upon it.

Thus, in any event, extreme action by the government of the United States on the bonding system would beget confusion throughout the length and breadth of the land, and men's minds would be turned inquiringly for a channel that should lead to a solution of the country's difficulty. The three alternatives—dependence upon England, with cold comfort; isolation, commonly called independence, synonymous with weakness, or union with the United States and strength—would be discussed with an eagerness induced on all sides by stifled business, disorganized monetary arrangements, railway panics and labor panics, which would occur winter after winter, when the closing of the St. Lawrence threw the country back upon itself, closed the portals of the outer world and introduced the frigidity of a frozen death into every business avenue. With these results following not the threat, but the fulfilment of the threat, it is no very hard matter to predict that a more easy conquest of a country could not be made than by the bloodless means shadowed by your far-seeing President.

A JERSEY MORMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

About twenty years ago a young man, the son of a respectable farmer residing in a quiet village in New York State, married the daughter of a neighboring farmer and "settled down" in peace and contentment in their native village. Everything prospered with them; their farm was soon paid for, a commodious house was built, and several children blessed their lives, when, in an unlucky hour, a Mormon preacher "came that way" and succeeded in winning over the husband and father to his faith. In a short time their pleasant home was sold and the family left for the West. Misfortune on misfortune followed them. They were soon reduced to poverty, and wandered from place to place, sometimes "houseless by night," until at last they found their way to Utah, where a log cabin affords them a home. Thirteen children have been born to them; some have been buried by the wayside.

Before the husband embraced the Mormon faith he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church in good standing. She has never been a Mormon at heart, yet is compelled to see her children educated in the abominable doctrines of that Church. And now that she is growing old, is compelled to witness the second marriage of her faithless husband to a young wife, who is to reside under the same roof with her. Prayers, tears and entreaties are in vain; she must submit to the tyrannic will of her husband and the great apostle of Mormonism, or be separated from her children; but, being an affectionate mother, she is willing to sacrifice her feelings for their sake.

Now the question is, is there no law to protect good Christian women from such base tyranny? Surely in a Christian land and under a civilized government true wives and mothers who have done so much for their country ought to be shielded from oppression as cruel and wicked as anything slavery ever furnished. If the nest of evil doers and fanatics under the control of Brigham Young are allowed to set the laws at defiance and degrade women to the level of brutes there is little advantage in living under "the Flag of the Free."

M. J. P.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE.—Lady Avonmore has sent the following to the San Francisco *Bulletin*:—

EDITORS BULLETIN—In the *Bulletin* there is a paragraph headed the "Yelverton Case," in which I notice rather a serious error. Will you kindly correct it? for I think it is only fair that the public, who have taken such a deep interest in it, should have a true version of it, although when a case has lasted over eight years, and has gone through eighteen different trials, it is somewhat difficult for any one not acquainted with the facts to keep *au courant*. The decisions of the Supreme Courts, both of Ireland and Scotland, were in my favor, the one of the Irish marriage and the other of the Scotch. In the trial in England, to which you doubtless allude, the marriage issue was never decided, I having been non-suited on the ground of no jurisdiction. Upon another occasion the House of Lords, having a conjoint action before them, refused, on the one hand, the petition of Major Yelverton to be declared free of marriage with me, and on the other pronounced a judgment of "non-proven" against my marriage. This singular decision took the legal world by surprise. It was the acme of mystification of the Scotch law of marriage. Major Yelverton was not freed, but I was not bound! Fortunately, our real status did not depend upon the Scotch marriage, the Irish one having been finally proved in 1862, since which time the continuation of the various suits has only been litigous and vexatious, as a Scotch court could never interfere with an Irish marriage, and the litigation was intended merely to stave off criminal proceedings for bigamy in Scotland. We were not married a third time in England, otherwise I presume there might be a third claimant for dower on the Avonmore estate, such are the peculiar complications of the British law.

THERESA AVONMORE.

THE THEATRICAL ROW IN BOSTON

The Hub in a Hubbub Over the Fechter-Wallack Imbroglio.

The Stories of Both the Bloodless Histrionic Warriors as Told to a Herald Correspondent.

Who's to Blame?—"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice."

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1870.

The public has not yet ceased to talk about the rumpus between the manager and the actors at the Globe theatre. For nearly a week it has been the popular theme of discussion all over Boston, and in remote sections of the country the interest in the affair appears to have been more general than its actual importance seems to justify. It is a weakness of human nature, however, to revel in just such spicy gossip as this row between Fechter and Wallack and the Chanfraus has been productive of. The voluminous correspondence which has been published has, as is well known, been somewhat of the "you lie" description, and, after all said and done, the community is scarcely any wiser after having perused the vindictive letters than before they were paraded before the world. Although the whole row may be regarded as insignificant beyond its effect upon the parties immediately concerned, it is, however, as before intimated, one of those funny episodes which ought to be faithfully and impartially recorded for the benefit of future generations. It will serve as a companion romance (founded on fact) to such stories as that of the altercation between Andy Johnson and Congress, the Fenian invasion of Canada, and a host of other and similar ridiculous but amusing incidents of this glorious nineteenth century.

The Globe theatre has always been unfortunate, but why it should have been so is an enigma hard to solve. It is one of the finest temples of amusement in the United States, and Mr. Arthur Cheney, the proprietor, has always been liberal and enterprising in its management. It was built by Mr. Cheney and Dexter H. Follet as an "up town" theatre, although its location (on the corner of Washington and Essex streets) is more properly down than up town. It was started as "Selwyn's theatre," and John H. Selwyn was the manager. Early in its career Follet sold out to Cheney. Subsequently Cheney and Selwyn quarrelled, and the latter had to vamose. Then came the great Fechter, with his name on the bills in large letters as the "sole manager." He commenced with the beginning of the season, and was determined to show that strong histrionic talent and first class executive and business ability could be combined in one man, and that one man was Charles Fechter. He engaged his own company, and Mr. Cheney gave him full scope and unlimited funds to fulfil his promise of "elevating the drama in America." Everything seemed to be lovely and serene at the start; but after a while there were rumors of dissension, on account of what were termed "Fechter's damned Dutch airs." A good many had predicted this at the start, and their ability to foresee coming events was now exemplified. First one actor was thrown out, then another, and there was a profusion of profanity from those who remained. Finally something occurred which caused Fechter to tell Wallack that his services were useless, and then it was that the "mill" began in earnest. Also at about this time Mr. Chanfrau, who, with his wife, was a part of the company, had trouble with Fechter no less serious than the rupture between him and Wallack. Mr. Chanfrau said that Fechter had insulted his wife, and added a few words about pulling his nose. Things went on in this lively manner for several days; but Fechter, backed partially by Cheney, proved master of the situation. Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau were discharged, and Wallack, although drawing his pay, was not allowed to darken the door at the stage entrance. All these stories were common gossip, and the opinion of the public was generally against Mr. Fechter, and therefore when he resigned the other day a great many were uncharitable enough to rejoice.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROW BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE THEATRE.

In endeavoring to get at the origin and incidental circumstances of this gigantic misunderstanding between such eminent members of the histrionic profession I have interviewed all the parties concerned, including also Mr. Cheney, the proprietor of the theatre. I found him in the "front of the house," Monday evening, gazing earnestly upon Fechter's admirable impersonation of Ruy Blas. Having indulged in a few preliminary remarks upon other current matters I finally touched upon the one uppermost in the public mind, somewhat as follows:—

"How about this trouble between Fechter and Wallack?"

"Oh, they were both wrong. Matters ought to have been harmonized. Fechter had a peculiar manner, offensive to American actors, and Wallack could not put up with it. There ought to have been a compromise."

"I believe, Mr. Cheney, that during all this controversy you have taken no part in it—that is, you have made no public statement."

"No; I have never said a word about it in the papers, and I was opposed to Fechter doing so. The very last thing I said to him the day the *Traveller* published his card was my utter disapproval of it; but he paid no attention to my request."

"Was there any particular understanding when you engaged Fechter and Wallack as to what kind of business they were to do?"

"Yes, they were to alternate in leading business, and I supposed and hoped they would get along good naturedly and harmoniously together, and that I would have a season more successful than I have had. As it is I have not lost any money; neither have I made much."

"Were there any particular conditions in Fechter's engagement?"

"Yes; he was to play for me not only in Boston, but in New York and Philadelphia, and when he was away Wallack would have been leading man. If it had not been for this difficulty I should have transferred Fechter to another city in a few days, and then, after a while, brought him back and transferred Wallack and alternated in this manner during the season."

"I suppose you don't mean to close up the theatre on account of these troubles?"

"No, not much. I hope there will never anything of the kind happen here again, and for what has happened I am not responsible, and therefore I have not much to say about it. I am willing to give you all the information I have, but Fechter and Wallack are better qualified to talk to the public through the press, and you had better see them."

"I guess you are about right, Mr. Cheney, and I will act upon your suggestion in the morning. Good evening."

"Good evening, sir."

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. FECHTER.

"Is Mr. Fechter in?" I inquired of the gentlemanly clerk of the St. James. "Yes, sir; please send up your card." This I immediately did, and the reply was, "Tell the HERALD correspondent to walk right up," and I accordingly walked right up. I found him in quiet seclusion in an elegant front apartment, surrounded with books, pamphlets, newspapers, letters and manuscripts of all descriptions. My reception was cordial, and when he assured me that he was always glad to see a correspondent of the HERALD I think the utterance came from the most inward recesses of his heart.

"How did you leave things in New York?" he asked.

"Oh, all right. Business has its ups and downs there as usual," I observed, and then added, by way of explanation, that my duties on the HERALD required me to be more out of New York than in it.

"Ah, ish that so?" was the exclamation, with a strong German accent.

"Yes, sir, that's a fact. In view of the public interest in the row down at the theatre I thought I would drop in and have a chat with you about it. If reports are true you ought to know as much about it as anybody."

"Ha! ha! ha! Then Bennett's HERALD, I s'pose, wants the whole story. Well, by Jove, that's a capital idea. There's been so much published here and there about this confounded trouble that it's about time the story was told as it is. The HERALD is a paper of immense circulation and powerful influence, you know, and it's a devilish good idea to have it told right there."

"Well, to begin at the beginning, will you please to state how your engagement was brought about?"

"I had nearly finished my visit here and was going back to Europe, when Mr. Cheney came to me and asked me if I could find a manager for him. He said he was dissatisfied with Mr. Selwyn and wanted to know if there was anybody that I could recommend. I said I would look into the matter, and there it remained. The next day he said to me, "I wish you could come." I said it was impossible, that I had got a telegram from London, and if I remained in America even, I had got to refuse four hundred pounds a week in London, be away from my family and home, and that I should go back. 'Speaking of terms,' said he, 'if you could remain here on the same conditions I could manage that, and would want you to come.' He went to New York with me and remained there a day, and there we settled the business. It was very simple"—

"I suppose, Mr. Fechter, you were to have the sole management?"

"Certainly. It was understood, of course, that I would not go there without having full command of the theatre. No person was to interfere."

"In what condition did you find affairs when you assumed the management of the theatre, Mr. Fechter?"

"Oh, very loose, very loose indeed, sir. Everything seemed to run itself without any one being responsible, and when I attempted to inaugurate a reform and have matters conducted on business principles, there seemed to be an organized clique working against me."

"I suppose whatever trouble you have found in the management was due to these parties who have figured in opposition to you in the theatre as well as in this newspaper controversy?"

"Yes, the great thing which is harped upon is Wallack's position, and that leads me to speak on that point, and also of my position and the position I ought to have. His position is what it seems to be because I lowered mine. If his position is equal to mine why isn't he engaged on the same terms? Let him ask my terms of any manager, and he would laugh at him. There is no mistake about this. Here's silk and here's silk—both pieces are silk; but this is three dollars a yard and this is fifteen cents a yard."

"I presume that you have managed theatres before, and know the written and unwritten rules of etiquette which obtain among actors?"

"I have managed theatres before, and was the manager of the Lyceum theatre, London, for five years. When in command of a theatre I did not star. When not in active management I did star. As I was not starring, my name appeared in the cast, with no more display than Mr. Wallack's. From this he thought his position was equal to mine. While he did appear he was in five leading parts, while I was in only two. Those parts were of his own selecting, and the very first part which I assigned to him he refused. He pretended that he had the right to play a part if he chose."

"That looks like what might be called a breach of discipline, and I suppose you so regarded it?"

"Of course. What becomes of a theatre when a man has a part to take and can decline it or not as he pleases? For him to do that and take his $300 a week is ridiculous. As to his position, I made it by lowering mine; but a concession on my part did not establish a right for him. The direct cause of the disturbance was his refusal of the part of Don Sallust. After his letter I discharged him and showed him I was to be manager and gave orders to the doorkeeper not to admit him. I have not seen him since. He meant to come and kick up a row. He came up here and intended to go on as the Ghost with Mr. Daly, but I did not allow him to come in. He had no right to do so, because his name was not on the bills. Had he been announced the promise to the public would have been fulfilled. When he got my letter"—

"By the way, were all your acts in this connection submitted to Mr. Cheney for his opinion?"

"That letter was submitted to Mr. Cheney. An act has not been done, nor a letter written without the full knowledge, sanction and entire approval of Arthur Cheney. That letter to Mr. Wallack was written under Mr. Cheney's eyes, and Mr. Cheney himself took the letter to the theatre and had it sent to Mr. Wallack."

"Notwithstanding that fact, Mr. Cheney still continues to pay him his $300 a week, does he not?"

"Yes; the next day, after Wallack's impertinent reply, I simply handed it to Mr. Cheney and said, 'That is what I have received from Wallack, and of course, as he does not mean to have any other correspondence, and as I hold I discharged him, you will have to do what you like, and to write him upon the subject.' He made a copy of a letter, which he proposed to send to him, and I said it was all right. He told him, as he would have no other correspondence with any but himself, he must say his services were no longer required. Before he had written a letter from that copy he met Wallack at Parker's, and Wallack wanted to know if he was cognizant of the letter he had received from Mr. Fechter?

Mr. Cheney replied that he was.

Mr. Wallack said, "Do you endorse it?"

Mr. Cheney replied, "Yes, every word of it."

Mr. Wallack—"That is all I wanted to know."

Mr. Cheney—"Now you know it."

That was the end of the conversation. I heard no more of Wallack. At the end of the next week he did not even come in for his salary. It was sent to him."

"Mr. Fechter, is it not a fact that Mr. Cheney continued to pay him his salary?"

"Yes, it is. That was a kind of half and half policy which I saw would not do, and I told Mr. Cheney that if he continued it I must go."

"I should judge, Mr. Fechter, by the correspondence which Mrs. Chanfrau has caused to be published that you could not have had much to do with her case?"

"Why, my dear fellow, I had nothing on earth to do with it. Mrs. Chanfrau refused a part which was assigned to her in a cast made by Wallack himself, before Mr. Cheney, in my dressing room, during the fourth act of 'Hamlet.'"

"Then you did not discharge her, after all, but simply sent her declination of the part assigned her to Mr. Cheney, and he dismissed her himself?"

"Yes, that is the fact. After sending her refusal I would have nothing more to do with the matter, for if I was not to be manager I would have retired."

"Then it would appear that at that time Mr. Wallack could not have endorsed her conduct, inasmuch as he cast the part for her?"

"No; Mr. Wallack said she was wrong; that he could not understand her conduct; that if he was asked to do anything (unless it was something that would mar his position) he would do it at once, and said, further, that he thought it was for the interest of all to work for the theatre."

"By the way, Mr. Fechter, how about that gross insult you are said to have offered to Mrs. Chanfrau?"

"There was no truth in that statement. It would be rather funny that a lady should have been insulted, as she alleges, and then ask a favor of the same man for a week's absence, as she did from me. Out of respect to herself she could not have received a favor from a man who had insulted her so grossly."

"You and Mr. Cheney, I suppose, are still on good terms?"

"Oh, certainly. We are the same as brothers. Their attempts to make him a party to their own plot would seem to indicate the contrary. They seek to put him forward as if he was opposed to me, but, as I have told you, everything done by me was with his entire sanction and approval."

"You have said, Mr. Fechter, that you found things very loose when you took hold of the management of the theatre. Do you mean that the business department was conducted loosely?"

"Yes; that is precisely what I mean. There were a great many leaks, and when I undertook to stop them of course those affected by a reform were arrayed against me."

"I suppose, now, Mr. Fechter, we have gone over about all the ground concerning the difficulties, have we not?"

"Yes, I have given you a pretty correct idea of everything."

"And for all of which I am much obliged. Good day, sir."

"Good day."

I will add, by way of public information, that at the conclusion of Mr. Fechter's services here, in about three weeks, he will proceed to New York, but it is not certain he will accept an engagement there at present. His successor in the management of the Globe has not yet been determined upon.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WALLACK.

I found Mr. Wallack and his accomplished lady at their apartments in Bulfinch place. Like Fechter, he was glad to see the HERALD correspondent and tell him exactly how matters stood so far as he was able. I was sensible that Wallack shared the public sympathy in these troubles to a perhaps greater extent than Fechter, and knowing too that Wallack must be aware of this fact I confess that the little bit of vanity which all human nature possesses might be displayed with the gentleman whom I was about to interview. I was, however, disappointed, for Mr. Wallack, considering the circumstances, was very mild in his allusions, and if he did believe that Fechter had failed in his efforts to out-Shakspeare Shakspeare he did not say so.

After the customary "how do you do" and the "pretty well, I thank you," the conversation naturally turned upon the troubles at the Globe theatre, and Mr. Wallack, in his characteristic, simple and unostentatious manner, proceeded to give his version of them. I expected to find in Mr. Wallack something of an Englishman, but in this I was disappointed. I found him almost as thoroughbred an American as he was an accomplished gentleman. Even in his most enthusiastic conversation about the theatre rumpus his pronunciation was as purely Yankee as if he had been doing his level best before the most critical and appreciative American audience ever seen in New York or Boston. His accent was totally unlike that of the Englishman who came hover in the Hasia and was going 'ome in the Hafrica; but this fact, however, is really not surprising when it is considered that Mr. Wallack came to this country when only eight months old, and, with the exception of occasional intervals of a year or two, has been here nearly all the time ever since.

As before stated, our conversation very soon turned upon the row between himself and Mr. Fechter, and when the subject was once introduced all other topics were necessarily ignored.

"I dislike controversies," Mr. Wallack said, "and this is the first professional one I ever had in my life. And in this case," he added, "I am charitable enough to believe there may have been a misunderstanding, or, perhaps, to be more definite, I did persuade myself to think so at one time."

"It appears to be a small matter," I said; "but still there is a great public interest manifested as to who is right and who is wrong."

"Yes, I know that, and I am astonished, too, that the public should attach so much importance to what seems to me a very insignificant matter."

"You concur with me exactly," I replied; "but it is still a singular fact that the people want to know all about it, and I have called to see if you can aid me in giving to the world a correct narrative of all the difficulties, from beginning to end."

"Well," said Mr. Wallack, "this is characteristic of the HERALD, and if you will interrogate I will endeavor to answer."

"That is all I can reasonably expect," I said, "and to begin with I would like to know about the terms and circumstances of your engagement at the Globe theatre."

"My engagement," he said, was consummated with Mr. Selwyn, before the name of the theatre was changed from Selwyn's to the Globe, and the engagement was entered into as long ago as March. I stated my terms to Mr. Selwyn, who was then the manager, and the representative of Mr. Arthur Cheney (then and now the proprietor), and the following letter, which has never been published, was the document of acceptance.—

BOSTON, March 28, 18 0.

MY DEAR WALLACK—Your letter of the 25th inst. is received, and in answer to it I desire to state that I consider the engagement concluded on the terms and conditions therein mentioned, viz.:—"That you engage for Selwyn's theatre, Boston, for the next season of forty weeks, the salary to be as you mention, your name to be used for a benefit, you waiving all right and interest in it, a second benefit to be given you, of which you shall receive a clear half of the gross receipts after deducting government tax which you forgot to mention in your letter, and you to dress in room by yourself, and in all new plays produced your costumes to be provided by the management (with the exception, of course, of your own specialties), you to act seven times in the week, if necessary, and any performance beyond that to be paid for *pro rata*."

This, I believe, covers everything, for I believe nothing can possibly occur to render our business relations less harmonious than the friendly ones which have existed (I hope) between yourself and yours sincerely,

JOHN H. SELWYN.

Immediately subsequent to the foregoing engagement Selwyn was displaced by the appointment of Fechter as manager, but the engagement was ratified by both Cheney and Fechter; but in regard to the line of business Wallack was to do there appears to have been no very clear understanding, and hence, perhaps, the reason of so much consequent misunderstanding.

"I supposed," Wallack told your correspondent in the interview, "that I was to do the parts for which I was best adapted, and in an interview I had with Mr. Fechter, in the presence of Mr. Cheney, this was the positive understanding. I told Fechter that we ought to alternate if necessary, in anything that came up, and he readily assented to my suggestion. It was all 'My dear Wallack, and that is all right, old boy,' and, to confess the truth, I was really infatuated and struck with admiration for the fellow. He appeared to be the essence of fairness and the very perfection of perfection itself. 'If I assign you a part,' he said, 'and you think it is not your forte, you have only to make your wishes known and we will compromise and rearrange to suit your idea and convenience.' His whole ambition, he said, was to elevate the drama in America, and in this commendable motive I united with him most heartily."

Our interviews were of the most cordial nature, and the idea that the man was unscrupulous, jealous and overbearing was as remote as that of premeditated suicide."

"When did you first discover, Mr. Wallack, any breach of faith or symptoms of unfairness on the part of Mr. Fechter?" I inquired.

"I will tell you. Just before the season opened some friends of mine, who had come through Boston from the White Mountains, called on me in New York, and said that they were surprised to learn that I was not going to the Globe theatre here.

"I told them that I expected to appear there at the beginning of the season, as I had already intimated to them before, and asked what gave them the impression that the engagement had been annulled."

"'Why,' said one, 'you told us that you were going as one of the regular company, and that there were to be no stars there whatever, and when we came through Boston yesterday the city was billed with huge posters of the Globe, and Fechter's name was displayed solitary and alone in the largest kind of letters, and yours was not even mentioned.' I paid no attention to this information, but at length the same facts came to me from other sources, and I sent a letter of inquiry to Mr. Cheney, and he sent me back this answer":—

GLOBE THEATRE,
BOSTON, August 15, 1870.

JAMES W. WALLACK, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I have this morning received your note of the 11th. You certainly have gotten a wrong impression from the report of your "friends" in regard to the posters and placards. The fact is simply this:—After our bill boards were painted, the new name of the theatre inserted, and replaced in their positions in order that they should be filled and look more respectable, I had posters placed upon them which read as follows:—

THIS THEATRE WILL OPEN SEPT. 5,
under the management of
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
with the drama of
MONTE CRISTO.

You certainly are aware that the theatre is not intended to be a "star" theatre, and I sincerely hope that if you have any feelings other than that your understanding with Mr. Fechter and myself regarding your position here is concerned will be carried out to their fullest intention, that you will immediately discard them. I am sure you will agree with me that the poster purports nothing to give you cause for complaint, and here let me remark that you, as well as others connected with the theatre, have heard, and undoubtedly will hear, all sorts of idle tales, sometimes told by those who like to gossip, and very often by those who would like to circulate odious stories to annoy me. Don't believe anything but this: so far as you are concerned it is all right. If everyone would do so there would be no cause for annoyance. I will do my part according to "Gunter." Fechter and party arrived per Samaria, last evening, all well. You will undoubtedly hear from him shortly regarding the future.

With kind regards to your wife, believe me, yours, sincerely, ARTHUR CHENEY.

"Now, Mr. Wallack, how did you get along at the beginning of the season, and how long before discord succeeded harmony?"

"Everything was apparently satisfactory at the beginning, but very early I began to discover that a petty jealousy was lurking in the heart of the manager. Furthermore, it was plain that he affected to be one who thought he should not only be respected, but feared and obeyed under all circumstances. There was that indescribable air about him which seemed to say that 'I am manager, and I want you all to stand in line with your hats off when I am around.' That may do, you know, in some countries, but we actors don't worship ordinary men in that way here."

"Was this his demeanor towards all the attachés of the theatre?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; universally so when he was there. But it should, perhaps, be remarked that he was very slack and dilatory in the business usually required of a manager. In fact, to use an Irish phrase," Mr. Wallack remarked, "Fechter was generally conspicuous on account of being absent. He was high on his discipline when he came, and what was expected so much of in this particular there was an entire absence of. If he ordered a rehearsal at ten the chances are that he would not be around until long after noon, and then with growls and scowls more becoming Fechter than a gentleman."

"Mr. Wallack, now how did matters seem to work when the theatre opened? I mean did it promise to be a financial success?"

"Well, I can hardly say as to that. Fechter's salary was and is now $2,000 a week in gold, and with the other extravagant expenses of the place (for Mr. Cheney was bound to have a first class theatre, even if he lost money), the curtain could not be raised much less than $900. Now, when you consider that the opening night, when the house was crowded, only yielded about $1,800, you can answer your question as well as me."

"I suppose, then, Mr. Wallack, you mean to insinuate that the season has, so far, been a failure, financially as well as otherwise?"

"Yes, that is it; but I wish you to further understand that the failure is not attributable to any lack of foresight or enterprise on the part of Mr. Cheney. I repeat again, and most emphatically, that Fechter's characteristic or chronic weakness to be regarded as the 'Great I am' was the sole cause of the troubles which I so sincerely deplore."

"The declaration of trouble was the result of a character which Fechter gave me to look over, and presuming upon his desire to compromise, as he told me at the time of my engagement, if I did not like any part he might assign, I returned it to him, respectfully stating that it did not meet with my approval. His reply was that he sent it to me to study and not to approve of, and unless I studied it my services were useless and I might consider them at an end that very week. Presuming that the best personal and professional feeling existed, I was somewhat astonished at this singular response, and I therefore appealed to Mr. Cheney, whom I only recognized as possessing the authority to discharge me."

"Did Mr. Cheney sustain you or the manager?"

"He has acted as fairly as he could under the unpleasant circumstances in which he was placed. He has paid me my salary according to agreement, and I have held myself in readiness to serve him, and I do now."

"Did you not go to the theatre the other night to play the Ghost in 'Hamlet?'"

"Yes, and I was refused admittance at the stage door by order of Mr. Cheney. Fechter said he would not go on the stage if I did, and to prevent an unpleasant and public demonstration I, of course, did not insist. I simply went there to fulfil my part of the contract, and that I stand ready to do now, as I always have from the beginning."

"Has there ever been any attempt to conciliate the differences between you and Fechter?"

"Oh, yes. Friends of both of us have tried, and I have offered to meet Fechter two-thirds of the way, but he would listen to nothing but an acknowledgment of wrong on my part and the humiliation of calling at his dressing room and addressing him as manager. This I have refused to do, for I recognize Mr. Cheney only as my employer, and I have told him repeatedly that I would go or stay, just as his interest demanded."

"From the fact, then, that you continue to draw your salary I presume you expect to appear again before the Globe footlights?"

"Oh, yes; but it is not likely that such an event will occur until Fechter's resignation takes effect, which is about three weeks hence. He has said, you know, that he will never appear on a stage with me."

"Well, Mr. Wallack, it seems we have discussed this great question pretty thoroughly so far as yourself and Fechter are concerned. Now, what do you think of Mr. Cheney?"

"I am frank to say that in all transactions he has acquitted himself as a gentleman, and if all the men in the theatre had been like him the disgusting affair which we have been discussing the past half hour never would have taken place."

"Well, I thank you for the information you have furnished so frankly."

"Don't mention it yourself or in behalf of the HERALD, for if I have done a service it has been for the whole world. I have always found the journal you represent in ever quarter of the globe."

"Good evening."

"Good night; call again."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Raphael Semmes prays the suffrages of the citizens of Mobile for the office of Mayor.

The name of Hon. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon county, is being urged by his many friends in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

The 23d of January has been selected for the assembling of a democratic State convention at Austin, Texas, in view of developments that may be made in federal and State legislation affecting the public interests of the State and country.

CUBA.

The President's Message in Havana—Opinions of the Press—Discovery of a Conspiracy—The Emancipados.

HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1870.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this city, in its issues of the 16th and 17th inst., devotes nearly four columns to that portion of the President's Message referring to Cuba, no part of which is especially complimentary to the distinguished author. In translating the first sentence it makes the President say, "It is not known that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress," translating "understood" by the reflective *se sabe*—is known. It then says:—"At first view it would seem that the President desired to say the least possible concerning the insurrection of Cuba, and had adopted the most laconic form and one the least compromising." It argues, because the President does not know, it does not naturally follow that no change has taken place—which is certainly sensible—and claims that when Congress adjourned on the 15th of July the insurrection was reduced to brigandage on a grand scale and it now exists on a contemptible. It does not say that Spanish officials and Spanish soldiers are pursuing a course of brigandage in robbing and stealing everything belonging to Cubans engaged or suspected of complicity in the resurrection; it does not speak of their destruction of growing crops and of the humble houses of the people throughout the country, by which women and children are made foodless and homeless. It does not refer to the orders given Spanish officers to destroy every particle of clothing, leaving women nothing for the demands of modesty, independent of comfort. All this doubtless it considers right; and entertaining as ever the true Spanish idea of a war of extermination, claims that our soldiers have killed 1,500 insurrects and malefactors; that several thousands of persons have presented themselves (it does not add that they were non-combatants); that many bands have lost a greater part of their numbers; that each day they are hiding with more care from the pursuit of our troops, and notwithstanding all their efforts they have failed to bring their incendiarism to the Western department; that the Cuban President and House of Representatives are fugitives; that each chief is acting on his own account, and all are escaping from the island whenever opportunity offers, which is precisely the situation the *Diario* pictured a year ago, and will picture a year hence unless some Power intervenes to put a stop to the barbarian warfare going on in this island.

In reference to the system of arbitrary arrests, &c., mentioned by the President, it says the Spanish authorities at the beginning declared the island in a state of war or siege, and proceeded according to the usages and customs in similar cases. After claiming that everything was done in accordance with law, it insists that the complaints of native born American citizens have always been promptly attended to, and only when the complainant was formerly a Spanish subject, and there was some reason to doubt the loyalty of his change in citizenship, has there been delay, and then only for the purpose of proper investigation. It argues in a general way that all of the rights guaranteed American citizens by the treaty of 1795 have been respected. It passes over the Lloyd Aspinwall case with a mere reference, having devoted five long articles to that subject heretofore. It quotes that portion of the Message referring to the probable termination of the political relations of Europe with the Continent, and adds:—"This paragraph is addressed not only to Spain, but to all the European nations, and they may consider whether the word thus spoken by the President may not soon become a fact. Columbus discovered a new world that Europe might bring to it her religion, ideas, customs, sciences, arts, productions, her literature and her complete civilization, peopling it with her races. The doctrine of Monroe, which to-day the republican President of the United States adopts, passing in this with arms and baggage over to the democratic party, desires to undo as far as possible the great work of the immortal Columbus. To be completely logical, the supporters of the Monroe doctrine should restore to Europe all the blood which she has given to America, and afterwards ask of Neptune that he will agitate the waves, and so not permit the passage of ships." Which is good. It declines to believe that Cuba will ultimately be absorbed by the great republic, and advises Spain to continue in her course of justice, honor and dignity.

A letter from Holguin, the 13th, speaks of a conspiracy which had been discovered there for the assassination of the Commanding General, the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second battalion of Havana, garrisoning the place. The outbreak was to take place on the evening of the 8th, when a grand ball was given in celebration of the Assumption, the conspirators being mostly made up of *presentados*. Most of the parties were arrested while the ball was in progress, and they will be tried by court-martial. How the plot was discovered has not transpired.

The price paid the authorities for the contracting of emancipados declared free by decree of De Rodas went up from three ounces to ten, and great complaint is made by the Spaniards. Some of the leading officials of the late administration are said to have made large sums.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is seriously ill at Lexington, with pneumonia.

Edward Burlingame, son of the late Anson Burlingame, is about to enter Columbia College in this city.

Quite a number of Yale students have signed the temperance pledge which is being circulated in New Haven.

It is stated that Colonel F. Moller, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is a general favorite among the ladies.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* contradicts the report that Mr. Bentley, (dem.) is to contest the seat in the Assembly awarded to J. Lee Tucker (rep.)

Perry Fuller, somewhat notorious in connection with the New Orleans sugar frauds, has been dangerously ill for two weeks past, but is now recovering.

Rev. S. D. Ashley has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Second Baptist church of Hopkinton, R. I., and will settle down in Providence as the agent of a life insurance company.

The Boston *Herald* says that the New Bedford man engaged in the recent Rhode Island prize fight is supposed to be John Conboy, who kept a boxing school in that city not long ago.

An Ohio widow was requested by the aristocratic relatives of the deceased to give a false name when she went out washing, so as not to disgrace the family. Such thoughtfulness is touching.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* of yesterday makes the announcement that "the Hon. Henry S. Randall feels compelled by the state of his health to decline being a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly."

Mrs. Laura Fair, who recently shot and killed A. P. Crittenden on the Oakland boat, and who is now confined in the San Francisco County Jail on a charge of murder, is very low with inflammation of the brain.

Judge Thompson, of Davenport, Iowa, is something of a farmer. He owns twenty-nine 150 acre farms, all of which are situated in two counties. He had 3,800 acres in crops this year—1,500 acres in wheat, the same in barley and 800 in corn. His income from these farms is estimated at $22,000.

Mr. Edwin Bynner, agent of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, who fell off the forward platform of a horse car in Boston on the 18th inst. and struck his head on a stone, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull at the base, was alive at last accounts, but his condition is considered a very critical one. Mr. Bynner was formerly engaged in the newspaper business and has at different times been connected with both the New York and Boston press, as partial proprietor, reporter and correspondent.

Through the courtesy of Senator Banks the convention of New York State judges was made the occasion for a most agreeable gathering at the Albany Club House on Tuesday evening. The affair was quite impromptu, so that the invitations were not so general as they otherwise would have been. There were present Judges Allen, Peckham, Rapallo and Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Judges Mullin, Parker, Ingraham, Potter, Miller, Talcott and Learned, of the Supreme Court; Judge Daly, of the New York Common Pleas; Judge Verplanck, of the Superior Court of Buffalo; Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court of New York; Attorney General Champlain, Ira Harris, Amasa J. Parker, General Franklin Townsend, John H. Reynolds, Matthew Hale, R. W. Peckham, Jr. Israel Lawton, William A. Rice, John Tracey, Abraham Lansing, John C. Nott, Jacob I. Werner, George Evans, William Lansing and others. The occasion was one of rare social enjoyment.

List of Americans registered at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, N. P., 10th December, 1870.—Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton and child, Master Appleton, Miss Lincoln, Mr. James Isaacs, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Sarah Freeman and child, Miss Marrell, Mr. Loring Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Cochran, Mr. F. Cochran, Mr. A. Hopkins, Mr. Charles Phelps, Master Phelps, Mrs. A. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spear, Mr. E. Spear, Mrs. Grain and child, Mrs. Kneeland, Mr. Bangs, Mrs. R. L. S. Hall, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clark, Mr. Knoedler, Master Knoedler, Miss E. R. Swift, Mrs. E. S. Godkin, Mr. W. M. Gray, Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Alden, Miss Alden, Mr. Dexter H. Walker, New York; Hon. Mahlon Chance, Fremont, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hammond, Mr. Frank L. Hammond, Monticello, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Cook, Miss Mary A. Cook, Miss Sarah P. Cook, Canada; Mr. Samuel R. Probasco, Mr. Edward Kingsley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. William H. Berney, South Carolina; Mr. Galvin, Mrs. Galvin and son, Peabody, Mass; Mr. Winne, Miss C. Winne, Miss Jennie Winne, Albany, N. Y.; F. C. Waterhouse, the Misses Whitehouse, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Foote, New Haven, Conn.; John F. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; C. S. Knox, H. C. Knox, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Cummings, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Preston, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Pell, the Misses Pell, Passaic, N. J.; Thomas Blenkhouse, Nova Scotia; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wood and daughter, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss and Master Murphy, Halifax, N. S.

OUR CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Council of the Tribes of the Indian Territory.

Progress of the Various Tribes in Civilization—School Houses—Agriculture—Council of All the Tribes—Proposition of Union—Speeches by Various Parties.

OCMULGEE, CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Dec. 12, 1870.

The last treaties made between the government of the United States and the larger tribes in the Indian Territory, provide for the holding of a general council, to be constituted of delegates selected by each tribe resident in the Territory. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs is, *ex-officio*, President of the Council. Each tribe, however small, is entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every thousand people or fractional part of a thousand above five hundred. This General Council is clothed with legislative powers upon the following subjects:—"The intercourse and relations of the Indian nations and tribes, and colonies of freedmen resident in the Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of justice between members of different tribes of said Territory and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes and nations, and the common defence and safety of the nations of said Territory."

The Congress of the United States had failed until its last session to make an appropriation, as provided by treaty, for meeting the expenditure caused by convening the Council. It had, therefore, never met until the 27th of September last, and, as the Southern Superintendency had been discontinued by Presidential order, the whole Indian Territory was annexed to the Central Superintendency, and thus the duty of presiding over the Council devolved upon Superintendent Enoch Hoag. He was directed to convene the Council at Ocmulgee, the capital of the Creek or Muscogee nation, on the day just named. The Council continued in session for five days, but as, for several reasons, some of the nations and tribes were not represented, it was concluded to adjourn until the 5th inst., and in the meantime to extend an invitation to the wild tribes in the western part of the Territory to participate by delegations in the proceedings of the Council.

At the present session a larger delegation has convened, representing twelve nations and tribes. Among these are several men of strong mental powers, of good education, and of some experience in legislative matters. To those who have never seen the Indian except in his wild and uncivilized condition it would be a matter of great surprise to hear some of the members of this Council expressing themselves in the English language, with all the clearness and force and precision which characterize the efforts of standard speakers at Washington or in our State Legislatures. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks, who were removed into the eastern part of the Indian Territory about thirty years ago, have made a great advance in education, agriculture and Christian civilization generally. Their country suffered excessively in the late war, and they have not yet recovered their former condition, but are again rapidly improving. The Cherokees, with a population of 15,000, have already re-established forty-two of their public schools, and devote thirty-five per cent of all their national funds to educational purposes. The population of the Choctaw nation, and of the Creek, or Muscogee nation, is each about the same as that of the Cherokee. The Chickasaws number 6,500, and the Seminoles 2,160. All these tribes are making commendable efforts for their own improvement in everything that constitutes a good and prosperous people. A large proportion of them are professing Christians. The Governor of the Muscogee or Creek nation is a minister of the Gospel. The Governor of the Seminoles is also a devout member of the church. The annual message of Governor Downing, of the Cherokee nation, abounds in expressions of piety and dependence upon Divine Providence. One, if not more, of the delegates from the Choctaw nation is a minister of the Gospel. These instances are illustrative of the character and advancement of these nations. I heard a sermon from W. A. Duncan, an educated and very intelligent minister of the Methodist Church, and a native Cherokee, which did great credit both to his heart and to his head, and it was spoken in English and interpreted with much spirit in Muscogee or Creek, as most of his hearers were of that nation.

The principal subject before the Council up to the present time is that of organizing all the nations and tribes resident in the Indian Territory under one general government, while each tribe shall retain its own distinctive individuality, rights and privileges. The committee have reported favorably upon the subject and their report has been adopted. A committee of twelve were at once charged with the responsible duty of reporting a draft of a constitution for such government, to be republican in form, providing executive, legislative and judicial departments, to be based upon and strictly in conformity with the treaties of 1866, so arranged as to protect the weaker tribes from oppression by the stronger, and to be binding only upon those who consent to and adopt it.

It may be of some interest to report the remarks of Francis King, delegate of the Ottawas, on being invited by President Hoag to give some account of his people. He said:—

"Mr. President—My people have only been in the Territory two years, but they are now decidedly improving in civilization. The most of them have comfortable houses. We have a sawmill, and a very good school taught by Mr. Tuttle and his wife. We have religious meetings every Sabbath, and we consider them of very great value to us, both in a religious point of view and as a civilizing institution. Before these Sabbath meetings were opened if one went over to his neighbor's house on Sabbath morning at eight or nine o'clock he found the work of the house unfinished; the dishes were lying upon the table unwashed; the children had on their soiled clothing, and there would be other evidences of sloth and carelessness. But now it is very different. We work all the week to get ready for the Sabbath; and when it comes we rise early, the house is put in order, the children are washed and cleanly dressed for the Sabbath school, and with their parents go promptly and joyfully to the meeting. My people are deeply interested in the proceedings of this Council, and I hope that the stronger tribes represented herein will be careful of the rights of the weaker. For my own part I feel an obligation to consult the interest of my neighbor as well as my own interest, and I trust that all of us will be influenced by the same consideration in our deliberations in this body. Many of the delegates here are men of education and of legislative experience, and are capable of expressing themselves fluently, clearly and forcibly, while many others who, like myself, have had fewer opportunities of improvement, can speak the English language with difficulty, or not at all, and must necessarily appear at a disadvantage. This diversity leads to some hesitation and delay. The former class do not like to say much, because they suppose that it will not be understood or appreciated; and the latter, because they feel distrustful of their capacity to express themselves as they would like to do. I believe that these hindrances will gradually disappear, and I look forward to the future with hopefulness and good cheer."

At the opening of the adjourned session President Hoag encouraged the delegates to confer together and endeavor to mature their views and form plans for legislation, that they might be able to act promptly and wisely. He advised them to consider that they had been sent here to devise measures, not for their own personal promotion or aggrandizement, but for the good of their people at home—to remember that the power vested in them had been derived from their people, and that the interests of the people had been confided into their hands as a sacred trust, and that their serious attention should be given to all those educational, agricultural and general industrial measures which tend to the elevation and permanent improvement of the nations and tribes which they represent. He furthermore said that as we are dependent for all good upon the Divine blessing a duty rests upon us all to ask that blessing, and that as they had need of special assistance in discharging their important duties, therefore a pause for devotional purposes would be observed at the opening of every morning session, and he desired every member, whether a minister of the Gospel or not, to feel full liberty to engage in vocal prayer, if prompted thereto by the Good Spirit.

The Committee on Agriculture have made a deeply interesting report, and although they have not had time to collect accurate statistics upon the subject, yet they have presented abundant evidences of the increasing attention of the people in this direction. The largest farm in the Indian Territory is in the Washita valley, and embraces a cultivated area of over 2,000 acres. As we passed it a short time ago we were told that the crop of corn is estimated for the present year at 200,000 bushels. The land is exceedingly fertile. It is about twenty miles north of Fort Arbuckle.

General Parker delivered an interesting address this morning to the Grand Council. He commenced by giving a history of the causes that induced the government to incorporate in the treaties of 1866 the authority to call the "General Council" now in session. He explained at considerable length and with great clearness of expression the wishes and hopes of the government of the benefit that would result from the deliberations of the present meeting. He said the President and his Cabinet and their true friends in Congress wanted them to form a constitution which should be republican in form and strictly conform to the laws of Congress and the constitution. It was hoped and expected that they would lay the foundation of a grand confederation of all the tribes now resident in the Indian Territory and of those who may hereafter be removed from elsewhere to live among them. This government should be composed exclusively of Indians, with a legislative, executive and judicial department. A delegate should be elected to Congress, and at the earliest practicable moment a State government should be created and application made for admission as one of the States of the Union. He urged this course as a means of strengthening themselves against the encroachments of white men, who are now pressing upon them from the northeast and south. He spoke of the powerful combination of railroad men, land speculators and adventurers who were seeking to open up the country to white emigration through the provisions of a territorial form of government. That was proposed at the last session of Congress, and he admitted that they almost succeeded, notwithstanding they were opposed by the President, his advisers and their true friends in Congress. This is to be an Indian country—the exclusive home of the Indian forever. The form of government proposed was not to interfere with tribal organizations or their laws and customs. Something must be conceded by all for the general good of all. Continue in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, cultivate the arts and sciences of civilization, encourage and foster your schools, practice temperance and virtue among your people, build yourselves neat and comfortable homes, spread abroad among yourselves the elements of practical Christianity, and you will receive the aid and encouragement of the government, the support and earnest sympathy of all good men, and the efforts for self-government and progress will become a triumphant success.

The remarks of the honorable Commissioner were listened to with marked interest, and seemed to make a deep impression on the members as well as the large audience present. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Ross, one of the most intellectual and refined speakers in the whole Territory; also by Mr. Laflore and Mr. Porter, expressing the gratification they experienced in meeting with the honorable Commissioner in their own country at the commencement of their experiment at a unity of all the tribes.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—The Piers Repaired and Being Repaired—A Question of Title—Henry Bergh Wants to Sell a Half Interest in a Pier.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Docks held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt in the chair.

Commissioner Wood put in an appearance as the representative of the Executive Committee, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, and although he brought with him a most formidable pile of "docs" of the parchment kind, every written line of which he was in duty bound to read, without forgetting to make all the proper stops in every proper place, he quietly took his seat, wearing his usual smile, so "childlike and bland." Commissioner Hunt, who was made to wield the sceptre of the head centre of the Board in the absence of Mr. Agnew, took the place of honor at the table, when called to it, with all the grace of a president of a Presidential convention. As for Commissioners Henry and Smith, they were perfectly "at home" the minute Mr. Wood got up with his bundle of papers to give the Board an idea of what

EXTENSIVE RUMMAGING

the Executive Committee had had during the week trying to find what petitions received should be granted, what denied and what should be done with many piers which are not in their way exactly peerless.

Commissioner Wood began operations by reporting a resolution, which was adopted, that if the Navy Yard Ferry Company did not look to it and remove the bulkhead between piers fifty-three and fifty-four before the 15th of January they would get particular fits in the shape of a heavy fine.

SCALES WELL BALANCED.

The petition of the Fulton Market Fishmongers to be allowed to erect a boiler and ice house on pier 23 East river was granted by a unanimous vote, owing, probably, to the fact that the Board had taken the liberty to hold a public session on a fish day—Friday—whereas they should have taken their official sit-down the day before. This was a double concession to the fish folks.

The Manhattan Manufacturing Company got a notion some time ago that they wanted the slip foot of Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets dredged by the department's humble servants, and so sent a communication to the department. The committee, however, could not see it, because the city does not own the slip.

PIERS AND OTHER THINGS.

Kane & Ryan were told some time since to repair piers foot of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. They did not mind the warning, so the Executive Committee's resolution to have the repairs done and charge the same to Messrs. Kane & Ryan was adopted. It was also determined not to let the Union Railroad and Transportation Company widen and enlarge pier No. 2 North river, as it was expected that the plans of the department, in reference to the water fronts of the city, would be ready for practical test by spring time, and that the work could be commenced at the Battery.

David D. Smith has an idea that the "L" at the foot of Harrison street ought to be removed, and asked the Board in writing about it. The Board, being under the same impression, gave him permission to do it, provided he paid all expenses, which may not suit Mr. Smith as much as the other way.

Commissioner Wood then presented, as the reports of the executive committee, that permission should be granted to certain parties to keep a dumping boat (under certain conditions) at the foot of Jackson street, 100 feet west of pier No. 53; that owners of pier No. 23 put a string piece on the north side of the pier before the 1st of January, unless they want to foot a department bill for having the work done; that the obstructions at piers Nos. 47 and 48 North river be ordered removed, and that certain permits read for boat offices, derricks, sheds, &c., at certain piers, as requested in various petitions, be granted.

After the disposal of the committe's business, much to the satisfaction of the gentleman who had to read all the papers, he moved that after due notice the department should "go" for any parties who would leave heavy freight on any of the piers in any great quantity. This motion, together with a recommendation that a placard to that effect should be posted at all the piers, so that consignees would have no chance to wriggle away from imposed penalties, was adopted.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Commissioner Wood gave notice that he would at the next meeting present a resolution to dub the district superintendents "inspectors," which idea Commissionery Henry did not seem to relish, basing his opposition to it on the ground that the title "superintendent" was an honorable one, and that to take it away from the district chiefs would tend to shear them of an honor.

Commissioner Wood remarked that the only object he had in view in proposing the change was to avoid the confusion of referring documents to the head Superintendent, and his subordinates who bear the title of superintendent also.

SICKLY KIND OF DREDGING.

A long communication from the Board of Health was read. It called the attention of the department to the dredging going on between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, which the Sanitary Committee had considered dangerous to health, inasmuch as the solid matter dug up was composed of decayed animal and vegetable matter that poisoned the atmosphere and caused a certain kind of fever that was not over-pleasant to catch.

Commissioner Wood recited a little of his personal experiences at certain piers. In search of information about the docks he had caught the fever. The question of proper sewerage he thought ought not to be overlooked by the department in their dredging operations.

A communication was received from Henry Bergh, offering to sell his half interest in pier fifty-two, East river, for $55,000.

A report was received that during the past four months thirty-one piers and bulkheads had been repaired and rebuilt, and that eleven were now undergoing repairs, after which the Board adjourned.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW JURY LAW.

Judge Spencer Compliments Jurors on the Despatch of Business.

At the close of the business in the Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday afternoon, Judge Spencer, in adjourning the court for the term, addressed the jury upon the improvement of the new jury law on the old, and took occasion to compliment them on the satisfactory manner in which they had despatched the business which had been presented for their consideration.

He said under the old law it had been customary to have two panels during the term, consisting of two hundred each, and that with that number the Court had frequently found it impossible to dispose of the business which arose, owing to the absence of a large number of the panel summoned. Under the new law there had only been empanelled for the past month one panel of jurors, numbering sixty-eight men, for that part of the Superior Court, and they had disposed of the whole business of the term with expedition and satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that during the past term there had been more cases tried and more testimony taken than in any term for fifteen years past in that court.

In closing his remarks, which he said had been made in order to show the advantages of the new jury law, the Court returned his thanks to the jury for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duty.

MAJOR VON BECK'S ESTATE IN ULSTER COUNTY.—It has transpired since Major Von Beck's death that the bulk of his Rondout property was some time ago deeded to his son George F. Von Beck, Jr., and his grandson, a son of Morris Von Beck, deceased, who married a daughter of R. D. Du Bois, of this village. The grandson above referred to, who is now a minor, resides in this village with his maternal grandfather, R. D. Du Bois. The share of the property to which he will be entitled under this deed is now worth about $75,000. Mr. Du Bois will doubtless be chosen the guardian of this child.—*Kingston Gazette.*

Micah Faxon, the man who made the first shoe for sale in North Bridgewater, Mass., is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five. He began the shoe business sixty-one years ago, making twenty-five pairs of shoes a week, and carrying each month a hundred pairs to Boston. To-day the shoe business of North Bridgewater amounts to several millions annually.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 358

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—PEST OF THE VILLAGE, &C.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD RING. Matinee.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—THE BLACK DWARF. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Afternoon at 3—GRAND CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 24, 1870.

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11—Travel in Persia: Ispahan and the Eighth Paradise, Its Ancient Glories and Modern Aspect; The Hall of the "King of Kings" and the Palace of "Forty Pillars;" A Look at the "Throne of Steel" and the "Sublime Gate;" Special Herald Report from the Thousand Valleys—General News Items.
12—Europe: Criticisms of the English and Irish Press on President Grant's Message; Unpleasant Pertinacity in a Series of Petty Quarrels; Progress of Affairs Under the New Régime at Rome—Advertisements.

WHICH WOULD BE MOST PROPER, to advise Senator Sumner to "hide his diminished head" or to hide his St. Domingoed head?

THE REASON WHY the new Commissioner of nternal Revenue gives so much satisfaction is ecause he is such a "Pleasant 'un. This is o conundrum.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT has reached Louiiana, where the vengeance of the Legislature s threatened against Senators Kellogg and Harris merely for favoring the rejection of one Blanchard as the New Orleans Postmaster.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the President gives nother proof of his sagacity and good intenions by pronouncing against general amesty. Time was when Phillips was not rone to compliment General Grant.

THE WOMAN'S PEACE CONVENTION was held t the Union League Lecture Room yesterday o set forth the views of women on the French ar. It was not so stormy or contentious as he name would seem to indicate—but, then, he attendance was very slim.

SENATOR SUMNER stoutly maintains his osition on the St. Domingo question, and ems likely to maintain it on the Committee f Foreign Relations. It is stated that Chander and Conkling are the chief promoters of a ovement to oust him from the chairmanship f that committee, a position he has held for years.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, of North Carolina, who as surrendered his office to the Lieutenant overnor, pending his impeachment, is now reparing his answer to the charges against im, having been granted thirty days for the urpose by the Senate. In an interview with ur correspondent recently he declared that e movement against him, if not a party easure, looked very much like one, but that e did not doubt the final triumph of the publican party in his State at the next election.

FRED DOUGLASS is spoken of as one of the missioners to St. Domingo. We have eral colored men among our Ministers and nsuls in that neighborhood already, and if send Douglass probably the people there ll think we are all as black as themselves, that Babcock, Dent and the other white sitors whom we sent them recently are really ecimens of our new freedmen.

The War in France and the Prospects of the Republic.

It would indeed be one of the wonders of the century if, after the armies of imperial France were vanquished, the forces of the republic should prove victorious. Though the present affords but little from which we can at this moment look forward to the future and see in the distance a promising prospect for the French cause, yet in that little there is something left to expect. There are those who saw in the defeats of the Union armies at the commencement of our late civil war a divided country and a ruined republic. Even monarchs and statesmen and men of profound learning looked upon the Southern rebellion as the means by which the dissolution of the United States was to be accomplished. In Washington, if the aims of the Southern leaders were understood, it is quite plain that the means by which they were to be compassed were not properly estimated. This may also prove to be the case in France at the present stage of the war.

According to the avowal of King William himself he entered upon this war, which is now desolating a portion of France and bringing grief and misery to many a German household, against Napoleon, and not with a view to inflict injury upon the French people. Sedan gave him the man he sought to punish, and Metz surrendered to him the last of the armies of the empire. Up to this stage the King kept his word, and the valor of his well-disciplined armies, directed by that skill which was lacking on the side of the French, won for him the victories he desired. Here he might have rested. This was the time to make peace if peace then was his desire. But no. Paris must be taken, and the capture of the capital was intended to serve as the grand climax of one of the most extraordinary campaigns in the world's history.

France, however, had not fallen with the empire. Though her Emperor was a captive, her Regent and the heir apparent fugitives in a foreign land, and her generals and the armies they commanded prisoners in the hands of the conqueror, a new life seemed to have been imparted to the country with the proclamation of the republic. The legions of Germany, instead of finding in their opponents the soldiers of whose achievements they had heard and experienced so much, found republican France arrayed against them. The contest had resolved itself into a struggle for liberty on one side and conquest on the other. The capture of Paris was believed to be a task easy of accomplishment. A few weeks at the most, it was thought, were all that was necessary to gain for King William the prize he sought. How grievously the German commander has erred he may at the present time feel, but that he has done so we fear he would be unwilling to admit. During the very first stages of the late civil war in this country, we well recollect the cry of "On to Richmond." McClellan's disastrous campaign on the peninsula is too deeply engraved on the minds of the American people to be easily blotted from the memory. The capture of Richmond seemed much more easy than the taking of Paris. None of the formidable fortifications surrounded the Confederate capital which effectually guard Paris from attack from without. Yet Richmond was not taken until the resources of the rebellion were completely exhausted. Sherman's march to the sea, marching and fighting as he traversed the enemy's country, living off his opponent, away from his base of supplies and entirely severed from communication with the North, was an accomplishment the effect of which can only be measured by its danger. The operations from Fortress Monroe, Charleston, Beaufort and Savannah on the east, Mobile and New Orleans on the south, Nashville and those on the Mississippi in the east, effectually brought the rebellion to a close. The rebels were completely hemmed in and had to succumb.

Regarding the situation in France at the present time, we cannot avoid the belief that the war is not so nearly ended as many consider. A portion of France only has been overrun by the Germans. Troops are pouring into Cherbourg. At Bordeaux numbers of men are gathering and being drilled preparatory to entering the army. Throughout the South of France many camps of instruction are established, and the men so enrolled, now raw recruits, will in a short time be in a condition for operations in the field. Here is another evidence of the mistake of the German leaders in not sending an army into the country at a time when the organization of the republican forces was not so far advanced as it is now. All the French ports are still open. Not a single vessel of the navy of France has yet fallen into the enemy's hands. The armies of the republic are still in the field and daily increasing in number, and exist in every department throughout the nation. On the other hand, the bulk of the German army is outside the walls of Paris, unable to do anything but wait until the city surrenders by starvation. Prince Frederick Charles' army, instead of pushing right into the heart of France immediately after the capture of Metz and dispersing the camps then being formed, as Sherman pushed through the South, had to fly to the relief of Von der Tann before Orleans. Even then the Army of the Loire—a republican army, commanded by republican generals and raised almost in a few days—was almost a match for him. The truth of the matter is that the German armies in the vicinity of Orleans, commanded by the Red Prince, the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von der Tann, have found in the raw levies of republican France a more determined enemy than the experienced soldiers of Napoleon. If the report proves true that the Army of Prince Frederick Charles has been severed, and that a union has been effected between the two wings of the Army of the Loire which had been separated, a bloody fight is imminent in the neighborhood of Tours, with the chances of victory not altogether unfavorable to the French.

Since the capitulation at Sedan little has been accomplished by the German armies to bring the war to a close. Paris has not yet fallen; but suppose it did succumb, it is by no means certain that the war would end. Paris is not France; and there is every probability that the war would continue, though the capital surrendered. Manteuffel's advance on Havre has proved so far barren of results; and, even if Havre were captured, of what avail would it be to the Germans with French war vessels in the harbor? The occupation of Tours has not worked injuriously to the French cause. The whole of Southern France is not yet thoroughly awake. No southern city has yet experienced the presence of the invaders; it may only need their presence to kindle a flame which they might find it impossible to quench. In the commencement of the war Moltke's strategy was eminently successful—successful because he was pitted against an army lacking the discipline of the one which he led; but he is now pitted against a whole people, who are animated with a new spirit, and that spirit a holy one. Every day adds strength to the French, while it weakens the Germans, and should the French adhere to the present tactics, at least for a while, of fighting in small detachments, harassing, worrying, tormenting their opponents, yet gathering strength, acquiring discipline and organizing fresh armies, they may yet be able to save France and permanently establish the republic. It is, however, a forlorn hope; but forlorn hopes ere now have proved successful.

THE WAR SITUATION.—The news to-day is again highly encouraging for the French. The sorties of the 21st from Paris have expanded the lines all along the eastern side of the city to Neuilly-sur-Marne, Bourget and Groslay, a considerable distance beyond the line even of huge forts. The Army of the Loire has again united by the withdrawal of the Germans from Tours, and the French claim to have in turn cut off Prince Frederick Charles from his communications. The isolation of his army will be equivalent to its capture, for it is not likely that the Army of the Loire, with all its previous record of blunders, will permit him to escape if he is once cut away hopelessly from all communication with or help from his friends. Another Prussian column is said to be moving northward through Laon and La Fère, evidently to crush the new Army of the North before it is fully organized. General Faidherbe has hitherto shown himself quite vigilant and capable, and he can, no doubt, be trusted to take care of the new enemy that thus appears against him.

A Brief Armistice in Washington.

The two houses of Congress, desiring to share in the social festivities of the Christmas and New Year holidays, have adjourned over to the 4th of January. The interval may be considered an armistice between the republican belligerents on the St. Domingo and other questions. We fear, however, that it will not result in peace. From the intimate official relations required between the President and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations it is contended by the President's friends that Sumner, a declared enemy, should be removed. There is much force in this argument; but there is much mischief foreshadowed in the proposition. Senator Sumner, however, in view of the fitness of things, and from every consideration of propriety, courtesy and expediency, ought to give up his position as the Senate's Chairman on Foreign Relations. The President, in our foreign affairs, acts "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the Senate trusts this business mainly to the Chairman of its Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Sumner, therefore, as an enemy of the President on this committee, stands as a stumbling-block in the way of the administration, and he ought to retire. Lastly, after a reasonable time for consideration, if he will not give way or come to terms, he ought to be removed, and some member possessing the confidence of the President ought to be put in his place.

PERSIA AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—By a special correspondence from Ispahan we are enabled to present to our readers a magnificent pen-and-ink picture of Persia, a fine panorama of the ancient empire, a historical retrospect of its past glories and a topographical and social sketch of its appearance, industries and resources to-day. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the points of the letter. The communication is attractive from its opening sentence to the close. The HERALD special writer himself enumerates the different places which he describes, as well as the news points which he illustrates. He then proceeds to accomplish both works in a very graceful style.

THE SCIENCE OF RASCALITY has almost reached perfection. The shrewdness of the thief who pretended to rush out of a store after his horse, carrying his plunder with him and leaving a pocketbook full of worthless bills to quiet the clerks, is mere bungling compared with the professional skill of the rascal who altered a check yesterday on a banking firm in this city. He missed his point only because the high figure he called for rendered an investigation necessary before the banker would pay it. Your rough bruiser has no longer any caste among professionals. It now requires a skilled and educated man to be a successful thief.

HAVING ABANDONED the negro agitation, the *National Standard* is now devoting its energies to the emancipation of the Indians from hungry speculators and disappointed ring operators at Washington. It announces that it has good authority for stating that there is a formidable combination among the opponents of the President's humane Indian policy, strengthened by military prejudice and jealousy, to embarrass and defeat it. If our whilom abolition agitator should succeed in its present object it will accomplish more practical good than it did by its advocacy of negro enfranchisement.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS this year will be such a Christmas as Paris has not before experienced for many generations. To Europe without Paris this Christmas will be felt as the festival of Old King Cole, the jolly old soul, from which the king, and his pipe, and his bowl, and his fiddlers three, are unavoidably absent from circumstances beyond their control.

GENERAL VARONA'S statement of his sufferings in Cuba, which we publish elsewhere, will give our people a vivid idea of the reign of terror that exists in some parts of the Faithful Isle. Notwithstanding the report that he had been captured and executed by guerillas, the General is alive enough to tell his story as we give it to the public.

The Christmas Season and the Cry for Peace.

With the hallowed and touching festival which commemorates the Saviour's nativity at the door we are not surprised to find that while all thoughts here at home, among us, are turned to religious celebrations of the day, family gatherings and pleasant greetings, despatches and mails alike from the Old World incessantly betray the yearning, even of the fierce belligerents there, for an honorable cessation of the miseries of war. The German press and private messages constantly received in our city by wire and post are full of this prevailing sentiment. Even the humorous papers of the German cities lay aside mere jesting for a moment to express this earnest, heartfelt wish. The Berlin *Kladderadatsch*, for instance, which is the ablest and most widely circulated comic paper in Germany, gives utterance to the weariness of war that is universally felt among its subscribers in a most lugubrious illustration, representing a couple of graves, each surmounted by a rude wooden crucifix. Upon one of the latter is the inscription, "Meyer, rifleman," and on the other, "Lemaire, Zouave." Other graves roughen the plain, which stretches away into the gloom. Over this funeral sketch are written the words "Friede! Friede!" (peace! peace!)

The text and the moral are self-evident. There sleep the gallant antagonists, side by side, in the desolate fields, and thousands upon thousands of their brethren moulder in almost every meadow from the Rhine to the Seine, while thousands more sink daily to rejoin them. Yet the resistance of France, far from being extinguished, is only gathering into fiercer flame, because the quarrel begun in July against aggression and between armies has become a scheme of conquest—a life and death struggle between two whole races. As the circular of the existing French government justly says, now that the empire and the regular forces of France have been cast down, the invaders are contending against armed citizens only who are defending their firesides, their property and their nationality, and so battling in a sacred cause.

Moreover, the struggle which was at first purely political, is gradually assuming that most terrible of all forms of human contention—religious warfare. The higher clergy of France, who held comparatively aloof from the conflict until very recently, are now urging their people to rise *en masse* and leave all things—the plough in the furrow, the wagon in the rut—and rush to the field of the nation's defence. The Bishop of Angers has called even the young students of theology to arms; Cardinal Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux, has followed this example with soul-stirring exhortations, and the famous Dupanloup has uttered a summons that still rings throughout the Orleanais and Central France like a trumpet in the night. The Southern Departments, lukewarm or over-confident for months, are at last alive with mustering armies, while all Brittany and La Vendee echo to the fiery zeal of a crusade *en masse*. Yet, withal, this angry enthusiasm is more the pressure of a national life necessity than any real wish for combat. The people are sick of burning, pillage and bloodshed. When the damage sustained at Strasbourg alone in direct destruction of material is computed by even the Germans at twelve million dollars, what must not the aggregate of all kinds of loss be to the entire invaded east of France? Nor can we believe that in Germany, a far poorer and more frugal land than its great neighbor, the drain of blood, labor, treasure and material has not been sufficient to appall the saving Teutons, vastly increased as their burdens are by the enormous numbers of captured Frenchmen, whose necessities are added to those of their own sick and wounded soldiers.

Of the lamentation and bereavement among so domestic a people, so fondly attached to home and family ties and customs, who shall speak? The rudest German one may meet cannot talk of it without his voice choking and his eyes filling with tears. The German troops, officers and men alike, anticipated the close of the war soon after the victory at Sedan, or, at latest, after the surrender of Metz. They came across the Rhine to punish invasion and to vindicate their country's honor against Napoleonic dictation. Napoleon has fallen, his armies are gone and the republic—that is to say, the French people—only confronts them. The perils and uncertainties of the war are greater at the close of December than they were in the pleasant days of early autumn. Paris is not taken, the landwehr of Germany is all on the march, and behind but the landsturm remains, which, including the married men at home, is the last resource. Where are the merry Christmas greetings; the pride and joy of the returning soldier; the embraces of parent, wife and child; the rewards, the honor and the glory of the village scene?

No people on Earth so heartily enjoy or so fully celebrate, religiously and civilly, the hallowed Christmas season as do the Germans, both Protestant and Catholic. The delightful pens of William and Mary Howitt have described for us in English all their touching holiday legends, ceremonies and customs, some of which are embalmed in Hebel's exquisite poem of the "Christmas Tree" (Christbaum), and to these the memory of the half-starved, shivering soldier at the outposts, in a hostile land, turns with aching regret. Naturally peaceful, mirthful and domestic the German of the people soon tires of long and distant campaigns. His songs are far more of "*Die Suesse Heimath*" (sweet home) than of the blood-stained field, and now we may earnestly believe that at many a lonely bivouac the face of the weeping wife in her humble cottage far away, sighing for one who does not and may never come, while she presses her infant to her breast—*vaterlos im Vaterlande*—blots out all the dreams of glory that the poor soldier once thought so bright.

Well may he long for the friendly roof and rest so distant, the gentle form of peace waving the olive branch beyond the Rhine, his own return greeted, honored and sung, and the garlands ribanded with white and black which even the hands of orphans will hold out to him.

What an anomaly of terms! What mockery of Christianity it seems that men should this night be mutually hurling agony and death upon thousands of defenceless homes, while choirs prepare to sing and consecrated bells to chime the tones of the Christmas hymn: "Glory to God in the highest! Peace on Earth, good will to men!"

Count Bismarck and the House of Savoy.

From some correspondence which has just reached us by mail we learn that the government of the King of Prussia and the government of King Victor Emmanuel are not on the most friendly terms. Count Bismarck, who has been growling at Great Britain, at the United States, at the King of Holland, has not been wholly forgetful of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. His letter to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs is brimful of bitterness against the Italian government. He denounces them for violating the pledges they took when the present Franco-German war was about to break out. In the course of his letter he refers to the ambition of the House of Savoy in the following words:—"Very active agents are working in the Iberic Peninsula to gather supporters for the candidature of Prince Amadeus, of Savoy. His Majesty cannot be indifferent to the consent given by the Florence Cabinet to this candidature; for if in other times a Prussian influence in Spain could cause any fears for the European balance of power, the same peril might exist also with the Italian influence, especially as that influence is already established both in Portugal and in France, where the King of Italy has family connections." The sting is here. Count Bismarck, in these few sentences, reveals a spirit which may yet burst forth in a more alarming form. Bismarck does not like the idea of the House of Savoy dominating in the councils of Southern Europe. The King of Italy, after William of Prussia, is the most prosperous monarch of the hour. His son is now King of Spain; one daughter is Queen of Portugal; another daughter is wife of the most ambitious of the Bonapartes. It is quite manifest that Bismarck does not like to see so much power in one family. The letter was written, of course, before the Duke of Aosta accepted the Spanish crown. We know that in the interval Prussia has withdrawn all objections to the arrangement. It is not to be denied, however, with this letter before us, that if the war had come to a close as soon as Bismarck believed it would Prussia would have protested against the new King of Spain. The Spanish throne question is for the present so far settled; but it is not impossible that on some future day the jealousy entertained by Bismarck towards the House of Savoy may find more emphatic expression. If Italy and the Pope can agree and come to a settlement it will be the less easy for Bismarck to find an opportunity. If they cannot agree the astute German Chancellor will have no difficulty in finding a pretext for interference in the affairs of Southern Europe. As the champion of the Pope he may yet trouble the House of Savoy.

SUMNER DENOUNCED IN HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD.—The Boston *Advertiser*, which has been accounted a chief organ of the Massachusetts republicans, and the especial mouthpiece of Senator Sumner, says that gentleman's argument on the St. Domingo business will fail before the country as it did in the Senate, and adds this piece of mental philosophy on the subject:—

> No man, however great he may be, however powerful may be his own claims to the confidence and affection of the country, is great enough to do serious harm to an administration which, by abundant merits of its own, holds the people to its support. It is therefore deeply to be regretted that Mr. Sumner, in declaring his well known objections to the acquisition of St. Domingo, felt obliged to leave his strong position and take another which must result in impairing his own public influence or in the humiliation of the President; for these are the only alternatives.

Where's Sumner now? But, more than that, where's his *confrère*, Motley? General Grant has cleverly hit two birds with one stone in this St. Domingo affair—demolished the objections to the withdrawal of Motley from England and established the correctness of his West India policy.

A TURKISH WAR AGAINST ARABIA.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a military expedition to Yemen, in Arabia, to operate against refractory and non-tributary Arabs. A cable telegram informs us that the force, which has already marched, numbers fifteen thousand men, and that reinforcements are to follow. The Turks have had a tendency for war in this direction for many years past. Its active fruition just at present is significant from the fact that the portion of Arabia which borders on the Red Sea embraces the valuable British settlement of Aden. How would it be if Turkey should strike a heavy war blow against Arabia and round off the account of the British diplomacy towards the Treaty of Paris and Russia in the Black Sea by a stroke at Aden?

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press* says the news of the miners' strike in the coal regions must create no serious apprehensions, and adds that "the market is already well supplied, and a suspension of thirty or even sixty days would scarcely exhaust the present surplus." But, "apprehensions or no apprehensions," the fact that the price of coal has advanced in this market, with a prospect of its going up still further, stares consumers in the face and depletes their purses. There's where the shoe pinches.

SENATOR VANCE sets himself right. He says he will maintain all the legitimate results of the war, to the prosperity and honor of the whole country. What better republicanism can Sumner want than that—if he will only agree with Sumner as to the right mothod of doing it.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON finally fired off his oration on the Pilgrims last evening, and was not subjected to the burning process that threatened him on Wednesday, as it so often threatened two hundred years ago, the Salem witches, of whom he treated.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE, in the Surrogate's Court, seems to be dragging its slow length along to a close. Four of the witnesses yesterday declared that the signature at the bottom of the will was not Mr. Taylor's handwriting.

THE LAWSUIT between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Crédit Mobilier of America, was decided at Harrisburg yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict against the Crédit Mobilier of $636,868 33, the full amount claimed.

REMEMBER, boys and girls, remember, the twenty-fifth of December.

The Central Park and the Proposed Zoological Garden—A Very Cool Operation Even for the Season.

A brace of "landscape architects," whose services have lately been dispensed with by the present Commission of the Central Park, appear determined to keep up a stereotyped advertisement in the daily papers by ventilating their anxiety lest the Commissioners should mar the beauty of the Park by the erection of "structural" edifices for a zoological garden on the meadow to the north of the new Reservoir.

Now, when it is recollected that the glaring defect of the lower Park is the great number of "structural" edifices which were designed by these same architects, and unfortunately adopted by the late Board, it seems to be a cool—a very cool operation, even at this cool season, that they should now undertake to denounce the intention which, we learn, the present Board has formed, to provide, at some future day, shelter for the animals in the fringe of the meadow of the upper Park, and to place the proposed zoological garden in that locality. This sudden admiration for the peaceful and quiet meadow unadorned with any "structural" edifice appears to evince a sudden sense of the simple beauties of nature, and some contrition, also, that so many and such costly structures had been built under their advice and inspection in the lower Park. We are inclined to think these gentlemen exhibit unnecessary alarm. We have evidence that the members of the present Board are lovers of nature, and have too much reason to deplore the number and style of the structures in the lower Park to prevent any imitation thereof on the upper Park. In the opinion of competent judges they are not likely to build a "Casino" of three small apartments at a cost of sixty thousand dollars; nor a "Dairy" (to be supplied with milk by the ordinary milkman from the transverse road) at a cost of fifty thousand dollars; nor an "artificial fountain" on the margin of a natural lake, costing fifty thousand dollars; nor an Eddystone lighthouse, called a "Belvidere," costing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor a "Palaceozoic"—or bearing some other jaw-cracking name—museum, for the plastic anatomies of pre-Adamite and extinct animals, costing three hundred thousand dollars; nor gates to cost six hundred thousand dollars, nor fancy bridges of any kind.

We have no tokens as yet tending to show that the present Commission is not composed of gentlemen possessing good sense and respectable taste—that they do not devote themselves to their work with commendable zeal, and that their voluntary and gratuitous services will not compare favorably with the paid services of the old Commission.

The Central Park is the great beauty and ornament of the city. The work of rendering it still more ornamental must be continued from day to day and meet no obstruction from disappointed parties—no matter from what quarter they may spring—otherwise the labor of years and the city's expenditure of millions will come to naught and all the loveliness and magnificence of the great work become simply a byword and derision for posterity.

The Fechter-Wallack Imbroglio.

We give copious reports of interviews recently held by a HERALD special with the two great Thespian gladiators, Fechter and Wallack. It will, no doubt, astonish the public to learn from these plain statements what a great conflagration a little fire kindleth. It is the old story of knocking the chip off a boy's shoulder, and, properly rendered, would make an amusing extravaganza. It seems that there was no fight or personal rencontre imminent during any part of the controversy, except that interpolated by Mr. Chanfrau in a new version of his celebrated character of "Mose." At the first there seems to have been an extremely amiable state of feeling existing between Mr. Fechter and Mr. Wallack. Fechter even went so far as to address Wallack by the tender appellation of "Old Boy" or "Old Fel"—or something of that sort—and Wallack, it might appear, would move an adjournment to Parker's or George Young's for more affectionate modes of fraternization. Birds and champagne corks might have flown in mingled gracefulness and harmony had not that little misunderstanding about the part of Don Sallust disturbed the placid waters of the two gentlemen's friendship. The billing and cooing might still have continued had not Mr. Fechter's name been "billed" too conspicuously on the theatre posters as a star of the first magnitude, when he considered himself only a manager of the second class. Now, what is the upshot of this whole theatrical rumpus? Mr. Fechter retires from the management of the theatre—the job being too heavy for him to "boss"—and Mr. Wallack stands ready to fulfil his contract with the proprietor of the establishment. We count out altogether Mrs. Chanfrau, who seems really to have had no particular part assigned her in the comedy. The whole affair might be reproduced under the title of "Much Ado About Nothing," with an afterpiece styled "All's Well That Ends Well."

The Investigation of the Building Murder.

The Coroner has taken in hand the task of investigating the cause of the murder of four persons by the fall of the building on Thirty-fifth street, on the 15th of this month, of which accident so painful a remembrance remains in the public mind. He has had ample time to procure all the witnesses necessary for a proper elucidation of the whole proceeding, and we think that in all probability the evidence will show that the building never should have been put up, and that Mr. McGregor, the Inspector of Buildings, did not perform his duty when he permitted the structure to be erected. As far as the evidence already taken goes we have the oath of the builder himself that he always thought the walls not thick enough for a building of this kind, which was eight stories high. He states, moreover, that the work was hastened on quite quick enough, consistent with the permanent safety of the walls; in other words, that it was put up too rapidly. He did not know whether the Inspector of Buildings was ever there or took any interest in the matter, although among the people living around, whose houses were crushed by this fearful disaster, the report was common that the building was liable to fall at any time.

Now, if it is not Mr. McGregor's duty to attend to such cases as this, and to aver, as far as vigilance and the exercise of good judgment can go, such calamities as these, we should like to know what are the duties of his office, and what return he and his deputies make for the salaries they draw from the Treasury? We hope Coroner Keenan will not slumber upon this investigation. The public want to know exactly where the crime belongs, in order that the guilty parties may be made an example of.

The Solar Eclipse and Other Phenomena of Nature.

The solar eclipse was a success for the savans yesterday. The obscuration of the great luminary came off on the day and at the time calculated. It was observed in England—imperfectly in the southern districts of the country, but more advantageously to the northward and at Wick. The facts and latest reports have been telegraphed to us, and appear in our columns this morning. We are happy when the HERALD is enabled to corroborate science and vindicate the eternity and harmonies of the great natural law, as we did in the case of the meteoric display some few years since, against the *dixit* of Professor Loomis. That was a really painful occasion for us, but we were forced, as our readers remember very well, to martyr our own feelings in defence of the stars and against the darkness of New England philosophy. We did so, and, as we believe, with a really excellent effect. The men of science have been more and more careful ever since. Eclipses and meteors, and comets and earthquakes, and volcanoes, advance and revolve, and rumble and groan, and upheave with much greater regularity. We have hope, indeed, that when the HERALD ultimately reaches the limits of its circulation, from India to the Pole, and from the Fiji to the Giant's Causeway, the people of the Earth will be so accurately informed as to the approach of these and such like wonderful convulsions of nature that they may be enabled to get out of the way in due season; or, should they suffer from want of the exercise of a well timed vigilance, that they will duly proclaim "no blame to the driver;" whether it be Phaeton rolling the chariot of old Sol or electricity propelling from below—a subtle spirit chanting the *De Profundis*.

Canada, as will be seen, did not sympathize largely with the eclipse. It may be that the people of the Dominion have had quite enough of that sort of thing politically, and, as they have just now commenced to freeze in for the winter, did not care particularly to be left in the dark as well as out in the cold. The British colonists appear to be determined to talk about something "big" notwithstanding; so off they went yesterday morning on the subject of the advent of a tidal wave and an earthquake. Doctor Smallwood—"Phœbus, what a name," under the circumstances!—employed himself "all day"—so the despatch says—"taking observations; but there were no signs of electric or other disturbances" at Montreal. In Quebec and at St. Johns, New Brunswick, they were on the alert for a tidal wave, but were not visited by any such thing. In truth, the tide was lower than usual, which is just what we should have expected in British America "about these times." Canada must be content with snow storms for the present. The "other disturbances" which Doctor Smallwood expected to experience at Montreal may have reference to the Fenians. The Fenians were not on hand either. Indeed, the learned Doctor and the Canadians generally need not expect a visitation of the Irish Sunburst meteor before the time we now predict—a few weeks previous to or a few weeks after the next American Presidential election. Let Canada look out for stars, and lava and tidal waves in the month of December in the year 1872, HERALD time.

Remember the Orphans of Our Heroes.

We fear a great many of our wealthy and benevolent citizens have lost sight of the call that has been made for assistance to one of the most noble charities of New York. We refer to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans and the fair that is now open at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, for this charitable and excellent institution. This institution needs assistance, and the fair was projected for the purpose of affording that. But up to this time the fair has not been as successful as the friends of it and contributors to it expected. Perhaps the number of fairs that have been held in the city lately for other charitable objects, nearly all of which have realized large sums of money, have caused this to be forgotten to some extent. But what object can be more worthy than this? What can appeal more earnestly to the benevolence and patriotism of our citizens? The little ones at the Home at Carmansville are the nation's orphans, are the bereaved children of those who fought and died for the Union. Let it not be said that they have been neglected. A number of ladies and gentlemen have contributed valuable and curious articles for the fair. Among the contributions is a fine landscape painting from Mr. Bierstadt. The fair will be open only a few days longer. Who will not remember at this season of the year, when all hearts are open to generous emotions and all hands bestow liberally, the orphans of the nation, the fatherless and motherless children of the heroes who died in defence of our glorious country?

A REIGN OF HORSE THIEVES IN KANSAS.—Our Western exchanges contain graphic accounts of a reign of horse thieves in Butler county, Kansas. They have had everything pretty much their own way for some time past; but a reaction has occurred, the citizens have organized vigilance committees, whose excesses have been so great that the State militia has been ordered out. But the end is not yet. At the latest accounts Butler county may be said to be in a state of quasi-rebellion. Shall we ever cease hearing of these acts of lawlessness in the once bleeding but now bloody Kansas?

A HINT TO MR. BERGH.—The verdict of the jury against the society of which the humane and useful citizen Bergh is President ought to warn that efficient gentleman that he should employ competent persons to carry out the law. A good head to a department is of very little use if the subordinates be stupid and ignorant. In the case alluded to a horse fell in the street and was badly hurt. Some of Mr. Bergh's agents came along, and, in a clumsy and cruel fashion, killed the animal by the slow process of hammering the poor creature's head with hammers and axes. The owner sued the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the value of his horse. The Court charged that the killing was not done according to law, and the jury awarded the plaintiff one hundred and fifty dollars for the loss of his horse. This ought to be a hint to Bergh that cruelty to animals is quite as unjustifiable on the part of his employés as when practised by car drivers or draymen.

CALIFORNIA LOTTERIES.—The lottery mania is spreading in California. Profiting by the license given to the Mercantile Library Company through a special act of the Legislature other enterprises of a similar character are springing up all over the State. The manager and agent of one recently came to grief in San Francisco by being arrested for violating the laws of the State against gambling. Their defence is that the special act for the benefit of the Mercantile Library abolished all laws upon the subject; and so the case stands until the Grand Jury can act upon it. The republican party is trying to make capital out of it by charging Governor Haight with having signed the bill whereby permission was given to the Library Company to inaugurate a gift enterprise—this in the face of the fact that the president of the company, the vice president and a majority of the trustees were republicans. Verily the republican party in California must be in a desperate condition when they can see so much that is black about Governor Haight and so little that is dark about those of their own way of thinking.

NAPOLEON insists upon it that it was not the Emperor but the French people who rushed France into the war with Germany, and that he could not resist their cry of "On to Bull Run," or "On to Berlin," which is the same thing. Very well. The Emperor has paid for his folly, and the French people have got more than they bargained for. When they get through they will be wiser than they were last July.

WHAT IS SUMNER DRIVING AT?—Is it satisfaction for the recall of Motley?—or a break-up of the republican party, and a Presidential scrub race, so that he may have a chance with all the other candidates? In either event he has overshot the mark, and he will have to come down lower before he can go higher.

Personal Intelligence.

Señor Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and wife, have come to the city to spend the holidays and are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. A. H. Laflin, member of Congress of Herkimer, N. Y., is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

Colonel William C. Cook, of Pensacola, Fla., has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Canon Balch, of Montreal, has arrived at the Everett House.

Governor Hoffman came to the city yesterday from Albany, and occupies his old apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. E. D. Peck, member of Congress from Ohio, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. T. Scott Stewart, United States Consul to Japan, has arrived from that country, and is now staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

General N. P. Banks is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General R. M. Patrick, of the United States Army, has apartments at the Astor House.

Colonel George M. Colburn, proprietor of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commander Hugh L. Pilkington, of the United States Navy, is now stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. M. Wilson, member of Congress from Minnesota, arrived yesterday from Washington, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. W. Dittenbach and Major D. D. Wheeler, of the United States Army, are quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Speaker Blaine left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for Boston.

Colonel F. A. Whitney, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Stembel, of the United States Navy, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Hayden, of the United States Army, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General E. R. Warren, of the United States Army, one of the Professors of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, and family, are at the Hoffman House, where they will spend the winter.

FIRES.

Burning of Warp Mills at Shout Adams, Mass.—Fatal Nitro-Glycerine Explosion in the Hoosac Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 23, 1870.

The warp mill of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, at South Adams, was damaged $5,000 by fire last night. The loss is fully insured. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

Fifteen hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hoosac tunnel to-day. John Velsan, the superintendent, was blown to atoms.

Burning of the Boston Mills, at Rochester—Loss $20,000.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Boston Mills, at Brown's Race, owned and occupied by James Connolly & Co., were nearly destroyed by fire last night. There is an insurance of $15,000 on the building, and $5,000 on the stock, which will not cover the loss. The Irving Mills, owned by W. W. Carr & Co., were damaged considerably by water. The mills are insured. The stables of the Exchange Hotel, on Buffalo street, and the rear part of G. G. Munger's house, on Sophia street, were burned this morning. The loss is about $1,000; insured. This fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LAUNITZ.

Action of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment.

The death of Captain Launitz, late of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New York, has already been reported, and the following appropriate action of a number of his comrades will be of interest to those who knew him. At a meeting of the Tenth company and the "Associates of the Engineer corps and Company K," held at the armory on Wednesday evening, December 21, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas Almighty God, in his wise providence, hath seen fit to take away from us by death our late veteran fellow soldier and faithful friend, Captain Robert E. Launitz, and whereas the occurrence of so sad an event calls for a suitable expression of sorrow at our loss and respect for his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That commencing from the time when as a young and gifted stranger artist he sought these friendly shores, and the fraternal ties which a connection with our beloved regiment engenders, down to the day of his death, a period of forty years, he exhibited a devotion, enthusiasm and zeal which we may emulate, but can never surpass.

Resolved, That on the entire roll of the regiment, veteran and active, there can be found no name which represents longer and more conscientious duty, warmer and more glowing devotion, or more ardent and irrepressible enthusiasm than that of our lamented comrade, Robert E. Launitz.

Resolved, That as the first commander of the old "Corps of Engineers" this company loses by his death one of its founders, the regiment one of its oldest and most enthusiastic members, art one of its most earnest and talented votaries and society the generous, accomplished and true gentleman.

Resolved, That we convey to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the company room be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our minutes and sent to the family of the deceased, to the board of officers, to the other companies, to the Veteran Association of the regiment and to the press for publication.

JOSEPH LENTILHON, F. W. HOUGHTON and HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., Committee.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Alabama Claims Question in a New Light in England.

"John Bull" May Pay Up Through Fear of the Home Situation.

Don Carlos' Claim to the Throne of Spain on Royal Italian Attestation.

Belgium Embarrassed by Her Import Trade.

The Roumanian and Luxembourg Agitations.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England Beginning to Realize the Situation—A Word to the Wise and in Season.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1870.

The London *Times* of to-day again editorially discusses the question of the Alabama claims. The writer says:—"The Americans are ready to fight, although they appreciate the value of peace, because their exposed points are few and their resources unbounded. While they do not seek war, they are not likely to decline a challenge, whereas England is always averse to war for converse reasons."

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Dec. 22—Evening.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £68,000 during the week ending to-day.

The Eclipse.

LONDON, Dec. 23—Evening.

The observations of the eclipse are reported just now as having been satisfactory.

SPAIN.

The Renewed Throne at New Year—Don Carlos Claims the Crown—The King of Italy Made a Witness in His Behalf.

MADRID, Dec. 22, 1870.

New Year's Day has been fixed for the entry to Madrid of the Duke of Aosta. In the meantime he will remain at the royal palace at Aranjuez.

Don Carlos has issued a protest against the elevation of an Italian to the throne and in support of his own claims thereto, which is supplemented by five letters from the late Charles Albert and King Victor Emmanuel.

The Cortes is still engaged in the discussion of the motion for dissolution.

ITALY AND ROME.

Parliamentary Confirmation of the Annexation Vote.

FLORENCE, Dec. 21, 1870.

The bill ratifying the vote of the Roman people for annexation to Italy has passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 239 to 20.

BELGIUM.

Heavy Imports and Custom House Embarrassments—Profits of Neutrality.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22, 1870.

Antwerp is so overstocked with importations that the authorities have given notice of their inability to give proper shelter to the goods.

The wharves and docks are covered with merchandise suffering from exposure to the elements.

GREECE.

The Legislature in Session—Eclipse Observations.

ATHENS, Dec. 21, 1870.

The session of the Chamber of Representatives was opened to-day. The speech from the throne was omitted.

Satisfactory observations were taken of the Sun's eclipse in Greece.

ARABIA.

War Operations of the Sultan of Turkey—An Army Against the Arabs of Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22, 1870.

A Turkish expedition has started for Yemen for operations against the Arabs.

The troops already forwarded number 15,000, and reinforcements are to follow.

YEMEN, THE SEAT OF WAR.

This country, in which it is said the Turks are about to operate with an army against the Arabs, belongs to the southwestern division of Arabia. It comprises the chief part of the Arabia Felix of the ancients. A portion of it, which borders on the Red Sea, is called Tehema. The principal towns are Sana, Mocha and Aden. It is worthy of note, in connection with the Turkish war movement as just reported, that Aden is occupied by the English. Myrrh and coffee are produced abundantly in the districts of Yemen and Tehema.

LUXEMBOURG.

Does Prussia Wish for Arbitration?

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1870.

There is nothing to prove that Prussia's wish is to decide the Luxembourg question by arbitration.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

No Secession on the Part of the Roumanians.

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The rumor propagated in the Austrian newspapers that the Roumanian Bund intends declaring the Danubian Duchies independent from the Sublime Porte is a pure invention.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1870.

Three steamers have arrived from Spain bringing 2,500 troops.

Arrived—Brig Havana, from New York.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Negotiations for the Settlement of the Fisheries Question.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1870.

It is reported that Sir John Rose is on his way to Canada, entrusted with a mission from the British government regarding the fisheries question. After consulting with the Dominion government Sir John will proceed to Washington with a view to conciliation and compromise.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Monster Mining Blast—California and Arizona Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23, 1870.

A blast containing 62,500 pounds of powder will be fired at the Blue Gravel Gold Mine, at Suckers Flat, Cal., next week.

The certificate of incorporation of the Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Central Arizona narrow gauge railroad has been filed in Sacramento. It is the intention of the corporators, at the head of whom is General Phineas Banning, to construct the road as early as possible.

NATURE AND NATURE'S LAWS.

The Solar Eclipse Observations—An Earthquake and Great Tidal Wave Expected in Canada—"All Quiet on the Line."

The Eclipse in England.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1870.

The weather to-day is cloudy, and the eclipse of the Sun was seen but imperfectly in the south of England.

It was, however, well observed to the northward, particularly at Wick.

British North America Excited—An Earthquake or Tidal Wave Expected, but no Visitation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1870.

The people breathe freely again, now that the day has passed without an earthquake or a tidal wave in the Gulf.

Dr. Smallwood has been taking observations all day, but there are no signs of electric or other disturbances.

The Dominion Insulted.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 22, 1870.

The tidal wave predicted for to-day, and which created so much alarm and uneasiness, did not make its appearance.

The tide rose to its usual height.

QUEBEC, D. C., Dec. 22, 1870.

The tide, which was expected to be so high this morning, was in fact lower than usual. The people living along the water side who had made preparations for protection against the great wave returned to their homes relieved of anxiety. Those living on higher ground, who expected an earthquake, feel easier in their minds.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Favorable Prospect for the Democracy—Heavy Gains Throughout the State.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 23, 1870.

The official vote of Richmond county shows that the democratic ticket has been elected there by 800 majority. The democrats carry the Fifth district by over 4,000 majority, and elect S. A. Corker and D. M. Duboise to Congress and four-fifths of the members of the Legislature.

SAVANNAH.—It is believed that the democrats have elected all the county officers in Chatham, also the members of the Legislature. Paine and McIntyre, democrats, are probably elected to Congress from the First district, and Rufus E. Lester, democrat, is chosen State Senator.

LEXINGTON.—The democrats carry Oglethorpe county by 300 majority.

ROME.—Floyd county has gone democratic by 1,000 majority. The full ticket of that party is chosen.

CHATTANOOGA COUNTY.—The entire democratic ticket is elected.

POLK COUNTY.—A democratic majority here secures the triumph of the candidates of the party.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—The democrats have returned a unanimous delegation to the Legislature.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—T. M. B. Young, democrat, is chosen by 3,000 majority.

WHITFIELD.—This county has gone democratic by a good majority.

COVINGTON.—Newton and Walton counties are democratic by large majorities.

COLUMBUS.—Muskogee county elects the entire democratic ticket.

CHATTAHOOCHIE.—This county gives a democratic majority of over 200. Marion, Stewart, Harris and Talbot counties are reported democratic.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—William F. Wright is thought to be certainly elected.

Macon and Quitman counties are democratic. Bibb county elects a republican to the Legislature. The average majority on the ticket is 38. Much illegal voting is charged, and a contest of the election is talked of. Early, Sumter and Dooley counties are democratic. Dougherty, Lee, Clay, Terrell and Calhoun counties are doubtful. Macon and Houston counties are largely republican. Twigg county gives a republican majority of 400. Jones county is supposed to be democratic. Wilkinson county is republican.

BIBB COUNTY.—Jefferson F. Long, republican, beats Winborn J. Lawton, democrat, for the Forty-first Congress by 51; and Thomas J. Spear, republican, beats Lawton for the Forty-second Congress by 40.

ILLINOIS.

The Fight for the Senatorship—Coalition to Defeat General Logan—Stringency in the Chicago Money Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

General John A. Logan is in the city canvassing his prospects for the United States Senate. He thinks there is no doubt of his nomination in the caucus, but has fears that enough republicans will remain out of caucus to effect his defeat. This programme is strongly talked of by his opponents, and will probably be carried into effect. It is said that ex-Governor Koerner, who is a German, is proposing to unite the opposition to Logan on himself. The democrats, however, say they will not support Koerner; they want the republican minority to go with them for Judge Lawrence or Joseph Medill, or some other citizen of equal ability.

The money market here is close. Some of the strongest houses have asked for an extension of time on their paper.

The weather is intensely cold and the thermometer falling.

RAILROAD TRAGEDY IN HARTFORD.

The Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Killed and a Western Clergyman Seriously Injured.

HARTFORD, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Rev. Collins Stone, Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in this city, was killed by the cars on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad this afternoon, and the Rev. James W. Strong, pastor of the Congregational church of Fairbault, Minnesota, was badly injured and is in a critical condition. The two were riding together in a covered carriage, near the residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and attempted to cross the track at the Sigourney street crossing as the quarter to five o'clock train was coming in from New Haven, but were not quick enough to escape the engine, which struck the carriage, carrying it and its two occupants several rods before the train could be stopped. After being taken out of the carriage Mr. Stone lived but a very few minutes. Mr. Strong was taken to the American Asylum, where his wounds were dressed. One leg is badly shattered above the ankle, and he has some severe wounds in the head, suffers severe pain and is delirious. The physicians, however, think there is a chance of his recovering. He came East to attend the meeting of the Congregationalists in Boston, yesterday, and took part in the proceedings there. He came to the city this morning to visit Rev. Mr. Twichell, and had letters of introduction to Mr. Stone, who invited him to ride with him, and had driven out to show him Mrs. Stowe's residence, and was returning from there when the accident occurred.

Mr. Stone was fifty-eight years old, and a graduate of Yale in 1832. He came to the American Asylum as a teacher in 1833, and was one of the most faithful and efficient of the corps of that institution for nineteen years, when, in 1852, he accepted the position of principal of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. In 1863 he was offered the position of principal of the American Asylum here and accepted it. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Hawes, of this city, and was ordained to the ministry in 1853, while principal of the Ohio institution. He has been for nearly forty years one of the most efficient, faithful and conscientious of men engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb and most highly esteemed and loved by all his associates and by the pupils under his charge.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

A fire broke out last evening at No. 54 East 125th street, on the second floor. It was caused by one of the inmates carelessly throwing a lighted match on a parcel of woollen clothing in a closet. No alarm was given and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage to clothing was about $600 and the damage to building $500. The furniture and building were insured in the Bowery and Hanover Insurance Companies for $14,000.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Washington Market in Its Glory—Grand Display in the Great Bovine Rialto—Geese and Goslings—Money and Merry Friends.

There never was such a sight. Possibly long ago, in good old times, there may have been hearty, whole-souled, generous and overflowing exhibitions, but Washington Market yesterday towered over all. Such universal shouts of joyousness from sellers, such jokes and laughter and puns too, by the way, and rosy cheeks and smiling, comely matrons and young damsels, with tiny baskets for sweetmeats, and penurious bachelors, with empty leathern bags, who prowled for solitary cheap bits, and poor women, fat, lean and good-natured, all of whom were in the best of humor, according to circumstances. Such queries and replies, such kindly importunity and timid examination, followed, of course, in some cases, by semi-reluctant compliance, and in others by blunt refusals. Such a glowing, exciting scene can only be seen once a year. But the crush and the rush for good things, the happy commingling of the rich and the poor, the friendly greetings, even among strangers, the kind and forgiving "Never mind" when a toe was trampled on or a well-filled basket knocked out of sight by the surging throng. Sure enough, it was a splendid spectacle.

A CROSS LOOKING FACE

among the mass would have looked like an obliterative spot upon the clear and cheerful moon. Good old, merry Christmas, with its grand and enlivening traditions, its roast beef and simmering turkey, its gorgeous puddings and tender tit-bits, its toys and dainties and care for little folks, whose laughter and delight brighten the prospects of their protectors—Christmas, the long looked-for and welcomed day, was substantially prepared for at Washington Market. Regiments of turkeys, legions of geese, battalions of game of every description appeared in all directions. Had all the birds exhibited been perched upon their eminences in a live condition and had they been fired upon and hit by each purchaser that looked at them, they certainly could not have fallen to the ground more quickly than they did into the capacious baskets of the many interested parties that surrounded them. The business in poultry was immense.

EVERYBODY SEEMED TO WANT A TURKEY.

The prices varied from sixteen to twenty-five cents a pound; but whatever the current terms were a decided raid was made on turkey. The bird itself had nothing particular to say in this matter; but that turkey will be the subject of some discussion to-morrow is a very reasonable inference, considering the sudden disappearance of some thousands yesterday. The game was very fine and brought an excellent price. So did the geese, which found many admirers at splendid rates. Indeed poultry was among the principal attractions at the market and rather monopolized the business. Not altogether, though, for the gallant butchers were as usual alive to the grand occasion. A rushing business was done in the retail trade. Throughout the morning the wholesale men were extremely busy in sending in gigantic quarters of the finest beef and mutton to the many purchasers who retailed in the interior of the market. Most of the stands exhibited excellent specimens of beef, and among those handsomely decorated was that of Messrs. Snowden & McConville, who, by the way, secured no less than seventy-two splendid animals from Ohio, each weighing 1,819 pounds, for the Christmas market.

PRETTY ROSETTES

adorned the epicurean exhibition, while the stand itself was neatly decorated with appropriate flags and evergreens. Adjacent stands also displayed extra qualities; but, with the exception of the one mentioned, none others were ornamented for the occasion. The scenes and incidents throughout the day were humorous and pleasant. Towards evening the throng increased to such an extent that a passage through some portions of the market was impracticable. But the best of feeling prevailed throughout. The thought of the grand approaching festival inspired many with joy and all with charity and friendship.

THE DEAD KIT BURN.

Funeral of the Late Sporting Man.

The mortal remains of Christopher Keybourn, better known as "Kit Burn," were yesterday afternoon borne to their last resting place in Calvary Cemetery, from the house 87 Sackett street, Brooklyn. The excitement in the neighborhood was most intense, and crowds gathered around the house for some time previous to the hour set for the funeral. The crowds poured into the place and gazed in the face of the dead with as much apparent reverence as if the deceased were a high-toned, honorable, moral and religious light in the community. The casket which contained the corpse was of polished black walnut, with elaborate silver mountings, and on a silver cross inside the lid was the name, date of the death of deceased and age—thirty-nine years and eleven months. The body was enclosed in a neat and very expensive shroud of fine white serge, with a deep front of quilted satin extending the entire length.

THE COMPANY

were of a curiously mixed character. There were several elegantly attired females present, a great many well dressed men and a sprinkling of Fourth ward roughs, not near so many, however, as one might expect to find there. They were very orderly, and smoked their cigars in the hall, and when the demijohn of brandy was produced did not decline to take a "nip."

There were ten pallbearers, each wearing on the lappel of his coat a black and white rosette and white satin streamer, on which was printed "We Mourn Our Loss." Their names are, Richard Green, George Christopher, Mat. Smith, Jim O'Donnell, Jack Clark, Mike Musgrove, Charley Shannon, James Matlyn, Dick To er and George Miles.

No funeral services were performed at the house, and about 2 o'clock the funeral cortege, which consisted of a large number of carriages, started for Calvary Cemetery. As we have stated, the roughs were few in number, and there were still less of the sports present. Old Bill Tovee came to take a last look at his old friend and benefactor, and remarked that he "never knew him commit a bad or a mean action;" Harry Williams was there, and Walter Stirling, both well known in the Fourth ward as famous bruisers. Tom Dunn, too, put in an appearance; Jack Musgrove and George Burns, of pugilistic celebrity, Tom Norton, and a large number of others of more or less renown, who followed the corpse to the grave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Suit Against the Credit Mobilier of America Decided—Verdict for the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 23, 1870.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. The Credit Mobilier of America was closed at a late hour last evening. This morning Judge Pearson delivered his charge to the jury, and in the afternoon a verdict was rendered that the Credit Mobilier pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth $636,868 33, the exact amount claimed.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Dec. 23—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.75	22	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	30.65	6	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.45	5	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.71	2	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.62	32	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.31	8	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.52	1	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.62	26	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Nashville	30.67	9	W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.54	2	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo	30.38	4	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.21	1	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.29	3	S. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Lake City, Fla.	30.36	27	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.59	23	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.39	4	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.04	13	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y	30.07	13	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.95	2	N. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.15	11	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
New York	29.97	24	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.88	18	N.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Mount Washington Weather Report.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

At seven o'clock P. M. the barometer stood at 23.227, and the thermometer one degree below zero. Relative humidity, 68-100; wind north; velocity of wind, four miles per hour.

This being the first calm day we have had in this month it was duly appreciated by all the members of the expedition by making an excursion to the head of Tuckerman Ravine and other places to admire the grandeur of the frostwork. The artists were busily at work, and secured some very fine negatives. A birdseye view was taken by placing the camera on the ridgepole of the Tip-top House.

THE BELFAST AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE RAILROAD.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 23, 1870.

The Superintendent of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad announces that on Monday the trains will run regularly between Belfast and Boston.

The Sodality of St. Paul's (Fifty-ninth street) church, under the direction of the Rev. Father Bodfish, will sing a new and beautiful Christmas oratorio entitled "Kinderfeste," at the Grand Opera House, on Sunday evening. The full orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will assist. The entire affair will be unique and entertaining.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Important Political Movement—Reorganization of the Democratic Party.

CONCORD, Dec. 23, 1870.

In accordance with previous arrangements about seventy-five of the leading men of the democratic party, from all sections of the State, met here this evening to perfect plans to heal the differences that have existed in the party for some years past. The existence of two organs, the *Patriot* and *People*, is the alleged cause of the differences, and their consolidation under a new direction is thought to be essential to the restoration of harmony. With this object a committee of one person from each county was appointed to confer with the proprietors of the newspapers mentioned and to ascertain upon what terms and conditions they will surrender their journals to a third party, to be consolidated under a new management.

LOUISIANA.

Split in the Republican Party—Senators Kellogg and Harris Asked to Resign.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1870.

The *Picayune* says:—The news of Blanchard's rejection as postmaster created great excitement here among the republicans, and great indignation was expressed in certain quarters against Senators Harris and Kellogg. It is authoritatively announced that a resolution will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature demanding their resignation.

KENTUCKY.

Burning of the Business Portion of Brandenburg—Loss $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1870.

The entire business part of the town of Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., was burned early on Thursday morning. Only three business houses were saved from the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown, but commenced in the hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet. United States five-twenty bonds unchanged. Stocks closed quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant. Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpentine, 34s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 6⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—Noon.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 9s. 10d. per cental for old red Western spring, and 10s. 7d. a 10s. 8d. for red winter. Corn, 31s. 7d. per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—Noon.—Provisions unchanged.

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A General Assortment of Wines, Brandies, Ales, Porter, &c., &c. JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Man's Personal Appearance is a Subject which no sensible person will regard with indifference; and as an elegant and fashionable covering for the head materially improves the appearance of every gentleman, it is an immense advantage to know where such can be obtained. KNOX'S Hat Emporium, 212 Broadway, is the place.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Admirable Collection—Fair Prices.—People buy BRADLEY'S finest Oil, Porcelain Chromo Photo English Pictures, elegantly framed. 71 Liberty street.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

A.—Gentlemen's Dress Hats
For Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

"Alas! What Shall I Use?"
USE RESTORER AMERICA, which is clear as crystal sheen and sparkling as a diamond of the first water. It will restore your faded tresses to their wonted glory; your scalp to snowy whiteness, and render your presence a hecatomb of rare exotics, diffusing incense fit for the gods.
Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN, 202 East Thirtieth street.

At Scott & Co.'s, 1,211 Broadway, Between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth streets, may be found the finest variety of Perfumes, Toilet Sets, Dressing Cases and many novelties for pleasing and sensible gifts, at the lowest prices.

A Cosey Christmas and a Comfortable New Year's secured by ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips. Office, 58 Fulton street, near Cliff. Same stand for seven years.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 439 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Cow Milking Made Easy.—Shown Daily in practical operation. Crowds are being satisfied. A great chance for speculation. See COLVIN BROTHERS, 484 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's Hats. Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Acted Like a charm, says J. M. Smith, Esq., 35 West Tenth street. Office 21 John street.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furs.—Bargains in Fine Furs for Holiday presents. BURKE, 661 (late of 469) Broadway.
Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Gentlemen's Hats and Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Inverness Cloaks from $19 to $35; Overcoats remarkably cheap; Custom Work as usual.
CLARKE, Tailor, 114 William street.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Spool Cotton—Orrs & McNaught's—Cheapest and best imported, for hand and machine sewing. Full assortment. ALEXANDER KNOX, 512 Pearl street.

Water Color Drawings and Retouched CHROMOS.—A fine selection by the best artists just received from Europe. On view at SARONY & CO.'S, 680 Broadway.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Contest Over the Discovered Will.

The Genuineness of the Signature Questioned—Important Testimony for and Against—A Rare Chance for the Lawyers—Further Interesting Developments.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the examination in the Taylor will case was resumed before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings.

Seldom has the Surrogate's Court been so densely crowded. During the whole progress of the proceedings every available inch of space was occupied, the whole semi-circle behind the numerous well filled chairs which cover the centre of the room being blocked up with a throng of persons standing, all of whom appeared rapt in the disclosures which were made. The testimony, which was of a most important and interesting character, is fully given below:—

WILLIAM B. BARNETT'S TESTIMONY.

William B. Barnett, sworn, testified—I have been a lawyer in this city for twenty-five years, and knew the deceased during that time; I had frequently business relations with him, and observed that he was very particular in regard to papers; I am acquainted with Mr. Taylor's handwriting, having seen him write very often; I see the signature attached to the will of the deceased, but

DO NOT THINK IT IS HIS;

there is a great similarity between that signature and the body of the will, both in style and the general care with which it was written; this signature appears to have been written after a copy, and not with that despatch which usually characterized Mr. Taylor; his handwriting was never uniform, like this, and, in my judgment, this signature was slowly, carefully and deliberately written.

CROSS-EXAMINED

by Mr. Rufus Andrews—I have seen Mr. Taylor write his name three times within the last three years; previous to that I had not seen him write since 1855; there was some difference in each of those signatures, but the general appearance was unmistakably the same; to the best of my belief

MR. TAYLOR NEVER WROTE HIS NAME TO THIS WILL.

I believe the same person who drew up the will made that signature; it appears to have been written with the same pen, the same ink and at the same time; I saw a photograph of this signature about ten days ago with Mr. Clinton, and in comparing it with five signatures of Mr. Taylor I had in my possession I was satisfied it was not the handwriting of the deceased.

To Mr. Anthon, counsel for Mr. Duryee—People in the execution of documents of that description generally use more care than on ordinary occasions.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN'S TESTIMONY.

Abraham Van Vechten testified—I am a lawyer residing in Albany; I knew James E. Taylor intimately for upwards of twenty years and had frequent business transactions with him; his habits were very systematic in regard to his disposition of valuable papers; he invariably kept them in a safe, the key of which he carried in his pocket; some three years ago Mr. Taylor conversed with me on the subject of his

MAKING A WILL,

and under his instructions I prepared a draft of one now in court; his great object seemed to be to give Kate control of his property, and in the event of her dying without issue he said, "I do not care what becomes of it;" that draft was executed by Mr. Marsh; after Kate's marriage Mr. Taylor wrote to me expressing a wish to see me; I saw him immediately afterwards, and he asked me if the marriage would involve a change of his will; I replied not and that by its provisions her husband could not have any control of it; he told me he was

RECONCILED WITH KATE,

and coincided with me in the opinion that there was no necessity to change it; this interview was about August, 1869; from that time to his death I frequently saw him; he always spoke of Kate with a great deal of affection and seemed to take great pride in her; in my visits to his office I generally saw his clerk, George Duryee; Mr. Taylor spoke of Duryee as being useful to him, but he had no confidence in his honesty or integrity; he frequently told me he knew

GEORGE DURYEE WAS A SCOUNDREL;

I have seen Mr. Taylor's signature to a great many business papers and have received many letters from him; I saw him on the 1st of July, the day after the alleged will purports to have been drawn up; he said nothing to me on the subject of a will that day; after that time he never gave me any reason to suspect that he had made another will; I see the signature attached to this will (produced) dated 30th June, and I don't think it is in his handwriting; when I first saw this will I made the remark that

IT WAS DRAWN UP BY GEORGE DURYEE;

Mr. Taylor's signature always bore a peculiarity which does not appear in that affixed to this will; if this signature is that of the deceased, it is better than I ever saw him write. (Several signatures of the deceased were here handed to the witness and identified by him as those of Mr. Taylor).

I don't think any one was more familiar with the signature of the deceased than myself except George Duryee and the tellers of the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—I first saw this will in the Surrogate's office, and I am willing to admit

I SAID THE SIGNATURE WAS GENUINE;

by comparison with other signatures and after a critical examination, I have come to the opinion that it is not his handwriting; I never saw Mr. Taylor's signature when written slowly, for he always wrote rapidly; I would suppose a person would sign a document of that solemnity with more care than usual; I have stated on more than one occasion

THAT THIS WILL WAS GENUINE;

it was only within the past two weeks I made a careful examination of the signature; Mr. Clinton showed me a photograph of the signature, and on that I made my examination; I never stated to any one that Mr. Taylor said he intended to cut off Kate with $5,000 a year; I don't think I ever said so, and if I did it was not a fact; I stated to Mr. Clinton in our interview that I did not believe the signature was genuine; I saw the deceased the last time about the latter end of July, at his residence; I do not recollect any conversation that took place at that time about Kate, or about the disposition of his property; I heard Mr. Taylor speak of Duryee as a "little scoundrel;" he had a very decided manner of talking, but his expression with regard to Duryee impressed me considerably, for we had serious conversations; I came here voluntarily to testify, and received no intimation whatever of payment; I hold

TWO NOTES OF MR. TAYLOR'S,

for $3,000 each, against the estate; I had a conversation with Mr. Marsh recently, but it was not solely in reference to payment for these notes; I am not now prepared to swear in whose handwriting the body of that will is, but it appears to me the signature and the body of the will were written by the same person; I am not sufficiently well acquainted with Duryee's handwriting to enable me to swear to it, but my first impression is that it was written by him.

To Mr. Anthon, on behalf of Duryee—Mr. Taylor might have spoken of me, possibly in the same way that he spoke of Duryee.

To Mr. Clinton—Mr. Taylor obtained Duryee's discharge from the army, and on this subject he told me there were reasons why he desired his return to his employment and other reasons why he did not want him back.

CHARLES L. FROST'S TESTIMONY.

Charles L. Frost testified—I am president of the railroad of which Mr. Taylor was a stockholder, and for the three months previous to his death was very intimate with him; during that time I had occasion to use his signature in connection with the railroad and was consequently very intimate with it; I have seen him write thirty or forty times; the last time I saw him write his name was on the 5th of August; I was with him on the day he was taken sick; I see the signature attached to this will and I have no doubt whatever that it is not in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—It was this morning I saw this will for the first time, but I had previously compared a photograph of it with several signatures of Mr. Taylor which I had in my possession; on that occasion I said if the photograph was an accurate copy

THE SIGNATURE WAS A FORGERY;

I have twenty-one signatures of Mr. Taylor's now in my possession, and they are no more like the signature of the will than a jackass is to a cow (laughter); one looks as if it was a counterfeit and does not bear the mercantile-like dash of the other; if you measure any one of the twenty-one signatures I have you will perceive that this one in the will is much shorter than any of them and is evidently the result of study; there is no difference between any two of these twenty-one signatures, and I am willing to leave them in the custody of the court, for they are all paid (laughter); there are of course some slight differences which occur from having a bad pen, but the general appearances of the signatures are the same; I had an interview with Mr. Clinton, but as he wanted to bias my mind I cut it short; I have no settled business with Mr. Taylor's estate.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH P. FITCH.

Joseph P. Fitch was then called to the stand. He testified:—I knew Mr. Taylor from 1862 to two years before his death; during that time I was very intimate with him and had frequent business relations with him; I frequently saw him write; I knew George Duryee, who was in Mr. Taylor's office; I was shown the will, and said, "In my opinion this signature at the foot of this will is not in the handwriting of the deceased."

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Mr. Taylor had some difficulty with me, and for the last two years our intimacy had ceased altogether; my attention was called to a photograph of the signature of this will by Mr. Clinton, and, on comparing it with the genuine one, I considered it a forgery; it appeared to be too regular in the formation of the letters, and wanted that dash that was displayed in Mr. Taylor's signatures.

At the conclusion of this testimony the examination was adjourned till Wednesday next at twelve o'clock.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Several Frame Buildings Destroyed—Loss $20,000.

A fire broke out in the oil dyeing establishment, a frame building, owned by J. A. Lockwood, Nos. 250 and 252 Water street, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It originated from the hot-air pipes setting fire to the dyed cloth which was being dried in the drying room, on the second story of the establishment. The firemen were prompt in arriving at the scene of action, and rendered invaluable service in saving the closely packed frame tenements in the neighborhood from destruction, which for a time, owing to the high wind prevailing and the inflammable nature of the buildings, appeared inevitable. As it was, the buildings occupied as a paint shop and stables, Nos. 244, 246 and 248 Water street, owned by Messrs. Hebberd, Hobbs & Bligh, were burned to the ground. A tenement house adjoining was so badly damaged as to necessitate its evacuation by the poor people who were there domiciled. No. 258 Water street, owned by Neil Conway, was damaged to the amount of $200; insured. Mr. Lockwood's loss is $12,000 on building, stock and machinery. He has an insurance of $8,000 in the Manhattan, Williamsburg, Lafayette and Niagara Companies.

Messrs. Hebberd, Hobbs & Bligh estimate their losses at $2,000; insured in New York companies.

The sparks set fire to the roofs of No. 175 York street, owned by Mr. Baldwin, and No. 178 same street, owned by Mr. McGee. Damage about $1,000 each. Both were insured. The tenants in the various houses would lose about $3,000 in furniture and clothing.

POLICE PECCADILLOES.

Trial of Policemen—Commissioner Barr's Speech.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning Commissioner Thomas Barr sat in judgment upon offending policemen. There were about fifty complaints, the majority of which were for being off post, conversing and not found on post. During the trial of two officers of the Twenty-first precinct for conversing Mr. Barr took occasion to address the members of the police force present, and announced that it was his determination hereafter to vote for the dismissal from the force of every officer against whom three charges per month are preferred. The Commissioner commented upon the growing habit of the force to violate rules, and declared if the other Commissioners would sustain him he would endeavor to increase the *morale* of the force. He then proceeded with the trials. Officers Tierney, Mathews, Kehoe and Houseman, of the Twenty-second precinct, were charged by Sergeant Fitzgerald with being off post in a brewery. The officers admitted the charge and gave as an excuse for being several blocks off post that they were cold and went into the furnace room to warm themselves. Mr. Barr, with the concurrence of Mr. Manierre, who was also present, recommended that the accused be dismissed the force. Officer Reynolds, of the Twenty-second, was charged by ex-policeman Whitman with improper conduct. Whitman said men came into his saloon and raised a row; he put them out, when they struck him. Reynolds grabbed him, instead of the men, and refused to arrest them when asked to do so. He arrested Whitman on a charge of disorderly conduct, although one of the rowdies struck him in the face while he was in Reynolds' custody. The charge was sustained by four or five witnesses. Reynolds stated that he arrested Whitman because he saw him strike one of the men, and on a previous occasion Whitman was arrested by him for personating an officer. The evidence in this case was referred to the Board.

SUITING HIMSELF.

A Brooklyn Tailor Swindled—Sharpers Select Superior Suits and are Seen no More.

An old dodge bears repetition sometimes. There can be no doubt upon that point. In Brooklyn the sharps make a haul not unfrequently upon the most clever business men by playing games which should have been threadbare long ago, and therefore too thin to bear repeating in that or any other community of equal intelligence. The latest case of victimizing a storekeeper is as follows:—About two weeks ago a very fashionably attired young man called at the tailor's shop of James Mitchell, Montague street, near Hicks street, and, after having closely examined the varied stock on hand, selected materials for a full suit—coat, pants, vest and overcoat. He ordered the clothes to be made without any delay, and agreed at once to the price fixed by Mr. Mitchell, $120. He gave his name as George H. Montgomery, and said he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, City Hall. The clothes were to be ready for him on the following Saturday at two o'clock sharp. He paid twenty dollars on deposit. Prompt to the hour agreed upon Mr. Montgomery put in an appearance at the tailor's, on the Saturday, and telling Mr. Mitchell to send the things to the City Hall by a messenger, he left. The tailor sent his boy with the things at the time agreed upon. The latter was met by Montgomery at the entrance, who took the bundle and gave the youth a check on the Atlantic Bank for $100. It went through the usual course in the banks and a day or two ago was returned to Mr. Mitchell as worthless. The police instituted inquiries upon every side, but in vain; the swindler, for such the fellow proved to be, could not be found. It is unnecessary to state there was no such person employed in the Tax Office. The same tailor was beat out of two coats the other day in a very simple, though adroit manner. The boy was met at the entrance to 176 Baltic street, where he was to leave the coats, by a young man who took them from him and entered the house. Inside he inquired of the lady of the house whom he met there, whether the gentleman for whom the things were intended was at home. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he walked off. The boy discovered his mistake too late.

THE CRONIN HOMICIDE.

Unnecessary Delay in the Investigation—Guiles Denies His Guilt.

The circumstances attending the death of John Cronin, late an assistant cook on board the steamship Morro Castle, whose death is alleged to have been caused by being struck on the head with a tumbler in the hands of Robert Guiles, chief cook on board the same steamer, during a quarrel between them at 25 West street, some three weeks ago, was to have been investigated yesterday before Coroner Flynn, but for some reason best known to that official it did not take place. All the important witnesses could have been in attendance on short notice. There seemed to be some undue influence brought to bear to stave off the investigation, notwithstanding the accused was exceedingly anxious to be relieved of the suspicion now resting against him, and was fully prepared with his witnesses. Guiles, who bears a good reputation, claims that he was first assaulted by deceased, then much under the influence of liquor, and whatever he did was purely in self-defence; that he had no intention whatever of taking Cronin's life, &c. It was finally determined to proceed with the investigation this afternoon, and in the meantime Guiles remains in the Tombs awaiting the result.

A DISHONEST SHOEMAKER.

A Son of St. Crispin Charged with Stealing a Diamond Ring.

Theodore Janicke, a son of St. Crispin, called, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Mrs. Phebe A. Doyle, of No. 64 Pike street, to collect a small bill. Mrs. Doyle was at home. Theodore took a seat and talked about the weather and other similarly interesting subjects. By and by his eye got the glitter of a diamond on the mantelpiece. Then Theodore, walking over, took up a prayer book and began to turn over its pages. Mrs. Doyle was working around. "What church do you belong to, Mrs. Doyle?" he remarked, closing the book. Mrs. Doyle informed him, and shortly after Theodore was again at the mantelpiece, apparently inspecting the ornaments thereon. In due course of time his bill was paid and Theodore left. Not long after, however, Mrs. Phebe Doyle missed her diamond ring, which was valued, by the way, at $100, and after considerable cogitation she arrived at the conclusion that Theodore was the thief. She accordingly caused his arrest and he was yesterday brought before Justice Scott and held to answer at the General Sessions. Janicke lives at 34 Eldridge street.

BRILLIANT ROBBERY.

Shortly after candle light on Thursday night two well-dressed young men entered the jewelry store of J. & W. Moir, No. 315 Hudson street, and desired to look at a diamond cross, valued at $150, which was in a tray with about $3,000 worth of diamond rings. One of the clerks produced the desired article, and while the supposed customers were examining it a confederate who had stopped in front of the store entered and, snatching the cross from one of the men's hands, made off with it, his confederates at the same time leaving the store. As they left the store a cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and after an exciting chase of several blocks by Captain McDonald and detective Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, they were captured and conveyed to the station house. They gave their names as William Henderson, alias "Billy, the Kuck," and Richard R. Rice, and were recognized as recently arrived Western thieves. It is presumed that it was the intention of the parties to induce the clerk to show the whole tray of brilliants and make off with them by the above dodge. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and denied the charge, but were committed without bail to answer.

THE COURTS.

The Custom House Simony Case Dismissed—Important to Real Estate Owners—The McFarland Case in a New Phase—Is the Copy of a Copy a Receipt in Law?—Kearney, Charged with the Shooting of Gerdis, Discharged.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Charge Against Mr. Phelps Dismissed—Custom House Simony.

Before Commissioner White.

Charles H. Phelps, the weigher in the Custom House, who was charged before Commissioner White with having sold positions under him, has been discharged. The testimony, which has already appeared in the HERALD, showed that in two instances other parties, one of whom was Phelps' sister-in-law, had received money from men to get positions under Phelps, and that these men were afterwards hired by Phelps, but it was not shown that Phelps, when he hired these men, was personally cognizant of this money having been paid, and it was proven that he discharged the men on hearing that they had paid money to have influence used to obtain these positions, and had the money which they had paid refunded to them.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Important to Real Estate Owners.

Before Judge Barnard.

The following, which is the substance of an opinion just given by Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, will be read with interest by real estate owners:—

Elizabeth Wiley vs. Cameron W. Hopper et al.—This is a motion to compel purchasers at a referee's sale in partition to complete their purchases. The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Judge Barnard says:—At a referee's sale in partition among the heirs of one Charles Hopper of certain real estate situated on Houston, Mott and Elizabeth streets, in the city of New York, Terence Farley and others became purchasers of different parcels of the property. On objection to title taken by their counsel, an order of reference was made by this Court to a referee to take proofs respecting the validity of the title of the parties to said action to said several parcels.

Proofs taken on such reference are returned with the report, and to the report of the referee that by the deed of the referee by whom the sale was made a sufficient title would pass, exceptions have been filed by the purchasers. To so much of said exceptions as relates to the encumbrances on some of the shares of the parties to the action, the answer is that the purchasers will be abundantly protected by a direction to the referee by whom the premises were sold to cause them to be satisfied from the proceeds of sale. From the proofs returned with the report it satisfactorily appears that, so far as the premises purchased by these objectors are concerned, Charles Hopper, at the time of his death, under a claim to own the same in fee simple, had been in possession thereof for at least thirty years, and occupied by him or his tenants without molestation. There is nothing in the evidence taken before the referee tending to show that there were or are any adverse claimants who, by reason of any disability, could interfere with his title. It appears, also, that to a very great extent, a record title is shown in Hopper or his grantors, and one deed for a portion of the property, the absence of which from the record constituted one of the grounds of objection, was produced and its execution proven, and the same is returned as one of the exhibits annexed or appended to his report. It is true, however, that there are links in the chain of conveyances, antecedent to the time that Hopper acquired his title, which are wanting. Under these circumstances it is urged by the purchasers' counsel that the title of Hopper is what is called a possessory one; and they insist that they should be released from their bid. I do not think such a claim can be sustained. The Court will not compel a purchaser to accept a doubtful title. It is urged that as a title established by possession rests to some extent on parol evidence, a purchaser should not be compelled to take, where the validity of the title depends on matter of fact. That, however, is true of every title to a greater or less degree.

I think that if this were a private sale the title proved would be sufficient to maintain a bill for specific performance, and that under the authorities, here and in England, it would constitute a good marketable title. The exceptions are overruled, and an order will be entered directing purchasers to complete, and requiring the referee from the proceeds of sale to satisfy the specific liens reported on the shares mentioned. The costs and expenses of the purchasers, under the circumstances of this case, I think should be allowed them from the fund in the hands of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Another McFarland Trial.

Before Judge Jones.

Andrew A. Monell vs. Michael A. McFarland.—In this action the plaintiff sued for counsel fees due for services rendered in the notorious trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson in the spring of the present year. The plaintiff claimed that he was employed by the defendant, who is the brother of Daniel McFarland.

The defendant denied having employed the plaintiff.

On hearing the testimony, however, the jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, $471.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Suit Against an Alderman—Is a Copy of a Copy a Receipt in Law?

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Charles Wills vs. George Mitchell and Charles Wright.—In May, 1870, Alderman Mitchell sold out his interest in the business carried on in Houston street under the firm of Mitchell & Wright, owing at the time a bill for meat to Jantzen Brothers, of Centre Market. When he sold out Alderman Mitchell sent an agent to Jantzen Brothers with money enough to pay his half of the debt then standing in the joint name of the firm, telling him to get a receipt discharging him from all liability connected therewith. The agent got the receipt, which the Alderman claims discharged him from liability; but having lost it he could not prove it except by parol.

Mr. Wills (the assignee of Jantzen Brothers), the plaintiff, claims that when the agent came to him he told him he would give him a receipt for the money, but could not give one so as to discharge Mr. Mitchell from liability, as he did not know the other partner.

Mr. Wills' bookkeeper testified that he wrote a receipt, but it being blotted he wrote another and gave it to the agent, and after he had gone made a copy of it and put it in the safe, after which he tore up the blotted one.

The Court held that the receipt produced, being a copy of a copy, could not be introduced into evidence. The main point in the case is whether the receipt contained the words "his half" or not, plaintiff claiming that it did not, and defendant that it did.

The Court reserved its decision. For plaintiff, Peter Cook; for defendant, C. A. Runcle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Twenty-fifth Street Homicide—Michael Kearney Discharged.

The trial of Michael Kearney, charged with shooting Richard Gerdis, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, in June, 1869, was resumed yesterday, and terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner, the witnesses not being able to identify him as the person who fired the fatal shot.

As Kearney was leaving Court the Recorder said: "You are discharged. You have had indefatigable friends."

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Did Not Deface the Stamps.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

John Gastiger, of Sheffield avenue and Jamaica plank road, East New York, was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of having neglected to deface the revenue stamps on kegs of fermented liquor. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Real Estate Dispute.

Before Judge Gilbert.

John H. Farry vs. Obadiah C. Morgan and Mary Morgan, his Wife.—The plaintiff brings suit to secure the redelivery of certain deeds executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiff. Farry was the owner of a hotel in New Jersey and the defendants contracted to exchange a house in Brooklyn for it. The defendant Obadiah Morgan took the deeds to Jersey and gave them into the charge of plaintiff's lawyers. A few days afterwards he went to Jersey himself and then discovered that the stamps had not been affixed to the deeds and cancelled. He thereupon took the deeds to Brooklyn, where his wife destroyed them, it appearing that the house was held in her name, and she was not a witness of the delivery of the deeds to plaintiff. Decision reserved.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1870.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, after hearing case No. 100, by order of the Court, a recess was taken until Wednesday, January 18.

On the 3d of January next the Legislature of Delaware assembles at Dover. Of the thirty members all are democrats, so that party will be entirely responsible for all the legislation, good and bad, of our little neighbor.

THE DOOLITTLE REFERENCE SCANDAL.

Motion for a Rehearing of the Motion to Set Aside the Referee's Report—The Counsel at Daggers Drawn—Dialogue Between the Judge and the Counsel—A Drawn Fight.

Yesterday morning the Doolittle reference case was revived in Part [illegible] of the Superior Court, before Judge Spencer, by Mr. Eldridge, who moved for leave to renew the motion to set aside the report presented by Mr. Doolittle as referee in the case of Gray against Fisk, Jr.

COMMENTS OF COUNSEL.

In commencing the proceedings Mr. Eldridge said:—I ask to have this order which your Honor made amended in two respects, that is as to their reciting the supplementary affidavit which I sent your Honor, and which I sent the other side notice of, or to recite that which was presented and offered, publicly read and refused, and then I ask that I may be allowed to renew this motion on payment of the costs of this motion. I state to your Honor that I think it will probably be profitable and well for this Court that this motion to renew should be granted.

COUNSEL ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Dudley Field, who had sat with his back to his opponent, not deigning to bestow a look upon him, now rose, and, addressing the Court, said:—"I am entitled to hear the grounds of the motion of counsel before I answer."

A FRANK JUDICIAL ADMISSION.

The Court—There was an affidavit sent to me by Mr. Eldridge, which I did not read. I sent a letter to you to say I would not read it. Perhaps I was wrong in refusing to read it, and I will let him have the benefit of it.

Mr. Eldridge—I did not get any letter from your Honor.

The Court—I sent a letter to you and also to Mr. Field. Did you receive one, Mr. Field?

Mr. Field—No, sir.

The Court—Well, I wrote a line to each of you. It is possible the letters were never mailed, and are lying among my papers at home. Mr. Eldridge wrote to me, sending that affidavit, enclosing a letter which he had sent to Mr. Field on the subject; then Mr. Field sent me a letter, enclosing one he wrote to Mr. Eldridge on the subject. Then I returned notes in reply—exact counterparts—to each, saying that I had not read the affidavit and should not read it. Then afterwards Mr. Field came into court, and I thought he had got my letter, but it seems he had not received it. I stated then, in open court, I would not read that affidavit. There has been already more public scandal in the public prints than I liked to see with reference to this case. The referee has been held up to the judgment of the public, and now you will make it a nine days' scandal again.

COUNSEL ON HIS DIGNITY.

Mr. Eldridge—Now the case is under consideration, I will state that there are facts connected with the case that could not get to your Honor's ears. You think the judgment too sacred to allow of the facts, the sacred facts, which brought it about being stared in the face. Perhaps it is a matter of policy with your Honor.

The Court—You can make a motion for a rehearing before the Special Term of the Superior Court, when any judge sitting in that branch of the court will give you an order against Mr. Fields to compel him to show cause why the motion should not be reopened.

Mr. Eldridge—Do I understand your Honor to say that I can make a motion for a rehearing?

Mr. Fields (warmly)—I hope your Honor will not make any such order.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

The Court—You don't want any such order. Go to Special Term and ask for an order to show cause why the hearing should not be reopened, and you can make the other motion at the same time, if you think it a matter of public policy.

Mr. Eldridge—I have some doubts about the public policy in the matter.

The Court—Well, that is left to your own discretion.

COURT AND COUNSEL AGAIN.

Mr. Eldridge—It has been circulated that your Honor made some remarks to the effect that I ought not to have brought this motion.

The Court—I am sure I made no such remark. If I made any remark about it it was to

EXPRESS MY SORROW

that the case had been brought into court. I refrained from writing any opinion or saying anything from the bench to indicate my private views on the subject. I decided the question on its merits on the papers before me.

Mr. Field—I heard no such remark from your Honor. Now, if the counsel wants to have an order entered I suggest that it be drawn by him now on the spot.

After some further

CROSS FIRING

the Court gave an order permitting the motion for a rehearing to be made at Special Term, when the contending counsel left the Court House by different avenues, seemingly anxious to avoid a conflict outside the court, after the little brush inside.

EDUCATION IN BROOKLYN.

Reception of Public School No. 31.

There were glad little heart-throbbings in Public School No. 31, Ryerson street, near Myrtle avenue, yesterday. The occasion was an auspicious one in the lives of the young people who are "stripping the tree of knowledge" at that new and commodious institute of learning, and who, having made a good record for the dying year, purpose enjoying a vacation, in the course of which they will strip the Christmas tree. The event was no less a one than the first reception of this, the largest and handsomest schoolhouse in Brooklyn. At a quarter after nine o'clock ruddy-cheeked boys and girls were in their seats in

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

of this school. The attendance was, as usual, large, and the appearance of the children such as to reflect the highest credit upon the lady principal of that department, Mrs. Warren. The School Committee of the Board of Education, Messrs. W. L. Gill, Wm. Martha and — McGee, were there at the appointed hour and did the honours. There were also present many ladies and a few gentlemen friends of the pupils. After the Bible lesson and the *Pater Noster* there were music and calisthenics, marching, &c., in all of which exercises the children acquitted themselves most creditably, and won for their painstaking teachers the encomiums of all present. A few remarks were made by the members of the committee, one of whom very sensibly advised the youngsters against partaking too freely of plum pudding (the Christmas bane of youth), lest they be prevented from attending the reopening of school after New Year's.

THE INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT

was then repaired to. The scholars here, being older, are, of course, more advanced in their studies. This branch of the school is under the experienced charge of Miss Agnes Riley. The exercises consisted in singing choruses and solos, recitations, dialogues, &c. The solos were especially fine. The gossipy dialogue, between four young misses, in character, "Mrs. Partington and Her Visitors," was admirable, and would have done honor to older heads. Mr. Gill addressed this department in eulogistic terms, remarking that they had worked wonders considering the brief period which has elapsed since the organization of the school—only eleven weeks. He hoped they would continue to improve for the future as they had done in the past. Mr. Sprague and others spoke in a similar strain.

THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT

was the highest and last branch visited. Here the exercises were carried on until nearly half-past one o'clock. The pupils recited their respective parts well. Ex-Judge Greenwood, A. B. Baylis and the members of the committee each spoke at considerable length here, and the school, with a "Merry Christmas and happy New Year," was dismissed for the holidays.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and ordered to join his regiment, the order to take effect from December 31. Captain George W. Pepper, unassigned, has been transferred to the Tenth cavalry. First Lieutenant J. A. May, Twelfth infantry, has been honorably discharged. Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, unassigned, has been discharged at his own request.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster D. B. Ballone is ordered to the Terror; Ensigns E. McFarland, Charles A. Clark, Charles R. Curtis and Kossuth Niles to the North Atlantic fleet; D. V. Stuart, William F. Low and E. J. Arthur to the California; H. S. Monahan, Dennis H. Mahan, W. H. Turner and J. H. C. Coffin to the Tennessee.

The United States steamer Benicia left Nagasaki November 10 for Kobe. The Idaho was at Yokohama, the Monocacy overhauling at Shanghae, the Alaska up the Yang-tse.

The United States steamer Tennessee, now fitting out at New York for sea, is destined for service in West India waters. Several of her officers have been ordered to report for duty.

Commodore Fabius Stanley is ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector in the Fifth district. Midshipmen William F. Bulkley, Samuel Cowley, H. G. Longnecker and Sidney H. May are ordered to the Tennessee.

Commander James E. Jouett is relieved from duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse district, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander William W. McCoy is relieved from duty in the Pacific fleet, with permission to return home.

SUFFERING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Adventures of a Cuban General.

Wounded Five Times, but Undaunted—A Spanish Lie Refuted—General Adolfo Varona Alive and Well—General Quesada's Expedition.

Diplomatic and military lies come thick and fast from the Spanish cut-throats in unhappy Cuba, but not one of the despatches dictated by De Rodas and Valmaseda caused so much consternation in the ranks of the Cuban refugees in this city as the announcement flashed over the wires some time since that General Adolfo Varona, chief-of-staff to General Quesada and chief of the Cuban artillery, had been

CAPTURED BY GUERILLAS

and instantly executed. It being well known that the General was the bearer of highly important despatches to the Cuban government, and that on the proper delivery of the commissions and papers depended the fate of a number of patriotic men whose lives were of infinite value to the sister republic, and of an important expedition, toward which the eyes of all Cubans are now anxiously directed, the anxiety of the inhabitants of the Queen Isle of the Gulf now here can be readily understood.

Following the telegraphic despatch which appeared in all the papers of this city came a letter to the HERALD from its Havana correspondent, noticing the rumor of General Varona's capture and execution. This more than the telegraphic despatch filled with grief the breasts of thousands of our people.

On Thursday afternoon General Varona, in person, with jaunty step and determined mien, entered the HERALD office, and requested very politely that the Spanish report be corrected. He said, laughingly, that he was not dead, and did not mean to die by a Spanish bullet or bulletin if he knew himself; and, indeed, the General seemed to know himself particularly well. That he had had

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

in his perilous mission this gallant officer's appearance abundantly showed. One wound in the breast (gunshot) with a supplementary hole in the left side; a sabre cut in the forehead and three bayonet prods in the right side testified to this fact.

The General stated that he was the bearer of highly important despatches from Quesada to the Cuban government. He landed on the shores of a certain district in Cuba, on the 24th of October, from a sloop, and proceeded inland with his servant. Not far from the coast he was, at nightfall, attacked by four guerillas, one of whom was an officer. He peppered the attacking party with his shots from two revolvers, but did not succeed in killing any of them. A rush was then made for him; the officer rushing at him with a drawn sword and the guerillas taking him in the rear with their bayonets. Fully alive to the importance of getting off with his despatches, he waited until the officer advanced to within a few feet of him; then he drew

A SMALL DERRINGER PISTOL

and fired it into the face of his assailant. At the same moment he received a deep cut in the forehead from the descending sabre of the guerilla chief, and three bayonet wounds in the right side from his followers. He then fell and swooned away. He supposes that the guerillas must have rushed to the assistance of their chief, and left him to die, for on recovering they were nowhere to be seen. Crawling on his hands and knees as rapidly as his strength permitted, he entered a neighboring wood, with the intention of destroying his despatches and then giving up his life for his country. What happened afterwards he cannot tell. He awoke from a deep slumber to find his servant (who ran away on the appearance of the guerillas) by his side and a number of Cuban soldiers near him. He was carefully tended, and in due time was able to renew his journey and to present in person to the Cuban Executive the despatches of which he was the bearer.

THE MISSION OF THE GENERAL.

General Varona arrived here from Cuba on business of importance and will remain until his desperate wounds are healed, when he will return to his post. He is confident that Cuba is sure to succeed in gaining her independence. The people are enthusiastic and resolute, and only await the arrival of arms and ammunition to inaugurate a movement against the Spanish of a most formidable character. Referring to

THE EXPEDITION OF QUESADA,

he said that but little credit should be given to the reports of its failure. He was sure that the main object aimed at would be attained and such an impetus thereby given to the cause of Cuba Libre as would settle the pretensions of the Madrid government to the control of the American island at once and forever.

CHINESE FESTIVAL.

The Chinese in San Francisco are making preparations for the celebration of the most important festival that has occurred in their calendar for ten centuries. Next February will be, according to the Chinese testimony, the commencement of another thousand years, and the rejoicings will surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in the celestial life in this country.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARROWS—RYCKMAN.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Mikels, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, Mr. HENRY C. BURROWS, United States Navy, to ANNIE E. RYCKMAN.

LUDLOW—McSPEDON.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. John C. K. Milligan, GIDEON E. LUDLOW, of Cranford, N. J., to ARABELLA McSPEDON, of this city.

MEADE—WINCHELL.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mikels, Mr. JAMES M. MEADE to MARY R. WINCHELL.

ORR—WILSON.—At the residence of James Bryant, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. T. G. Watson, ROBERT ORR, of Edgewater, to Miss WILSON, of New York city.

OSGOOD—SMITH.—At St. Mark's church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Fitch, Mr. E. W. B. OSGOOD to Miss ANNIE K. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

SCHILLER—THOMSEN.—On Wednesday, November 30, at Hamburg, Germany, by Rev. Dr. Ritter, JOHANNES SCHILLER to Miss PEPITA ELVIRA ELIZABETH, daughter of C. Thomsen, Esq., of New York.

UHLEE—LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, December 22, at the Church of the Reformation, by the Rev. R. D. Brewer, Mr. HOBART B. UHLEE to Miss HELEN M., daughter of Richard M. Livingston, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

WESTFALL—BARINGER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, December 21, by the Rev. Wm. Shorts, Mr. OLIVER A. WESTFALL, of New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE V. BARINGER, of Hudson. No cards.

WILLIAMS—HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Few Smith, GEORGE J. WILLIAMS, of Ainsworth, Iowa, to Miss IRENE HOLDEN, of Newark, N. J.

Iowa papers please copy.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, December 23, ANNIE, wife of William A. Armstrong, and daughter of Abby A. Hadfield and the late Captain Martin Thompson.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 202 Henry street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BAILEY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, December 22, KITTY, daughter of J. A. and P. R. Bailey, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 195 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BEERS.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, MARGARET V. A., widow of Cyrenius Beers.

Funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, at her late residence, 255 West Twenty-third street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRACKEN.—At his residence, in Clifton, Staten Island, JAMES BRACKEN, native of Hightown, parish of Carralstown, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to St. Peter's Cemetery.

BREMOND.—On Friday morning, December 23, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. BREMOND, son of the late Dr. Paul B. and Catharine Bremond.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Paul Bremond, and brother-in-law, J. W. Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. W. Stewart, 74 Jane street, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

CHRISTIE.—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Thursday, December 22, JOHN ALBERT, son of Albert and Lydia Ann Christie, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to his funeral, from the True Reformed Dutch church, at Hackensack, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at one P. M.

COBEY.—On Thursday, December 22, MARY E., eldest daughter of Owen and Mary Cobey, aged 18 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 194 Mulberry street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Wednesday, December 21, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Connell, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 East Fifty-fourth street, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

COYLE.—CATHARINE COYLE, a native of Kells, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 966 Sixth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CRUMMENAUER.—On Friday, December 23, GEORGE J. CRUMMENAUER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 181 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, December 22, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH M., wife of Henry S. Davis, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock from her late residence, No. 345 Third avenue.

DEAN.—On Friday morning, December 23, of consumption, JOHN S. DEAN, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 331 West Twenty-fourth street.

DOAN.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, December 22, WINSLOW DOAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Java and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DORIN.—On Friday, December 23, at the residence of her parents, 41 Cheever place, Brooklyn, THERESA FRANCES, youngest daughter of James C. and Jane F. Dorin, aged 6 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Dublin and Wexford (Ireland) papers please copy.

DUFRENE.—On Thursday, December 22, JOHN BOWEN DUFRENE, second son of Thomas W. and Caroline Dufrene, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 224 West Twenty-ninth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia and London (England) papers please copy.

FITZGERALD.—On Thursday, December 22, JOHN A. FITZGERALD, Jr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Sheehan, 152 East Fifty-sixth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

FRENCH.—On Wednesday, December 21, CASSIE, daughter of Philip and Johanna French.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 114 River terrace, Hoboken, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, HATTIE LEAH, only child of William and Sarah E. French, aged 4 years and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 254 Raymond street, near Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FURLONG.—On Thursday, December 15, at Jacksonville, Fla., PHILIP B. FURLONG, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 575 Washington street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GALE.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, December 21, MARY F., wife of Stephen R. Gale, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Solomon's Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, E. R. Bird, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street at nine A. M.; returning, leave Tarrytown at ten minutes past five P. M.

GARDNER.—At Haverstraw, on Wednesday noon, December 21, SILAS D. GARDNER, after a long and painful illness, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his son-in-law, A. B. Reid, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HAIGHT.—At Chappaqua, Westchester county, December 23, CALEB HAIGHT, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and the Friends' meeting house at eleven o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—On Thursday, December 22, Miss AMANDA HITCHCOCK.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of the Sixteenth Baptist church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the meeting house of the Baptist church, in Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Newburg papers please copy.

HOBS.—On Friday, December 23, JOHN WILLIAM HOBS, of organic disease of the heart, aged 73 years and 9 days.

All friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, at half-past three o'clock, P. M.

Canadian papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, December 23, ISAAC F. JONES, in his 68th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 3[illegible]1 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Wednesday, December 21, GEORGE A., son of Samuel and Eliza Montgomery, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 108 East Fifty-fifth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MULVEY.—On Friday, December 23, JOHN MULVEY, aged 25 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 346 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MUNROE.—In London, on Wednesday evening, December 21, Mr. JOHN MUNROE, late of Paris.

MYERS.—On Thursday, December 22, GERTRUDE B., daughter of F. M. Myers and granddaughter of George W. Tucker, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Charles W. Bathgate, Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, December 22, MARGARET, the beloved wife of the late Thomas Murray, a native of Killichandra, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 45th year of her age.

Her brother and sister, Henry and Elizabeth Smith, also the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The funeral will leave the church at two o'clock precisely.

McCARTIE.—On Wednesday, December 21, ANNIE, wife of Thaddeus J. McCartie, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible] East Tenth street.

McCOOL.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, December 22, BRIDGET, beloved wife of John McCool, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence to the Church of St. Cecilia, Englewood, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Trains leave Chambers street ferry at half-past nine A. M.; returning, leave Englewood at four P. M.

McCULLOUGH.—On Friday, December 23, A GREENOUGH McCULLOUGH, widow of Alexander McCullough (who died August 14, 1814, from wounds received in the attack upon Fort Erie) aged 88 years, [illegible] months and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Astor House on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 23, NATHANIEL P. OGDEN, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's church, Eastchester, on Sunday morning.

RYER.—On Wednesday, December 21, WILLIAM RYER, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rose-hill Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SAWYER.—On Thursday, December 22, EMILY, wife of Nathaniel Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 131 East Seventy-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday, December 18, at Catskill, N. Y., WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, aged [illegible] years.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of William H. D. Smith and daughter of the late William and Jane Snifen, aged 30 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 80 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

California papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Thursday, December 22, SUSAN, wife of William Smith, daughter of Patrick and Mary Sheridan, parish of Drumlane, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 254 West Thirty-first street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

STORM.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, JOHN B. STORM, only son of the late Isaac A. Storm.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, Fifth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

TRACY.—On Friday, December 23, JOSEPH TRACY, a native of Ballinasloe, county Galway, Ireland, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, No. 411 West Twenty-seventh street, from whence his remains will be taken to St. Columbus church, West Twenty-fifth street, where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, December 22, JENNIE CLARK, infant daughter of Frederic F. and Jennie F. Valentine, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles E. Clark, 169 East Eighty-sixth st., to-day (Saturday), at twelve, noon.

WHITE.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday morning, December 23, at eight o'clock, CATHARINE FRANCES WHITE, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock, from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn side. Remains to be interred at Flatbush Cemetery.

WOLF.—On Friday, December 23, MARY HENRIETTA, daughter of John C. and Mary A. Wolf, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and Sandy Hook pilots are invited to attend the funeral, from 31 South Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in better demand, and firm. The cotton market was more active under cable advices of an advance in prices at Liverpool, and higher during earlier dealings; but the improvement brought out sellers, and the advance was lost, but the market at the close was strong.

MONEY STILL ACTIVE.

The "bears" in the stock market seem determined to reap the fruits of their long and arduous operations, and hence take advantage of the natural activity in money at this time, when so many institutions and corporations are making preparations, against interest and dividend time, to aggravate the situation by locking up money. To-day six of the leading down town banks were creditor at the Clearing House for sums ranging from about $375,000 to $500,000—making a total of between two and a half and three millions of dollars locked up. The banks were prompt to explain that they were not wilfully instrumental in producing this result, the checks representing the locked-up money having been certified by them yesterday in the regular routine of business, but not deposited in other banks, showing that the holders have kept them in their pocket. Of course the parties connected with this movement are well known as interested in the speculation for a decline in stocks. The money market was strongly active all day at seven per cent currency to seven gold. Borrowers on stocks frequently paid "commissions" of 1-16 a ⅛ per cent in addition to the full legal interest. The government houses were exceptionally supplied at six to seven per cent. Commercial paper is dull and without quotation, dealings having been suspended, owing to the dearer rates on call.

Foreign exchange closed dull on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109¾ for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS UNSETTLED.

The government list was unsettled by the activity in money and prices at the Boards went off ⅛ a ⅜ per cent. Subsequently the market rallied, and at the close of street dealings was steady as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109⅞ a 110; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113 a 113¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106¾ a 107⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107½ a 107¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107 a 107⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107 a 107⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅝ a 106¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do., coupon, 106⅝ a 106⅞.

GOLD STAGNANT—110⅜ A 110½.

The gold market stood at the same quotations all day—the extreme fluctuations being one-eighth of one per cent. The foreign news, Washington rumors and like matters were received with utter nonchalance by the unimpressionable metal. The only excitement (?) was pending the renewals for the Clearing House, when the activity for money led to higher rates for carrying. The record of the price during the day is as follows:

10 A. M.	110½	2 P. M.	110½
11 A. M.	110⅜	2:32 P. M.	110⅜
11:24 A. M.	110½	3 P. M.	110½
12 M.	110½	4 P. M.	110½
1 P. M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅜ a 110½

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from five per cent currency to seven per cent gold for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,007,000
Gold balances	1,120,931
Currency balances	1,238,751

STOCKS HIGHER AND STRONG.

While the "bears" tightened money the "bulls" advanced stocks, and the results of the day show a rather contradictory record as between the money market and the stock market. The feature of the list was Harlem, which rose three per cent—viz., from 130 to 133. Reading was lower, taking the average of its price, as compared with the previous day. Otherwise the market was strong, but only moderately active. There are good buyers in the street, but they are not numerous, and the outside interest seems in abeyance pending the interval to the close of the holidays. There is a general scrutiny and comparison of prices of dividend-paying stocks by heavy capitalists and private investors, who are evidently deliberating as to a choice against the arrival of January with its immense disbursements of interest and dividends. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65½ a 66½; Consolidation Coal, 20 bid; Cumberland Iron, 25 a 29; Western Union, 45⅛ a 45¼; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 5 bid; do. preferred, 10¾; Boston Water Power, 19¾; Adams Express, 64 a 64½; Wells-Fargo Express, 32 bid; do. scrip, 2 a 2½; American Express, 45½ a 46; Pacific Mail, 39⅛ a 39¼; New York Central consolidated, 90⅝ a 90¾; do. scrip, 87 a 87½; Erie, 23⅝ a 23¾; Harlem, 129 a 134; Reading, 97⅞ a 98; Michigan Central, 115½ bid; Lake Shore, 91⅛ a 91¼; Panama, 76½; Union Pacific, 11⅝ bid; Illinois Central, 134 a 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103 a 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 70⅜ a 70½; do. preferred, 80⅜ a 80½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81½ bid; New Jersey Central, 105⅞ a 106⅛; Rock Island, 103 bid; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 54¾ a 55; do. preferred, 79¼ a 79½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 48 a 48⅛; Fort Wayne, 92⅝ bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 26 a 26½; do. preferred, 53 bid; Chicago and Alton, 114 a 114½; do. preferred, 115 a 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 27⅜ a 27½; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 48; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 102⅝ bid; Morris and Essex, 86 a 87½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅞ a 2; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 99¼ a 99¾; do. preferred, 106 a 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 16⅞ a 17⅛.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	91	90½
New York Central scrip	87¾	86⅞
Harlem	133	130
Erie	23¾	23⅝
Reading	98⅛	97¾
Lake Shore	91¼	90⅞
Wabash	48⅛	47⅞
Northwestern	70⅝	70
Northwestern preferred	80⅞	80
Rock Island	103¼	102⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55⅛	54¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79⅞	79
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	26⅞
Western Union Telegraph	45⅛	45
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅞

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The following is the official comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the six months of the fiscal years 1869–70, ending November 30:—

	Gross earnings.	*Operating expenses, &c.*	*Net Income.*
	1869.	1869.	1869.
June	$1,251,950	$976,433	$275,517
July	1,157,056	1,045,553	111,503
August	1,037,976	790,606	247,366
September	1,305,672	836,534	469,137
October	1,371,780	1,007,384	364,395
November	1,140,145	874,464	265,680
Total	$7,264,579	$5,530,977	$1,733,601
	1870.	1870.	1870.
June	$1,139,284	$788,987	$350,296
July	1,034,392	938,033	96,359
August	1,227,512	662,336	565,176
September	1,259,282	692,663	566,618
October	1,306,338	903,793	402,544
November	1,037,963	604,415	433,548
Total	$7,007,774	$4,590,230	$2,414,543
Increase	—	—	680,941
Decrease	259,805	940,647	—

Balance to credit of income account, May 31, 1870	$541,424
Net earnings, six months, ending November 30, 1870	2,414,543
Total net earnings, as of November 30, 1870	2,945,679
Deduct five per cent dividend, payable December 30, 1870	1,750,940
Surplus December 1, 1870	$1,205,027

THE SOUTHERN LIST HEAVY.

The Southern State bonds were generally dull and heavy, the Tennessees being weak and lower. The North Carolinas and Virginias were exceptionally strong. The following were the only quotations made at the last board:—Tennessee sixes, ex coupon, 62⅝ a 63¼; do., new, 62⅝; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 67½ a 67⅝; do., new, 65⅝; Georgia sixes, 81 bid; North Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 44 a 46; do., new, 23¾ a 24; do., special tax, 17½ a 18¼; South Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 90; new, July, 67½ a 68¾; do., new, October, 66½; Missouri sixes, 92⅞ a 93⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ bid; Louisiana sixes, ex coupon, 71; do., new, 63; do., levee sixes, 72 bid.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$485,013
Gold payments	50,273
Gold balance	61,338,596
Currency receipts	523,176
Currency payments	1,147,305
Currency balance	12,657,369
Customs	257,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Dec. 23—10:15 A. M.

$25000	U S 5-20, c, '64.b3	107¼	200 shs	West U Tel.b c.c	45
5000	U S 5-20, c, '65, n.	109⅜	100	Canton Co.......b c	65½
22000	U S 5-20, c, '67	109⅞	390	Pac M SS Co...b c.c	38⅞
93000	do.........s3	109⅞	300	do.........c	39
10000	US 5-20, r, '67	106⅛	33	Wells-Fargo Ex	33
5500	US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅝	400	Adams Ex.....b c	64¼
21000	Tenn 6's, old	62¾	300	N Y C & H R RR	90⅝
10000	do	63¼	50	do	91
5000	Tenn 6's, new	62⅞	200	do.........b c.c	90½
10000	do	62¾	200	do	90⅝
10000	do	62⅝	100	Reading RR.....s3	98
50000	do	62⅝	100	L S & Mich S RR	91
20000	do.........s30	62⅝	100	do.........b30	91⅜
5000	N Car, old	44	200	do.........bet c	91
2000	Missouri 6's	93¼	9	Ill Cen R R	136
25000	do	93	100	Chic & N W RR	70
1000	Va 6's, old	67½	200	Chi & N W pf..b c.c	80½
16000	N Y Cen 6's, '83	90	100	do	80¾
1000	Erie 4th mtg	85	400	Chic & Rk I RR	103⅛
5000	Cen Pac gold bds.	92¾	200	do	103⅛
3000	do	92⅜	600	do.........s3	102⅞
2000	do	92¼	63	do	102⅞
2000	Un Pac RR 1st m.	79½	600	Mil & St P RR	54¾
5000	Alt & Ter H 2d pf	81	50	Mil & St Paul pf	78⅞
3000	Great West 2d m.	80½	100	Tol, W & W RR	47⅞
1000	Quin & Tol 1st	81¼	100	do.........s30	47½
1000	C & RI & P RR 7's	100	100	do.........b3	47⅝
6000	Clev & P 3d m	94	800	Del, Lack & W RR	102⅞
1000	Cleve & Pitts 4th	90	17	Chic & Alton RR	114¾
1000	St L & I M 1st m	89½	700	Ohio & Miss RR...s3	27
1000	M & St P 1st m	94½	500	do.........b30	27⅛
2000	Chic & Alt 1st	103½	200	do.........c	27⅛
6 shs	Metrop'n Bk, ex d	131	75	do	27½
16	Del & Hud Canal	119	100	H & St Jo RR pf	106¼
100	West Un Tel	45⅛			

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000	U S 6's, '81, c	113¼	$1000	US 5-20, reg. '67	106½
10000	U S 5-20, r, '62	106⅞	120000	US 5-20, c, '67.b30	110
10000	US 5-20, c, '65, n.	109⅜			

One o'Clock P M.

$2000	Tenn 6's, old	62¾	400 shs	Clev & Pitts...b c	103
1000	do	63	100	Illinois Cen RR	134¼
12000	Tenn 6's, new	62⅜	100	Chic & Alton	114¼
20000	N C 6's, new	24	100	Ch & N W RR	70⅛
1000	N C Fdg Act, '68	20	10	do	71
5000	Missouri 6's	93	400	Chic & N W pref	80½
5000	Cen Pac RR g b	92¾	25	do	81
1000	U Pac RR 1st m	78¾	100	do.........b c.c	80¾
1000	Chi & N W s fnd bds	98	800	do	80⅝
50 shs	Phenix Bk	107½	300	Chic & R I RR.....c	102⅞
6	Bk of America..ex d	140	1200	do	103
50	West Un Tel....b c	45	20	do	103¼
100	Pac M SS Co.....b c	39¼	500	Mil & St Paul RR	54⅞
50	Amer M U Ex...b c	46	100	Mil & St P pfd....b3	79¾
100	N Y C & H R RR	90¾	100	do	79⅞
200	do.........b c	90⅝	100	Tol, Wab & West..c	47⅝
400	do	90¾	200	do	48
6,000	N Y C&H R Reft bc	87⅝	200	do	47⅞
200	Erie RR	23¾	100	Alt & Ter H RR	26⅜
10	L S & M S RR	91⅝	700	Ohio & Miss RR.s3	27⅛
100	do.........b c	91¼	100	do.........b30	27⅜
100	Union Pac RR	11⅝			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	45⅛ a 45¼		Northwestern	70⅜ a 70½	
Pacific Mail	39⅛ a 39¼		Northwest'n pf.	80⅜ a 80½	
N Y Cen con	90¾ a 91		Rock Island	103⅛ a 103¼	
N Y Cen scrip	87½ a 87⅝		St Paul	55⅛ a 55¼	
Erie	23¾ a 23⅞		St Paul pref	79⅜ a 79½	
Harlem	133 a 135½		Wabash	48 a 48⅛	
Reading	98⅛ a 98¼		Ohio & Miss	27⅛ a 27¼	
Lake Shore	91⅛ a 91¼				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

BEESWAX was dull and nominal at 32c. a 32½c. No sales were reported.

CANDLES were slow of sale, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character, and prices favored buyers. We quote:—Adamantine, 12c. a 16c.; sperm, 28c. a 29c., and patent, 38c. a 40c.

COCOA.—We heard of no business. Prices were nominal at 9½c. a 9¾c. for Guayaquil, 24½c. a 27c. for Maracaibo and 15c. a 17c. for Caracas—all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was without change in value. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½; Sisal rope, 19c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; Russian tarred, 16c.; American do., 15c.

COPPER.—The demand was moderate at about former prices. The sales were about 150,000 lbs. at 22¼c. a 22½c., chiefly at 22¼c. a 22⅜c.

COFFEE.—Rio was quiet, but full prices were demanded for all grades. We heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull, but held for full figures. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 16c.; good do., 16¼c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17¼c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple opened active and ⅛c. higher, but closed quiet with the improvement lost. There was a good business transacted, exporters being the principal operators. Including 1,116 bales to arrive there were sold 4,104 bales, of which 3,190 were for export, 654 for spinning, 10 on speculation and 250 were in transit. Cotton for future delivery was freely sought after and advanced ⅛c. a ¼c., the market closing quiet and heavy, with a part of the advance lost. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 900 at 15⅛c., 600 at 15 5-16c., 200 at 15¼c.; December, 200 at 15⅛c., January, 200 at 15⅛c., together; January, 300, at 15⅛c., 1,500 at 15 7-16c., 500 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 5-16c.; January and February, 600 each at 15⅛c., January, 100 at 15⅝c., February, 100 at 15⅝c., together; February, 300 at 15⅝c.; 600 at 15⅛c.; 200 at 15 7-16c.; January, February and March, 100 each, at 15 9-16; January, 100 at 15½c.; February, 100 at 15⅝c.; March, 100 at 15⅝c., together; March, 900 at 15⅝c.; 100 at 15 13-16; 200 at 15 11-16c.; 200 at 15⅝c.; February, March and April, 100 each, at 15¾c.; 500 at 15⅝c.; February, March, 500 at 15⅝c.; April, 500 at 16c., together; April, 100 at 15⅞c.; April, 100 at 16c.; May, 100 at 16⅛c., together. Exchanges, ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 December for 200 January; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 December for 200 February; 500 f. o. b Galveston on private terms; 200 f. o. b. Baltimore at 15⅛c.; 200 f. o. b. Charleston on private terms; 100 f. o. b. Savannah on private terms; 250 f. o. b. Charleston, even running low middling, at 14⅞c. Total, 12,450 bales. Also late yesterday:—December, 200 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15 3-16c.; January, 800 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 7-16c.; March, 100 at 15 9-16c., 200 at 15⅝c.; May, 100 at 15⅞c.; f. o. b. Galveston, 500 at 14⅛c. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 December for 200 January. Total, 2,900 bales. Grand total, 15,350 bales. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
Good ordinary	14¼	15	15¼	15½
Low middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15½	15¾	16	16¼
Good middling	15⅞	16⅛	16¾	17

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 10,041 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 500 bags corn meal, 8,600 bushels wheat, 13,500 do. corn, 9,550 do. oats, 300 do. peas and 3,300 do. malt. The flour market ruled firm, but dull. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. Southern flour was steady in value, with a moderate demand. Sales, 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady. Sales, 200 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but steady; a small lot Brandywine was sold at $4 35. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00	a $4 90
Superfine State	5 10	a 5 50
Extra State	6 00	a 6 10
Choice do	6 20	a 6 40
Superfine Western	5 10	a 5 50
Extra do	5 85	a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00	a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90	a 6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10	a 6 50
Family	6 50	a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90	a 6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25	a 6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50	a 7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a 9 75
Rye flour	4 25	a 5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50	a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00	a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25	a 4 35

—Wheat was dull, but the market was very firm at $1 39 a $1 40 for new No. 2 spring. The sales were only about 10,000 bushels, at $1 39½ for No. 2 spring, $1 42 for a small lot do., $1 45 a $1 48 for small lots amber winter and $1 60 for white Genesee. Corn was firm, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 74c. a 76c. for mixed Western; 72c. a 72½c. for do., on track; 83c. for new Southern white, and 75½c. for yellow Western. Oats were firmer, the sales being 15,000 bushels, at 59c. a 61c. for Western; 59c. a 62c. for Ohio, and 56½c. for black Illinois. Rye was dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. Barley was dull and nominal; about 10,000 bushels barley malt were sold at $1 20 for Canada.

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, but rates remained firm for all articles. The chartering demand was light, but all kinds of vessels were held with firmness. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. by sail and ⅜d. a 9-16d. by steamer; also by steamer, 4,700 bushels corn at 7½d. To London, 1,500 bbls. flour at 3s., and 500 tierces beef on private terms. To Glasgow, per steamer, 2,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. To Trieste, per steamer, via Glasgow, 100 bales cotton at ¾d. To Antwerp, per steamer, via Glasgow, 100 bales cotton at ¾d. The charters were:—A bark to Gibraltar, for orders, with 2,600 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 3d., and a bark to the Mediterranean, with about 450 hhds. tobacco, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—There were no sales reported, and prices were nominal at 23½c. a 24c. for cloth and 18½c. for bags; 28,000 empty linseed bags were sold at 18c. a 18½c.

HOPS.—The market presented no new features of consequence. Trade was dull, especially in the common qualities, which were in large supply and freely offered at low prices. The better grades were in moderate supply and weak. Prices ranged from 7c. to 16c. for common to choice grades, with small sales.

HEMP.—The demand was light for all kinds and we heard of no sales except 1,000 bales of jute butts, to arrive, at 3⅝c., gold. Prices were entirely nominal at 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Manila; 5c. a 6½c., do., for jute; 11½c., do., for Sisal, and 7½c., do., for Tampico in bond.

HAY was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Shipping, $1 05; retail lots, $1 10 a $1 35; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 90c.

IRON.—For Scotch pig the market was dull, the demand for all kinds being light, and we heard of no business. Prices were nominal at $23 50 a $36 50; American was dull at $31 for No. 1, and $29 a $30 for No. 2, the market being steady at these prices; the demand was very light. Wrought scrap was quoted at $40. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75. Rails were quiet but unchanged in value. We quote:—American, $70 a $71, currency, and English, $56 a $59, gold.

LEAD.—We heard of no sales of moment; ordinary foreign was quoted at $6 25 a $6 30, gold.

LUMBER.—There was a moderate business doing in Eastern spruce, and prices were strong, ranging at from $20 to $21 50 for fair to good schedules; the offerings were moderate.

LATHS.—Eastern were steady at $2 75, with a tolerably active demand.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was still dull, the demand being entirely of a retail character, and the market was heavy and nominal at our quotations. The offerings were fair, especially of the low and medium grades. New Orleans was in small supply and firm at former figures; 200 bbls. were sold at public and private sale at 72½c. a 75c.—the latter price for prime. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; Cuba clayed, 21c. a 28c.; Cuba muscovado, refining, 22c. a 30c.; Cuba muscovado, grocery, 30c. a 35c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 60c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was some demand for spirits turpentine, but the amount of business transactions was small, owing to the increased firmness of sellers, the majority of whom refused to sell merchantable lots below 46½c., which price was about ½c. above the views of buyers. A few small sales were reported at 46c. a 46½c. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin—All kinds were quiet, but without change in value. Strained was quoted at $2 12½. A few small lots were sold within the range of $2 15 a $2 60 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale, and $5 25 a $7 for extra pale and window glass. Tar was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Washington, $2 25; Wilmington, $2 40 a $2 45.

OILCAKE.—We heard of no sales of consequence. Business was restricted by the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of freights. Western was generally quoted at $41 50, currency, and city, in bags, $39 50, gold.

OILS.—The market for all kinds was extremely quiet, but prices were generally steady. Linseed in casks, in small lots, was selling at 82c. a 83c. Lard was quoted at $1 15 a $1 20; olive, $1 30; menhaden, 48c. a 50c.; crude cotton seed, 50c. a 51c.; white winter do., 67c. a 68c.; Western distilled red, 65c.; saponified do., 67½c. a 70c.; Bank, 50c.; Straits, 55c.; extra refined seal, 82½c.; crude whale, 65c.; bleached winter do., 74c. a 78c.; crude sperm, $1 24 a $1 25; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 34 a $1 42, without sales of moment.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 812 bbls. pork, 154 bbls. and tierces beef, 774 packages cut meats, 2,586 bbls. and tierces lard. There was no business of consequence transacted in mess, owing to the increased firmness of holders, who demanded $19 75 for small lots on the spot, and $19 87½ for forward delivery. There were buyers for future at $19 62½. The sales were confined to about a few small lots old mess at $19 50 and 200 bbls. prime mess at $20 50. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8c. a 9c. for heavy to pigs. Live hogs were moderately active at prices not differing materially from those previously current. The arrivals were 2,883 head, and prices ranged from 6⅝c. to 7⅛c. Beef hams were dull and unchanged. A few small lots were sold within the range of $29 a $31. Beef, in tierces, was in demand but the sales reported were small. Prices were firm at $26 a $32 for prime and India mess. Beef, in bbls., was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were unchanged; sales 100 bbls. within the range of $10 50 a $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. The market for lard was decidedly more active, the demand being chiefly from shippers, and higher prices were realized for prime Western steam, which sold and closed at 12⅛c. There were sales of 1,000 tierces at from 11⅞c. to 12⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Western, and 11⅞c. a 12c. for city. Lots for January and February delivery were held at 12⅛c. Cut meats were very quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were still heavy and nominal. We quote:—Western and city pickled hams, 10½c. a 13c.; pickled shoulders, 8c. a 8½c.; smoked hams, 15c. a 16c.; bellies, 10½c. a 10¾c. in bulk and boxes. Fresh hams, heavy weight, 11c.; 2,000 lbs. of the latter were sold at the prices quoted. Bacon was without activity, but held for full figures; there were sold 150 boxes short rib at 11⅛c. a 11¼c., light weights; 100 do. do. heavy weights, 10⅞c. a 11c. Long clear was still quoted at 11c., and short do. at 11⅛c. Butter was still without activity, but without change in value. There was a moderate demand for the better grades, which commanded former figures, while there was but little inquiry for the other kinds, the offerings of which were free, and which were weak at our quotations. Cheese was quiet for all grades, the demand being light, and prices were heavy, especially for the common and medium qualities. We quote:—Butter (State), half firkin tubs, fair to extra, at 34c. a 42c.; common to fair (State dairies), firkins, 32c. a 33c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 35c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 42c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 30c. a 34c.; Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, and Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., do., 28c. a 30c.; ordinary to prime Western and Northwestern, 20c. a 33c.; Canada, fair to prime, 25c. a 30c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13½c. a 16¼c.; skimmed and ordinary do., 8c. a 12c.; ordinary to extra State farm dairies, 13½c. a 16¼c., and ordinary to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, continued to rule dull, there being scarcely any demand, and no sales were reported. Lots for January delivery were quoted at 12¾c. a 13c. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal, at 17½c.; no sales. Naphtha was held with firmness at 9⅛c., which price was ⅛c. above the views of buyers; 1,000 bbls. in bulk for January delivery were sold at 4⅛c. Refined oil was dull and nominal at 23c.; there was no demand from any source, and no sales were reported. For January delivery there were sellers at 23⅛c. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was unusually quiet. There was scarcely any demand, holders were generally more anxious to realize, and prices were lower for some deliveries. Sales, 500 bbls., for December, at 22⅛c., closing at 22⅛c. a 22¼c., and 500 do., for March, at 23⅜c.

RICE.—There was but little demand for Carolina, which was steady in value, however. A few small lots were sold at from 6¾c. to 7c. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SALT.—The demand was only moderate, but, with a small stock, the market was quite steady at our quotations. Jobbing lots from store were selling at the following prices:—Ashton's, $2 25 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, ground, $1 50 a $1 60; Turks Island, 44c. a 45c. per bushel, and St. Martin's, 45c. a 50c.

STEARINE was still neglected and the sales were unimportant. Prices were still weak at 11c. a 12c. for fair to prime lots in hhds. and tierces, with fair offerings.

SHOT.—Drop quoted at 8c. a 8¼c. and buck at 9c. a 9¼c.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 29c.; no sales.

SEEDS.—Linseed was very firmly held, with further sales of 1,000 bags on the spot at $2 12½ cash, gold, duty paid, and to arrive 2,500 bags, per Riversdale, at $2 15, gold, duty paid, on 60 days' time. Clover was firm at 11¼c. a 11½c., at which prices sales were made of 1,400 bags. Timothy was held at $5 50 a $6.

SUGAR.—There was but little demand for raw, and prices remained nominal. The business was confined to 30 hhds., part at 12⅛c. for Demerara, and 800 boxes at 9⅞c. a 10.31½-100c.; by auction, 91 hhds. New Orleans at 9⅛c. a 10 56-100c. Fair to good refining Cuba closed at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c., and No. 12 box 10⅜c. a 10⅝c. For refined the market was quiet and heavy, and prices of almost all kinds were off. We quote:—Hard, 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; soft white, 13⅛c. a 13¾c.; extra C, 12¾c. a 13c. Cuba—inferior to common refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good to prime refining, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 9c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; do., white, 12¾c. a 13⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.

SPELTER.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at previous quotations. Sales 10 tons Silesias at 6c., gold, and 10 do. V. M. at 5⅞c. do.

TALLOW was steady, with a moderate demand. About 75,000 lbs. prime were sold at 8⅞c. a 9c., chiefly at the inside figure.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was moderately active at prices not differing from those previously obtained. Sales about 300 hhds., within the range of 6½c. a 12c. Seed leaf was still slow of sale, but prices were strong for all desirable kinds. Sales 100 cases Ohio on private terms. Of Spanish there were sales of 100 bales, at 85c. a $1 05 for Havana.

TIN.—Pig—Straits were quiet and quoted at 33c. a 33½c., gold, with sales of 100 pigs at 33¼c. English was quoted at 32½c. a 33c., gold, and Banca 37½c. a 38c. do. Plates were quiet, but unchanged in value. A few small lots were sold within the range of $8 a $8 50 for I. C. charcoal, $7 a $7 50 for I. C. coke, $5 75 a $6 75 for coke terne, and $7 25 a $8 for charcoal do., all gold.

WOOL.—Though the demand is more active than it was during the previous part of the week, the market is not as active as it is usually at this time of the week, there not being the usual number of buyers here, owing to the nearness of the holidays. There is considerable firmness in prices, especially of the fine grades, which are more sought after than the other descriptions; the stock is only moderate, and holders are very firm in their views in consequence. Combing and delaine wools are still scarce and wanted. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is selling at prices not differing from those previously current, the market being quite steady. Texas is more active and steady in value, with moderate offerings. For California the demand is passably active, and full prices prevail for all grades. The business doing in foreign is small, there being but little demand, but prices of almost all kinds are without alteration. The sales were about 175,000 lbs., at from 45c. to 52½c., including Ohio X and XX at 48c. a 52½c., State and Western at 29c. a 47c., the inside price for unwashed; scoured at 50c. a 52½c., picklock Ohio; 1,200 Southern, 10,000 Western Kentucky and 30,000 mixed lots at prices within the above range; also 75,000 lbs. pulled at 34c. a 44c. for super and extra. 185,000 lbs. Texas at 19c. a 32c., chiefly at 19c. a 22c. for low, and 165,000 lbs. spring and fall clip California at 21c. a 32c., mostly at 21c. a 23½c.; 10,000 lbs. low pulled at 30c. a 40c., 3,000 do. Mestiza pulled on private terms, and 10,000 fine scoured at 85c. a 87c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 539 bbls. There was an improvement in the demand, and the market was stronger, though prices were not notably higher. Sales 600 bbls. at 95c. for iron bound.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The weekly cotton market of the interior towns for the week ending December 23 are as follows:—

	Stock. 1870.	*Stock.* 1869.	*Receipts Week.*	*Shipm'ts Week.*
Augusta	13,600	19,940	8,570	—
Columbus	12,202	14,810	—	—
Macon	12,450	18,207	—	—
Memphis	36,448	19,380	20,811	2,342
Montgomery	12,290	15,915	4,295	—
Nashville	5,019	2,803	3,950	3,520
Selma	11,360	—	3,500	2,750

OSWEGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales 800 bushels red winter at $1 38 a $1 39. Corn steady at 81c. for mixed Western. Oats held at 58c. for Western. Barley, 95c. a $1 for Canadian. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $20 a $21. Shipstuffs, $25 a $26; middlings, $30 a $33, per ton. Highwines 93½c. a 94c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 68c.; to New York 58c.; to Albany 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston $6 80; to New York $5 80; to Albany $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 04¾ a $1 05; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 44c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats advancing; No. 2, 38⅝c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 70c. Barley dull and lower at 70c. Highwines quiet at 85c., iron bound. Provisions firmer and more active. Mess Pork, $18 25 a $18 50. Lard 11¼c. a 11½c. Dressed hogs quiet at $6 90 a $7. Live hogs quiet at $5 65 a $6. Cattle quiet. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour; 37,000 bushels wheat; 13,000 bushels corn; 6,000 bushels oats; 2,000 bushels rye; 8,000 bushels barley; 21,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour; 2,000 bushels wheat; 18,000 bushels corn; 2,000 corn; 2,000 bushels barley.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1870.

Petroleum—Crude very dull at $4 15; refined quiet at 20c. a 20½c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1870.

Tobacco active. Lugs, $5 50 a $6 75; common to medium leaf, $9 a $11 25. Bagging firm and unchanged.

CHESS MATTERS.

An extraordinary game of chess was played yesterday at the Café International, wherein Captain Mackenzie gave the odds of the knight, successfully, to one of the strongest chess practitioners in New York. The game proceeded as follows:

Remove white Q. Kt. from the board:—

Mackenzie, White.	*Amateur, Black.*
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—B to Q B 4.	3—B to Q B 4.
4—P to Q Kt 4.	4—B tks P.
5—P to Q B 3.	5—B to Q B 4.
6—Castles.	6—P to Q 3.
7—P to Q 4.	7—B to Q Kt 3.
8—P tks P.	8—P tks P.
9—Q to Q Kt 3.	9—Q to K B 3.
10—B to K Kt 5.	10—Q to K Kt 3.
11—Q R to Q.	11—K Kt to K 2.
12—B tks K Kt (a).	12—K tks B.
13—Q to R 3 ch.	13—K to B 3 (b).
14—R to Q 3.	14—Q tks P (c).
15—Kt to Q 2.	15—Q to R 5.
16—R chs at B 3.	16—B interposes.
17—P to K Kt 3.	17—Q to Kt 5.
18—P to K R 3.	18—Q tks K P.
19—Kt to K 4 ch.	19—K to Kt 3.
20—B tks P ch (d).	20—K to R 3.

(e) And white announced mate in three moves.

(a) Very judiciously played, as black's best move apparently is to retake with the king, which prevents him from castling.

(b) He did not select the best square for his king, who was exposed to a dangerous attack. His object was to bring his king's rook into play.

(c) To this move may be attributed the loss of the game. *Timeo danaos et dona ferentes.*

(d) If K tks B the black queen is lost, of course.

(e) Viz., Q to B sq ch, B cor; Q tks B, P to Kt 4; Q tks P—mate.

Even the untutored mind of Lo, the poor Indian rebels against Susan Anthony's doctrines. Mrs. Laura Randen is lecturing out West against woman suffrage. Laura is a Cherokee Indian, and argues that suffrage would ruin every squaw on the plains. Send her this way.

TRESSILIAN COURT;

OR,

THE BARONET'S SON.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE DOUBLE LIFE," "THE BAILIFF'S SCHEME," "THE SUNDERED HEARTS," "THE LADY OF KILDARE," "A LIFE AT STAKE," "THE HOUSE OF SECRETS," &C., &C., &C.

CHAPTER I.

A FATEFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging upon the Mediterranean Sea near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest, before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was The Gull, Captain Varino, master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seamen and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen, who had procured passage on The Gull to Palermo, whence they intended to embark by steamer to Marseilles the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties, and expressing apprehensions as to their safety, the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks, and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three and twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes, set under a wide and massive forehead, and tawny hair blowing back from his face. Noble, generous and kind hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and a dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tressilian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tressilian, Baronet, of Tressilian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and mustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright, fearless look, or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tressilian. Young as he was, he had seen such of the dark side of life, and his experiences had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tressilian's hired travelling companion and bosom friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tressilian had spent four years in a German university, whence he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in obedience to his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the countries enclosing the Mediterranean Sea, in company with one of his late tutors. This gentleman, being unexpectedly promoted to a professorship, abandoned Tressilian at Baden, leaving him to find another travelling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy Tressilian was sauntering through the streets of Baden, he had been assaulted by a trio of his own countrymen, all more or less intoxicated. It was apparent that they took him for another, and intended to wreak vengeance upon him. Without allowing him time to speak they forced him to defend himself. Guy was getting the worst of the conflict, when a stranger came running to his assistance, and in a few moments the two had put the ruffians to flight.

This stranger who came so opportunely to Guy's assistance was Jasper Lowder. His resemblance to young Tressilian awakened in the latter a romantic interest. He questioned Lowder, learned that he was poor and alone in the world, and took him with him to his hotel. Believing that the similarity of features indicated a similarity of tastes and natures, he engaged Lowder as his travelling companion, and the past year they had spent together more like brothers than like employer and employed.

"This storm is a regular Levanter," said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks.

"Do you think the craft will stand it, Tressilian?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Tressilian, wiping the salt spray from his face. "The Captain knows the Sicilian coast perfectly. In two hours or less we shall be in the bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the Hotel Trinacria with the best supper which Messer Ragusa can furnish. And to-morrow, at noon," he added, "we shall embark for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles you will proceed to England and to Tressilian Court," said Lowder, with some bitterness. "And I—what is to become of me? I have had a year of unalloyed happiness, and now comes back the drudgery, the hopeless toil, the anxieties of the wretched old life. You picked me up at Baden, a poor adventurer seeking to gain a living by teaching English, and the same destiny is open to me now."

Tressilian turned his handsome face upon his companion in surprise and affectionate reproach.

"Jasper!" he exclaimed, "you talk strangely. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long, and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future. I will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you. You have no ties to keep you on the Continent?"

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have no ties," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to resemble his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the deck, interrupted the sentence.

"You wrong my father," said Tressilian, his blue eyes kindling, when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do, when you know him."

"He doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder. "You have been away from your home for five years, and he has but just recalled you?"

Young Tressilian's cheeks flushed, as Lowder saw in the lurid glow that momentarily lighted up the tempestuous scene.

"You know, or can guess, the reason, Jasper," he said, with something of an effort. "My father has a ward, the daughter of an old friend. Ah! hear that wind shriek! The gale is increasing."

"Yes," assented Lowder. "And the ward is Miss Irby—the golden-haired Blanche of whom you have talked so much, and with whom you have exchanged letters."

"Yes. My father formed a project to have me marry Blanche. He did not wish us to grow up together, lest we should learn to regard each other as brother and sister. When Blanche came to live at the Court my father sent me to Germany. The night before I left home he called me into his library and told me all his hopes and plans for my future, and entreated me to continue worthy of his innocent ward, and to keep my heart pure for her. I have done so, Jasper. I have never yet loved any woman. And yesterday I received my father's summons to come home. He has recalled me after five years of absence. I know the wish that lies nearest his heart. He wants me to return and marry Blanche. I shrink from the proposed marriage. I dread going home. And I dread offending my dear father, whom I love better than any woman. It is hard, Jasper, to revolt against the hopes and plans of a kind and generous father, whose very love for me causes him to urge on this marriage."

"Is it?" said Lowder, dryly, and with a strange smile full of sneering bitterness. "My experience has been widely different from yours, Tressilian. Did I ever tell you of my father?"

"No. I took it for granted that he is dead."

"Perhaps he is. I don't know," said Lowder, with a reckless laugh. "But if he is living he is a scoundrel. Don't start, Tressilian, at my unfilial speech. Wait till you hear my story. I am in a desperate mood to-night. This storm stirs up all the bad within me. As nearly as I can discover, my father was the younger son of a proud old county family—"

"You do not know, then?" asked Tressilian, pressing his companion's hand.

"I have no proofs of it. All I positively know is this. My mother was of humble station, pretty, with blue eyes and an apple-blossom face, and tender, appealing ways. She was the daughter of a widow, residing at Brighton. The widow, my grandmother, kept a lodging house, and my father, a gay, dashing young fellow, came to lodge with her. As might have been expected he fell in love with his landlady's daughter. He offered the young girl marriage, on condition that the union should be kept secret until his affairs brightened and he chose to divulge it. The young girl loved him. Her mother was ambitious and penurious. The result was the lover had his way, and married the daughter of his landlady quietly, almost secretly. Then he took his bride to London, to cheap and obscure lodgings, where, a year later, I was born."

The wind for a moment drowned his voice. As it presently lulled, he resumed recklessly and with passionate bitterness:—

"For years my mother and I lived in those stuffy, obscure lodgings until her bloom had faded and she had grown thin and wan and nervous. My father visited us at stated seasons, once or twice a week; but he never brought any of his family to call upon us. I doubt if his aristocratic relatives even suspected the existence of the faded wife and son of whom he was secretly ashamed. I have good reason to believe that he had fine lodgings at the West End, where he was supposed to be a bachelor, and that he went into fashionable society, while my poor mother and I lived obscurely. He was a profligate and a *roué*, but he had an air of fashion that awakened my boyish admiration and aroused my mother's affectionate pride in him. She was always pleading to be introduced to his relatives, and to have her son publicly acknowledged. But my father always put her off, saying that he was not yet ready. Worn out and despairing, my mother died when I was ten years old."

Again the wind shrieked past, again the little vessel lurched, the sea sweeping over her deck.

The captain screamed his orders to his men, and for a few minutes disorder reigned.

"A nasty bit of weather!" said Lowder, "and a bad sky!"

"Yes, but I've seen as bad," returned Tressilian. "We shall make port all right, never fear. We must be well on toward the Cape di Gallo, and it's only seven miles from the Cape to Palermo."

"But the seven miles in this storm are worse than seventy in good weather. These coasts are dangerous, Tressilian."

Lowder shuddered as he surveyed the sea and sky.

"But about your father, Jasper?" said Tressilian, who had become deeply interested in his companion's story. "What did he do after your mother's death?"

"I remained at the old lodgings with our single old servant a month or more, my father visiting me several times, and expressing anxiety as to what he should do with me. A week after my mother's death he told me that his brother was dead. A month later his father was killed by being thrown from his horse. My father came into riches and honors by these deaths. At last, deciding to rid himself of me, he took me down to Brighton to my old grandmother. Her sons were dead, she had given up keeping lodgers, and was grown miserly. He promised her 500 pounds a year to keep me, and to keep also the secret of my paternity, solemnly promising to acknowledge me some day as his son and heir. The old woman agreed to carry out his wishes. She would have done anything for money. I never saw my father again. I went to school, grew up, and at the age of twenty-one came into my grandmother's money—the fruits of years of saving—she dying at that time. My father had deliberately abandoned me. I did not know where to seek him if I had wished to. I took my money and came abroad. I had been two years on the Continent and had spent my little fortune when I met you. The rest you know."

"An odd, romantic story! But why did your father abandon you?"

"That he might be freed of encumbrance to make a grand marriage. From what my grandmother said at different times I conclude that my father was in love with a titled lady before my mother's death. No doubt he married this lady. If he lives this lady's son may be his acknowledged heir. My father has utterly disowned the son of his first hasty, ill-starred marriage. I have a fancy that I shall meet him some day," and Jasper's brow darkened to deeper blackness. "However, I stand no chance of ever receiving justice at his hands."

"What is your father's name, Jasper?" asked Tressilian.

Lowder's face darkened. He bit his lip savagely.

"What I have told you about myself I learned from my own observation or from chance words of my parents and grandmother. My mother's maiden name was Jeanette Lowder. At our London lodgings my father bore the name of Lowder. I don't know his real name, but I should know his face anywhere, although I have not seen him in thirteen years. My mother was actually married, Tressilian, but I never heard my father's name. The clergyman who married my mother was dead; the witnesses also. When my grandmother was dying she tried to tell me the story. She had put it off too long. All that I could understand of her mumblings was the name of Devereux. I shall never forget that name—'Devereux!' Probably that was my father's name—my own rightful name. But as I should never find him if I sought him, and as he would repulse me if I did find him, I stand no chance of inheriting his property. He may be dead. He may have other sons who have succeeded him. It is all a mystery, but the prominent truth is that I am an outcast, poor, disowned and friendless."

He leaned over the bulwark, the spray dashing over his face violently.

Tressilian's heart warmed to him.

"My poor friend!" he said. "Must I say again you are not friendless while I live? My father has influence enough to obtain for you a government appointment. This tangle may straighten itself out some day. But if it don't you are resolute enough to make your own happiness."

He grasped Lowder's hand and looked with warm, bright eyes, full of sympathy, into Lowder's lowering face.

There had been a temporary lull in the storm. But as the two stood there the tempest revived and swept over the wild sea in maddening rage.

There was no time for talking now. The wind rose so high that words would scarcely have been distinguished. The storm that had gone before had been but play to this awful outburst. The vessel drove on, creaking and groaning, a mere cockle-shell on the billows.

"Mother of Mercies!" wailed the Captain. "It's all up with us, signores. I can't make out the Cape in this darkness. We shall go on the rocks. St. Anthony save us!"

The seamen echoed his cries.

The two young Englishmen, comprehending their peril, clasped hands in silence.

For the next few moments it seemed that a Pandemonium reigned.

Then a noise like the report of a cannon suddenly boomed through the storm and the darkness. The little vessel shivered, staggered and careened upon her side.

She had struck upon a rock.

A moment later crew and passengers were struggling in the waters.

A few moments of buffetings and tossings, of vain struggles and agonized, involuntary prayer, and then Jasper Lowder felt his senses slip from him, and became unconscious.

When he came to himself he was lying upon a rocky beach of the Sicilian shore, sore, bruised and weak as a child.

He opened his eyes. The wind had spent its fury, and now moaned along the coast with a desolate, despairing wail. The waves beat against the rocks.

Lowder struggled to his elbow.

"Wrecked!" he muttered. "I am cast ashore, while the others are drowned! Oh, this is terrible! I have lost my best friend to-night!"

He moaned and wrung his hands.

"He is dead, who would have done so much for me, and I, so worthless, am saved! All my hopes of an easy and luxurious life must be resigned now!"

At that moment he beheld a dark object at a little distance in the water. The waves hurled this object against the projecting head of a sunken rock. At the same instant Lowder recognized it as the body of a man.

He crept toward it, and the waters dashed the body on the shore at his feet. He put his hand on the face. How cold and wet it was! It felt like the face of a dead man! Lowder's fingers came in contact with the soft, silken mustache and he knew that the body was that of Guy Tressilian.

Of the five who had stood on the sloop's deck a half hour earlier these two were left alone. The captain and his crew had found their deaths among the cruel, yawning waters.

Lowder thrust his hand under the waistcoat of his friend, but he could not perceive the beating of his heart. Despair took possession of him.

"Dead!" he said shrilly. "Dead! And he would have done so much for me if he had lived! And his father and the young girl he was to have married will wait in vain for his coming. His place at Tressilian Court is empty. Who can fill it?"

It seemed to him that some demon at his side echoed the question, Who could fill the place left vacant by noble Guy Tressilian?

A thought came to him—a thought so strange and sinister that he shivered involuntarily. Again he felt of Tressilian's heart. It gave no throb against his hand. He passed his hand over Tressilian's head, and discovered a gaping wound in the skull. The hair was clotted with blood.

Putting his hand into his breast pocket, Lowder drew out his little water-proof match safe. He opened it with trembling fingers and struck a light. The red flicker danced on young Tressilian's face.

How ghastly and terrible it looked! The eyes were closed; the smile was gone. The seal of death seemed set on the noble features.

Lowder examined the wound. It had been made by contact with the sharp rock, and even Lowder perceived its terrible character.

"If he is not dead, he soon will be," he muttered. "His brain has received an awful injury. He will never know who he is again. He won't live till morning, and he is perhaps dead already. He must be dead!"

Again it seemed to him as though some demon echoed his words.

The match dropped from his fingers into the water. For a little while he crouched on the wet stones in silence, battling, it may be, with the better and nobler instincts of his nature.

At last, with sudden and abrupt stealthiness, his hands stole into the breast pocket of Tressilian and drew out his private notebook, a packet of letters, a few trinkets. He secured these among his own wet garments. Their possession seemed to give him courage, and his face hardened, and he knelt beside the body of his friend and rifled his garments of all that they contained, bestowing his plunder on his own person.

Then he took his own purse, his note book, a few receipts and trifles from his own pockets, and put them in the pockets of Tressilian.

"It is done," he whispered to himself, looking with wild, defiant eyes through the darkness. "No one is harmed. He is dead. If he had lived he would have provided for me. As he is dying or dead I must provide for myself. This likeness between us will make my fortune. His friends will be spared a terrible grief and I—I shall live at last! Fortune gives me a chance to gain name and wealth at one lucky stroke!"

As if to give himself no chance for repentance he arose to his feet and turned his searching glances in an inland direction. A light, as from a cottage window, glimmering faintly through the thick haze, caught his gaze.

Raising his voice he called loudly:—

"Help! Ho, there, help!"

The wind had abated, and his cries rang out through the night with startling distinctness. The light he had seen moved and disappeared. A minute later answering cries reached Lowder's ears, and he heard hasty steps, and saw the approaching light of a lantern, borne aloft by a man's upraised arm.

"This way!" shouted Lowder. "We are wrecked on the rocks! For the love of Heaven, hasten!"

The bearer of the lantern, attended by a male companion, came running to him, and was soon at his side. The lantern bearer was a rough Sicilian fisherman, a grade above his class. His companion was also Sicilian, but evidently of somewhat higher degree. Both were all excitement, astonishment and sympathy.

In as few words as possible Lowder told the story of the shipwreck, and called attention to the condition of his noble young employer.

"I think he is dead!" he said, in a choking voice. "Carry him up to your cabin. Let everything be done that can be done to save him. I will pay you well for any kindness to him. Poor fellow! He was my travelling companion. I loved him as if he had been my brother instead of only my hired attendant! Poor Jasper!"

The two Sicilians lifted the helpless form of poor young Tressilian, and carried it between them toward their cottage. Jasper Lowder followed them, bewailing his loss. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated January 7, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

MRS. LEWIS' NEW STORY.—IN THIS WEEK'S NEW YORK LEDGER is commenced the publication of another magnificent story by Mrs. LEWIS. It is entitled TRESSILIAN COURT; or THE BARONET'S SON. This beautiful tale, like its predecessors, is a pen picture from real life, every chapter in it having been taken literally from the annals of a well-known family, and every mystery and adventure therein being presented in its exact order. The stories of Mrs. LEWIS have now come to be looked for with the keenest interest throughout the Old World. Every tale she writes is republished by the London Journal and a dozen other London periodicals, not to mention those of Ireland and Scotland and several translations into French and German. What is more to the point (for all those European editions are pirated from the LEDGER) is the fact that the whole reading world is realizing that these beautiful tales are written expressly for the LEDGER; that they appear in the LEDGER every week, and that the only way to read them, so far as this Continent is concerned, is to take the LEDGER regularly.

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MORE ABOUT THE PILGRIMS.

The Extinguished Oration Delivered at Last.

Address of Ralph Waldo Emerson at Steinway Hall.

The address in honor of the Pilgrim saints, who landed two centuries and a half ago upon Plymouth Rock, and which would have been successfully delivered at Association Hall the evening before last by Mr. R. W. Emerson had not an inopportune explosion of gas frightened away all his audience and compelled him to defer it, was at length read yesterday evening at Steinway Hall. There was a very good attendance, who plainly betrayed their New England origin by the critical feebleness with which they applauded their chosen orator. As is well known, the hearty approval with which a New York crowd greet their favorites is extremely vulgar, and altogether too low toned for a high bred, pork and beans, pumpkin pie Boston audience.

THE HIGH PRIEST OF TRANSCENDENTALISM was introduced by a brief prayer from a well known sensational preacher and a few fulsomely eulogistic remarks by Mr. Choate, who officiated as chairman. The lecturer was evidently gotten up for the occasion—in a suit of rusty, well-worn black, and with spectacles and boots both of huge dimensions. His hair was neatly brushed over the bald patch on the top of his head, where, according to the phrenologists, the bump of self-esteem has its seat, and he looked, every square inch of him, a light of Boston letters.

He said he greeted this assemblage who had met to honor the remembrances of the anniversary of the landing. The impressive virtue of the founders of the republic had made the words of the original charter, which gave them all the wide lands from the mouth of the Potomac away to the far north, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for their heritage, a literal fact. But it had taken 250 years to bring this about. The growth of nations was not generally continuous, but moved by sudden leaps. But our country is an exception. In these two and a half centuries we had outlived many dynasties and had drawn new lessons out of their failures. These planters at Plymouth tried the crucial experiment of getting a footing nearest to Europe, and had succeeded, though many others had failed, by the might of their virtue, the industry of their hands and the blessing of God. True, the country where they settled had never grown very big. But they had taught men to build a free, happy and honest republic on even a desert shore. Year after year, as new colonists arrived, they had built cities and settled State after State.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS at Plymouth, it had now been established, were Brownists or Separatists, who believed that the Church was a purely spiritual institution, and not Puritans, who, though dissatisfied that the Reformation was not carried further, made their peace with the State and accepted its aid. Robinson, Brewster and Bradford were all Separatists. Later on, the Puritans, in 1628, also formed a company to go to New England, though they at the time expressly stated that they did not desire to leave the Church of England, but simply to sever themselves from its corruptions. The speaker then reviewed the privations attendant upon the landing of the Pilgrims. The colonists began building their settlement on Christmas day. Out of 101 souls that composed the company half died during the first year. Mr. Emerson then traced the first few settlements made by the Pilgrims, and, in speaking of Boston, alluded in a long and learned digression in which the opinions of many philosophers and theologians of the ninth and eleventh centuries were adroitly introduced, to the influence of climate and soil upon human and national character. Chemical atoms had their spiritual importance. Perhaps the people of New England owed their equal dexterity in incompatible works to

THEIR CLIMATE OF EXTREMES, which gave them the splendor of the equator, and then ran down to a cold approaching the temperature of the celestial spaces. The capital fact distinguishing the colony of New England from all others was that they stipulated that the charter granted to the company in England should be transferred to them, and so they were able to bring their own ideas of government with them and put them into practice. No doubt the early colonists exaggerated their dangers and privations, and really faced very much less than a hardy backwoodsman or a frontiersman at the present day. Captain Smith was nearly stung to death by a sting ray, and an exploring expedition was reported to have nearly died of the strong scent of the ferns, and some other Pilgrims firmly believed they had seen lions in the forests of New England. But if these dangers were imaginary the terror inspired by them was real. That was, indeed, an age of many terrors. Men had terror of witches and of evil spirits—terror even of God. New England was situated in a climate unfriendly to grace and elegance; but there might be found there that refinement which education and wealth were powerless to bestow. This was the effect of deep religious sentiment, which imparted a delicacy and grandeur of thought that nothing else could yield. One secret of the success of the Pilgrims as colonists was the subdivision of the State they built up into small parcels of land. The lecturer then showed that in the system of town meetings introduced by the Pilgrims the grand secret of good government was reached. He had found, however, in the antique books which treated of the proceedings of these meetings—what some might think curious—a certain spice of

ENVY AND PIQUE AND SPITE, which, perhaps, was the surest proof that justice was done and virtue and truth triumphant. It was very touching to read of the kind and loving regard with which the colonists regarded good Governor Winthrop. In particular he alluded to the request made by the Governor that none of the citizens should make him presents, and the kindly anger of the people at the prohibition. The rulers of that age did not possess the greed of those of the present day. The signal pre-eminence of Boston over all the rest of the world, even in those early times, was then at length insisted upon by the lecturer, especially as evinced in the fact that a house within its sacred precincts was worth twice as much as one in a more timorous town. It was true that history told cruel tales about Massachusetts—of murders of Quakers and witches; but it must be understood that the first colonists, the Brownists of Plymouth, had no part in these outrages and stood aloof from them. The prosperity of Massachusetts was singularly rapid—perhaps without example elsewhere in human annals. There was a permanent tone of audacity in the cause of right which

THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON pre-eminently possessed, in spite of the many sins of which her people, like the people of all great cities, were guilty. Boston was sometimes pushed into a

THEATRICAL ATTITUDE OF VIRTUE to which she was not entitled. But she might fairly claim a certain high, intellectual tone of mind, which was strongly unfavorable to oppression. Literary ability, too, had come over to Boston with the first colonists and had never deserted her. He confessed he did not find in Boston, with all the hereditary education of its people, a fair amount of originality of thought or any capacity for broad generalizations or any large power of imagination. They had produced no "Novum Organum," no "Principia," no "Paradise Lost," no "Wealth of Nations," no national anthem. But it must be remembered that nature was a frugal mother, and never gave without measure. Massachusetts so far had not perhaps

NEEDED EPIC POEMS, but simply workers. Mr. Emerson then alluded to English criticism of America. In reply to it he pointed to the large English emigration to this country, the enormous investments of British capitalists in American securities and the vastness of the trade between the two countries. And America was now looking forward to absorbing and annexing not only English colonies, but England herself. England had long been the cashier of the world; but now English capitalists must pass to China and Japan by the Pacific Railroad.

ENGLAND'S TRUE GLORY was her steady justice toward subject nations, and he especially alluded to India. And in all the dangers that were likely to threaten her America was sure to sympathize and so far as possible aid her. And what protection could be more noble—to bestow or to receive? The reason why England had better writers and artists than we had was probably that the power of her genius had been drawn into a focus, while ours had been scattered over an undeveloped Continent. Mr. Emerson concluded by doubtfully expressing a hope that wherever they might be scattered the children of New England and their most remote posterity would not disgrace the soil from which they sprung.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND THIEF.

An Ex-Coachman of a Hartford Lady Gets Away With $40,000 Worth of Diamonds and $1,000 in Money—He Joins the Navy, but is Apprehended and Arrested.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A dashing young fellow named Samuel F. Andrews, formerly a coachman for Mrs. Antoinette Gridley and Miss Nellie Gridley, was arrested at the Navy Yard this afternoon for larceny from the women named of about $40,000 worth of diamonds. He had served them as coachman for some time, and had gained their confidence to such an extent that Mrs. Gridley sent him, a few weeks since, to Lancaster, Penn., with power of attorney, to manage some property which she had there. He improved the opportunity by raising $1,000 or more on the property, and then returned to Hartford, and gathered up diamonds and other jewelry to the amount of some $40,000, and then left for parts unknown. He was tracked to Boston, and finally found over in the Navy Yard, where he had enlisted as a seaman on the California, and was to sail to-morrow.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN BANKER IN LONDON.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A private cable telegram received in this city to-day announces the death of John Munroe, the well known American banker of Paris. He died in London yesterday afternoon.

WOMAN'S PEACE CONVENTION.

Election of Officers—Address by Julia Ward Howe—Speech of David Dudley Field.

The first session of the Woman's Peace Convention was opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, at the Union League theatre. The attendance was rather slim, and among those present were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. William Cullen Bryant and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The following were nominated officers of the convention:—President, Julia Ward Howe; Vice Presidents, William Cullen Bryant, Lucrecia Mott, Henry Ward Beecher, George W. Julian, Rachel S. Howland, Professor T. S. Upham, Gerrit Smith, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Rev. Abel Stevens, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Alfred H. Love; Secretaries, Mary F. Davis, T. B. Sanborn, Anna Rice Powell and Henry T. Child; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward.

Mrs. HOWE then said that two questions are to be decided—first, whether a peace congress should be held in the coming year, and, second, whether it should be called a woman's movement. Woman is a sympathetic agent for the transmission of truth, and in every way adapted to the work. While asking the aid of Christian men in the work it is in every way essential that the sisterhood should take each other by the hand and use their influence in behalf of peace.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM next delivered a long oration in favor of peace, and was followed by Mrs. WILBOUR, Vice President of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

THE EVENING SESSION

commenced at eight o'clock.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE called the meeting to order. She read letters from Mr. William H. Furnace, of Philadelphia; Professor Thomas C. Upham, Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Gerrit Smith, Madame Gasparin and Harriet Beecher Stowe—all expressing their sympathy for the object of the Convention. A letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill was then read; it expressed a doubt as to the advisability of having a separate congress of women, as such movements—he says—are more prolific of words than of actions.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD next came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:—This is a meeting to promote peace by

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

Let us look at the end and at the means by which this object may be attained. The end is peace—peace among the nations of the earth. War sometimes is a necessity, for we have not yet arrived at the advanced stage at which peace can be secured under all circumstances. Italian unity, for instance, could never have been attained without war. But we ought to find a remedy for war. A common authority should be established, which will be to make it just as difficult for nations as for individuals to war against one another. Is this merely a visionary scheme, or can such a supreme council settle the disputes between the nations? The speaker then cited the United States as an example for the European nations, whence he concluded that

A COURT OF ARBITRATION

would be the panacea of all the troubles and international quarrels of Old Europe. He, therefore, thought the object which the meeting proposes to attain a reasonable one, which should meet with universal favor. The next question that arises is whether the means have the tendency of securing the end. The means, said the speaker, are the influence of woman. As woman suffers as much as man by war it is her duty to do all she can to prevent war. He did not quite like the idea of a woman's congress, he would have given it a less pretentious name. The means, therefore, he thought, were true and legitimate.

Mrs. HOWE then introduced an address, in which she depicted the horrors of war.

THE PRESENT WAR

in France, said the speaker, cries out before high heaven for something to check its fearful and bloody progress. Men are not likely to take the necessary steps against war, therefore women, who are noncombatants, outside the diplomatic bias, and the mothers of men, ought to stay this bitter destruction of human life. If it is wrong and foolish for women to fight it surely cannot be right for men to do so. The address continued in this strain. After the reading of which

Mr. JOHN O'HARA, a gentleman from Ireland, delivered a lengthy oration. He was followed by Mrs. Mary F. Davis, who spoke very feelingly on the sad results of war. The audience was then requested to append their signatures to a document and to contribute something handsome toward Mrs. Howe's expenses, which proposition seemed to chill the audience.

Mrs. HOWE then delivered a closing address, after which the meeting adjourned.

HEAVY FORGERY.

Attempt to Swindle Parties Well Known in the Commercial World.

Yesterday afternoon a young man acting as messenger for L. S. Lawrence & Co., bankers, appeared at the National Park Bank, and presenting a check to Mr. Wright, the paying teller, asked to have it certified. Mr. Wright took the check in his brisk business way, pulled it through between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, held it off by both hands at arm's length, gazed at the paper, placed his head a little one side and squinted at the paper, turned it over, looked at the back of the note, turned it over again and again with a nervous rapidity, looked quizzically at the young man who presented the check, shook the check two or three times, and said,

"This check may be all right, but as sure as my name is Wright I'm afraid it aint right. Where did you get this, young man?"

"A gentleman is at our office now, waiting for the money. It is to be paid in gold."

A messenger belonging to the bank was called and told to hasten up to the party by whom the check was drawn—E. S. Higgins & Co., the carpet dealers, on Broadway. In due time the messenger returned, in company with the attorney of Messrs. Higgins & Co. The attorney examined the check and recognized it by the number as one which had been drawn two days before in favor of some party in Newark for $30 39. An order had been sent to the Higgins establishment for a sample of carpet, with money to pay for the sample and a request that a check be sent for whatever balance may remain. The check had been sent for the balance, which, as above stated, was $30 39. This was evidently

A "PUT UP JOB"

to get possession of a check. The rogues having obtained the check must have gone to work immediately to alter the face of the note, and so cleverly had they done the work that the lightest lines in the signature were not erased. The date had been obliterated, the figures and wording had been altered by means of acids and the requisite changes written in. The amount was written over the signature and along on the back of the note, and everything was done apparently to guard against counterfeiting or alteration.

The discovery of the forgery having been completed the messenger and Messrs. Higgins' attorney proceeded to the banking house of the Messrs. Lawrence to capture the owner of the check. He had evidently become alarmed at the long absence of Messrs. Lawrence's messenger and left. Owing to the shrewdness of Mr. Wright the bank was saved the heavy loss of $3,880 64 in gold. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives and the "smart" Jerseyman may yet be brought to justice.

CHARITABLE FAIRS IN JERSEY.

What the People Have Done and are Doing for Churches, Hospitals and Other Objects of Charity.

The people of Jersey City can be truly said to have contributed far more towards objects of charity than those of New York, liberal though the latter have been, during the past six months, considering the means at the disposal of each. One of the largest fairs ever held in the city was that in aid of the Hudson County Hospital, which closed last Monday night. The proceeds are very large. It was preceded in the very same building by the fair in aid of the Children's Home, which, in point of success, is entitled to rank third. A week or two previously the German fair was held, in aid of the wounded soldiers, and the amount realized was nearly double that of any other city, taking into account the number of Germans in the population.

Then came the fair in aid of St. Patrick's church in the Bergen district, which proved great generosity on the part of the residents of that locality. Now comes the fair in aid of St. Peter's church, and that in aid of the German Catholic church in South Eighth street. The latter was opened yesterday under such favorable auspices that the pastor, Father Kraus, has every reason to feel gratified. It is largely patronized by the Irish Catholics, who regard the pastor as a most zealous and deserving priest, who knows no favoritism among Catholics of any country.

But that which will not appeal in vain to the hearts of the people is the fair which will be opened this evening in St. Michael's church to enable the good Sisters of St. Francis, otherwise known as the "Sisters of the Poor," to complete the erection of their hospital on Hamilton square. Of what this sisterhood have accomplished in their splendid hospital at Hoboken, not only for that city, but for the entire northern section of the county of Hudson, every old resident of Hoboken speaks in terms of the highest commendation. In the matter of hospital accommodation the people of Jersey City have been hitherto poverty stricken.

The people of Trenton are also up and doing. The Catholics have been holding a fair, which was even more successful than that of last year, and the friends of the Central Methodist church are engaged in a similar business at Washington Hall.

TRIAL OF ILLEGAL VOTERS IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Yesterday, in the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, William Zimmermann, Henry Zimmermann, Charles B. Whatey, Abraham Fownley, R. W. Forsyth, Charles Rist and Conrad Martz were arraigned for trial on a charge of having voted illegally and procuring others so to do. Their counsel tried to have the indictments quashed on technical grounds, but Judge Depue denied the motion. He agreed, however, to a postponement of the trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MISS GLYN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—The first remark that any unprejudiced looker-on in Verona would have made Wednesday evening, while entering Steinway Hall a few moments before eight o'clock, would have been, "How fine an audience for so bitter a night!" The next observation would most probably have rested on the peculiarly intellectual and distinguished tone of the company present. Many active and eminent members of the bench and of the bar, well known literati, artists, authors, prominent politicians of the higher order, diligent toilers on the press, and even some noted divines were there, attracted by the love of genuine dramatic art in the legitimate Shakspearian sense, and by the reputation of superior talent which has preceded the English tragedienne and reader, Miss Glyn to our shores, and has already made her name familiar here. The sudden biting cold and searching north wind that made the evening the most wintry that December has brought us this year had threatened to mar the attendance of just that class of people whose presence is most desirable upon such an occasion; but the vast hall was comfortably filled, and skilful organ prelude, pleasant warmth and brilliant light made up the rest that was required to furnish agreeable concomitants to the programme offered.

The latter was simple and straightforward enough to please the most fastidious taste. A few minutes later than the hour fixed for the beginning of her task Miss Glyn appeared in plain draperies of pink and white, with but little ornament to contrast with her glossy jet black tresses, her clear, bright complexion and a contour of shoulders, arms and bust full of classic vigor. The lady's countenance is not in the first flush of youth, nor yet of faultless Grecian outline, but is rather of the substantial English or even Celtic type, yet extremely animated and earnest in expression, mobile, changeful, and lit up with eyes that sometimes sparkle, sometimes glow, with intellectual and emotional fire, playful, winning, threatening, pleading by turns, as the sense varies and the inner spirit moves. Her voice, which at first seemed less distinct, owing to the peculiar English accent that is not pleasant to the American ear until the latter has grown accustomed to it, became clearer and more melodious with each succeeding scene, until, warming with the work, the fair reader was enabled to reveal its thorough training and rounded, sonorous elocution with just effect. Only here it was, indeed, that fair criticism could commence. Any one who will consider the special difficulty that surrounds a foreign artist confronting a strange audience in a strange place, untried before in the presence of a throng of people assembled to note every inflection and every gesture; without the aid of theatrical facilities, rests, relief, costumes, make-up and "business" (as it is technically termed), yet assuming all the chief characters of the most difficult acting drama of the Shakspearian repertory, and with all the intricacies of Shakspearian phrase and diction to overcome, will appreciate our approval when we say that Miss Glyn achieved an unequivocal and decided success. She was the coquettish, crafty, fascinating Egyptian Queen—the soul of artful device, and yet of passion as boundless as Sahara and as burning as its clime—to the life, so far as voice and gesture were engaged; and yet she was equally effective as the doting Roman Mark Antony, struggling between love and duty, with all the pride of his race and the dignity of his great fame and martial temperament, but flinging all way, at last, for the embraces of the bewitching sorceress of the Nile. The wonder was that, portraying these great parts so well, the *tragédienne* should lose nothing in the presentation of the remorseful Enobarbus, the tender, devoted, high-souled Eros, the gentle Octavia, or even in the more lordly and commanding, although briefly sketched *rôle* of great, stern, imperial Cæsar himself. And then, at a bound, to spring from these to the serio-comic part of the clown, who brings the fallen Queen "the worm of Nilus" in his basket of fruit and flowers, and to there elicit the repeated applause of her audience, was certainly a triumph rarely witnessed on any stage or platform. All this Miss Glyn honestly achieved. Suffice it to say that, in all the love and death passages she displayed real histrionic power of the highest order; and the general remark was that in set play on the stage she would have ranked in any of the parts with the strongest artists familiar to the American boards. Yet, take it all in all, as a reading the work was too long, and even the exquisite dying farewell of Cleopatra would have been the more telling for an earlier portrayal. We look forward to the next reading for this improvement, but, in the main, Miss Glyn deserves the welcome that fair, just and genial criticism has elsewhere accorded to her. On Wednesday evening next, the 28th inst., Miss Glyn will read "Macbeth"—one of her most famous and magnificent efforts—and active preparations are making to present her on the stage.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Mlle. Aimée made her first appearance Wednesday evening as Boulotte, in the "Barbe Bleue," the most musical of all the works by which Offenbach has lifted *opéra bouffe* into its legitimate sphere as an attractive feature of the modern French stage. Everybody is familiar with the plot of "Barbe Bleue." And all that we have to do is heartily to endorse the commendations which Mlle. Aimée, as Boulotte, won at the Variétés in this character after having made her début in 1868, when sixteen years old, at the Concert des Ambassadeurs, in the Champs Elysées, and then singing successfully at the Eldorado; after which she sang at Marseilles and Bordeaux, and for four years and a half at Rio Janeiro. She made still another voyage to Rio, whence she returned to Paris in 1869, since which date she has been the "*actrice aimée des Variétés.*" Escaping from Paris by balloon, she has come to New York, where her youth, her beauty, her fresh and clear voice, and the vivacity, and at the same time the good taste of her acting, made last evening a most favorable first impression. The merry archness with which she sang "*Y'a des Bergers dans le Village*" introduced her at once to the best good will of those who were most obstinately determined to adhere to their old and well founded prejudices in favor of Mlle. Irma-Marie as their typical Boulotte. And throughout the representation of "Barbe Bleue" Mlle. Aimée sustained with increasing power the earliest favorable impressions which she had made. Three times encored in the favorite song, "*Qu'il est Charmant, le Freluquet,*" and rapturously applauded in several other *morceaux*, she was never tempted to go beyond the proprieties—that is, to indulge in the cascades, the "gags" which certain ill-advised friends of the members of *opéra bouffe* companies have erroneously told them are indispensible with a New York audience. At last we may hope they have all learned that the contrary is the truth. M. Gaussins, who cannot boast of a voice that, as might be desired, wakes all the echoes of so spacious a hall as that of the Grand Opera, but who is nevertheless a comic actor of fine quality and high degree, almost made the audience forget the magnetic force of M. Aujas in Barbe Bleue. M. Duchesne as the Roi Bobeche, seemed to have recovered entirely the healthful vigor which impressed all the old admirers of General Boum. The other *rôles* were creditably sustained. We need scarcely add that *les choeurs* were excellent, and that the *mise en scène* was admirable. "Barbe Bleue" is destined again to be the success of the season.

BRISTOW'S GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—This celebrated musician and favorite organist gave on Wednesday evening, at Zion church, the first of a series of organ concerts, which, judging from its success, augurs well for the rest. Among the audience were some of the leading people of this wealthy and fashionable parish. The quality of the audience may be imagined from the fact that, unwilling to indulge in outward demonstrations of applause, a written request was sent to the conductor when an encore was desired. The artists were Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Jenny Kempton, contralto, and Mr. Beckett, basso. Mr. Bristow played three organ pieces—the "Pastorale" of Bach (four movements), overture to "Egmont" and the ever welcome "Poet and Peasant" overture. The organ arrangement of Beethoven's work brought in all the orchestral effects of the original—a work attainable only by a first class musician. Miss Beebe's beautiful soprano voice was heard to advantage in "With Verdure Clad," and Miss Kempton sustained fully the high reputation she has acquired both in America and Italy by singing a little, tender song by Mrs. F. S. Hodges, called "The Rose Bush." Into this song Mrs. Kempton threw a world of expression and feeling, which went right to the heart of every one present. The duet "Quis est Homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was sung by these artists with an effect that told well for American talent. Mr. Beckett did justice to the "Pro Peccatis" and in a duet with Miss Beebe.

LINA EDWIN'S.—"Little Jack Sheppard," one of the most successful burlesques of the season, has been renovated at Lina Edwin's, and Marston, the celebrated scenic artist, has furnished it with some superb scenery—a much needed addition to the burlesque. This was the only thing wanting to make the burlesque a thoroughly enjoyable treat for an evening.

STADT THEATRE.—Miss Clara Perl, the well known *prima donna* contralto, closed her brilliant engagement at the Stadt theatre this week, taking a benefit in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The house was crowded to its fullest extent, and the beautiful *bénéficiaire* was laden with bouquets and applause. One interesting mark of public favor was in the shape of a dove, which flew from one of the boxes and lighted on Miss Perl's shoulder, bearing a costly brilliant in its bill.

"LITTLE OLLIE'S" ENTERTAINMENT.—Master Oliver B. Goldsmith, the "little Shakspearian wonder," gave a series of recitations, Wednesday evening, at Chickering's new Music Hall, in Fourteenth street. The little prodigy is only six years of age, and his histrionic powers are extraordinary for one so young. He portrayed the fiery ardor of the love-sick Romeo in a gushing manner; but in reciting the "Seven Ages" and the dagger scene in "Macbeth" he mouthed and seemed to ape the mannerisms of his teacher. This little tragedian in embryo will yet, however, make his mark. Miss Sterling, the excellent contralto, sang several ballads that were repeatedly encored, and Mr. Joseph Poznanski's performance on the piano was highly appreciated by the audience.

BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—A "grand musical soirée" was given Thursday at the Conservatory Hall, 128 Court street. The audience crowded every part of the hall, and the concert was creditable to the conductors, Signor E. Marzo and Mr. G. Carmiencke. The programme included the Haydn symphony in E flat; Donizetti's song, "O Mio Fernando;" Mendelssohn's "Priests' March," from "Athalia," and Mozart's duet, "La ci Darem la Mano." Misses L. and A. Serre and Miss Josie Eddy were the principal vocalists, and Mr. Isaac B. Poznanski was violin soloist. The pupils of the Conservatory sang, with excellent time and precision, Rossini's overture, "Elizabeth," and Sir H. Bishop's overture, "Guy Mannering," Mr. Mark Hallam acting as director.

Fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the extension of the three story frame tenement house 512 West Thirty-seventh street, occupied by Christian Werner as a bakery, damaging the building to the extent of $2,000. Insured for $1,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 22 | Moon sets.....eve 7 11
Sun sets......... 4 37 | High water...eve 10 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Lafayette........	Dec 24....	Havre..........	58 Broadway.
City of London.	Dec 24....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Europa..........	Dec 24....	Glasgow.........	7 Bowling Green
England.........	Dec 24....	Liverpool.......	69 Broadway.
City of Cork....	Dec 27....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Nevada..........	Dec 28....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.
Tyrian..........	Dec 28....	Glasgow.........	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31....	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania...	Dec 31....	Liverpool.......	69 Broadway.
Hansa..........	Dec 31....	Bremen..........	68 Broad street.
Colorado	Jan 4....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Anglia..........	Jan 7....	Glasgow.........	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin......	Jan 11....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship England (Br), Webster, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.

Steamship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c—U S and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Agnes, Tisdale, East Indies—Frederic Baker.

Bark M A Evans (Br), Davis, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark A M Schweigaard (Nor), Pedersen, Gloucester—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amoy (Br), Parkman, Glasgow—Chas P Swan & Co.

Bark Svanen (Dan), Ebsen, Alicante—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Arcadia (Nor), Eldrup, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Calypso, Whitmore, Buenos Ayres—Russell, Howes & Co.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Ella, Lewis, Portland—Howe, White & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Demarara—D Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa—Jos Foulke's Sons.

Brig Suwanee, Super, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Richmond, Va—A Abbott.

Schr A L Whitney, Masters, Aspinwall—S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Annie Harper, Wood, Brashear City—J S Ingraham & Co.

Schr Cora Nash, Coffin, Savannah—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Wilmington, NC—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Geo H Squire, Haley, Richmond, Va—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Cora, Bush, Washington, DC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr Mary Lee Newton, Murphy, Baltimore—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Ella, Grindle, Baltimore—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr O C Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Steamer Octavia, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Brown, Liverpool Dec 6, Queenstown 7th, via Boston 22d, with mdse, to C G Francklon.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec 20, with mdse, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had stormy weather, with snow, after passing Hatteras. 22d inst, at 4 PM, 40 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, passed steamship City of Merida, bound south.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Washington & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Hartlepool, 56 days, with railway iron, to J Atkins & Co; came the southern passage. Had moderate weather to Hatteras, and been 12 days north of that point, with heavy N and NW gales; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark P A Munch (Nor), Brentsen, Cardiff, 73 days, with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov 7, lat 37 9 N, lon 17 7 W, spoke ship Hilda, from Christiansund for New Orleans. The P A M is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Hattie M (Br), Parker, Bremen, Nov 30, with mdse, to Funch, Edge & Co. First five days out had strong westerly winds, then had four days calm. Nov 29, wind ESE. Passed Dungness Nov 30. On Dec 1 took my departure from the Lizzard bearing NE, distant 18 miles, wind canted northerly; on the 7th canted back to E; on the 13th canted to the westward; 15th, got soundings on Nantucket; since strong westerly gales and very cold weather.

Bark Veteran, Cathcart, Cronstadt Oct 28, and Elsinore, 42 days, via Edgartown Dec 22, with hemp, &c, to Wm Ropes & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; lost boat and galley, and had decks swept of everything moveable. Nov 29, lat 48 53 N, lon 31 20 W, fell in with bark Ina, of and for Bristol, E from St John, NB, with a cargo of lumber, dismasted, and had her decks swept of boats, galley and everything else moveable, and five feet of water in the hold; lay by her for two days waiting for a chance to get the crew off, but neither of us having a boat, and it blowing very heavy all the time, could not do it. After running down by her and getting a line to her for the purpose of getting them off in that way, they would not risk it, and said they would stay by the wreck and try to get her in some port, as she was lumber loaded and could not sink.

Bark Arizona (of Stockton), Conant, Catania, 65 days, with brimstone, &c, to Fabbri & Chauncey. Made the Southern passage; has been 23 days from lat 28 20 N, lon 67 40 W; been driven across the Gulf twice, with heavy NW gales; split sails, stove water casks, batch houses, &c. Dec 19, lat 35 56 N, lon 72 13 W, spoke brig Sophena (Br), from Genoa for Baltimore, 74 days out. The A is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Samuel E Spring (of Portland), Small, Montevideon, Oct 23, with hides, &c, to Brett, Son & Co. Have had heavy W and NW gales for the last 10 days; crossed the Equator Nov 22; Nov 5, lat 20 39 S, lon 32 10 W, spoke bark Argentine (of Bangor), from Rosario via Montevideo for Boston; Nov 16, lat 11 S, lon 34 24 W, exchanged signals with a ship in distress who reported his foremast sprung. He gave no name, where from or where bound to our signals, but reported that he required no assistance; showed American colors and was steering to the northward. November 20, lat 5 S, lon 34 20 W, exchanged signals with bark Stella (Br), bound south; same time schr Teresa (Arg), do. Nov 21, lat 1 S, lon 35 W, ship Lyttleton, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

Bark Mary (Br), Bartaby, Havana, 17 days, with sugar to F Fisher & Co; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had very heavy northerly and westerly gales; was blown off on Dec 17, lon 70 30 W, across the Gulf Stream; been 10 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Richmond (of Bangor), Powers, Bordeaux, 52 days, with wine, &c, to Lamont & Son. Had moderate easterly winds up to the Banks, since strong westerly gales, and received some slight damage. The R is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Brig Astcrope (Br), Tregarthen, Malaga 49 days, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co—vessel to Geo F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Nov 4; had fine weather up to Hatteras; since strong westerly gales. Dec 19, off Fire Island, spoke brig Palestro (Fr), from St Domingo for New York; 15th, at 10 PM, 75 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into by an unknown brig, bound east, carrying away bowsprit, cutwater, head and head gear and foretopgallant mast, topgallant and royal yards and sails, and had boats stove; damage to the other vessel unknown.

Brig Palestro (Fr), Lagrautet, Aguin, Hayti, 31 days, with logwood, to Baker & Co. Had heavy northerly and westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Vitoriano (Span), Mendezana, Cienfuegos, 26 days, in ballast, to Rubira & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales on the coast. Had a pilot on board 9 days.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Sagua, 23 days, with mahogany and sugar to R A Robinson & Co. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras; since heavy W and NW gales.

Brig Elizabeth (Br), Pursell, St Johns, Newfoundland, 26 days, with herrings and oil, to R P Currie; had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr C S Bushnell (of New Haven), Mayo, Genoa 65 days, with marble and rags, to J Phillips & Son—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Passed Gibraltar Nov 4; moderate weather up to Hatteras, then strong westerly winds; Nov 4, in the Straits, passed bark Shawmut, bound east; Dec 11, lat 27, lon 66 39, spoke schooner Abbott Lawrence, from Surinam for Boston; 19th, lat 33 30, lon 74 10, passed brig Hunter, bound south; no date, &c, brig Melrose, do. The C S B is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Schr Minetta (of Stockton), Crocker, Jacmel, 28 days, with logwood and coffee, to Kunhardt & Co, vessel to James E Ward & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; 12 days N of Hatteras lost and split sails. Dec 7, in Crooked Island passage saw schooner Susan, Stetson, from Jacmel for New York. Left in port brig Alice (Br) and schooner E L Simmons for New York in 12 days.

Schr Fred Smith (of Bangor), Smith, Salt Cay, TI, 21 days, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Was 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy W and NW gales. On the night of Dec 21, under closereefed sails, went ashore on Jones' Inlet, the wind blowing at the time W; was taken off without damage at 6 AM 23d inst by the Coast Wrecking steamer Relief.

Schr Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Galveston for Boston, 22 days, with cotton, to master. Had moderate weather.

Schr Brothers (of Harwich), Eldridge, Norfolk for New York, with corn, for orders. Went ashore on Sandy Hook at 3:30 AM the 23d inst, during a strong NNE snow storm; vessel tight and lying easy, the crew all having landed on the Hook.

Schr J T Williams, Newbury, Baltimore.

Schr Hannah Champion, Taylor, Egg Harbor.

Schr L C Cook, Gandy, New London, for Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnet, Somerset for Philadelphia.

Brig J G Troop (Br), Cetario, Sydney, CB, for New York, 14 days, with coal, to C B Swain & Son—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had strong W and NW gales the whole passage; was 51 hours from Cape Canso to Nantucket South Shoals; from thence was 8 days to Tarpaulin Cove; lost water casks and stove bulwarks.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, Bangor for New York, 15 days, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Brig M E Thompson, Cobb, Boston for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr Electric Spark (of New Bedford), Haley, Ruatan, Hon, Nov 20, for New York, with cocoanuts, to Jas Douglas. Put into Key West to repair damages, having carried away jibstay and martingale gear; left Key West Dec 8 and again carried it away after leaving; had severe gales from WNW the whole passage; was 10 days north of Hatteras. Dec 17 passed a full-rigged brig, standing north, with bowsprit, head rigging, foretopgallant mast and head of foretopmast gone; did not ascertain her name.

Schr Kathleen (Br), Wyman, Kingston, Ja, for New York, 23 days, with logwood and coffee, to J Leaycraft—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had heavy W and NW gales the whole passage; was 10 days north of Hatteras. Passed, going into Kingston, brig Mary E Ladd, from New York.

Schr Harvest Queen (Br), McBride, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, with potatoes, to Henry Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Jachen, Snute, Belfast for New York, with staves to Wetherspoon Bros.

Schr R Prescott, Freeman, Portland for Norfolk.

Schr S B Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for New York.

Schr Corvo, Babbage, Rockland for New York.

Schr Calista, Spear, Rockland for New York.

Schr A D Huddell, Long, Salem for Philadelphia.

Schr L Q C Wishart, Mason, Spruce Head for New York, with granite to G F Dixon.

Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr John B Clayton, Compton, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr James M Flanagan, Norwood, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary T Hudson, Vaughn, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Jane L Newton, Rich, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Marietta Hand, Bayliss, Orient for New York.

Schr J Trueman, Gibbs, New Bedford for New York.

Schr S L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.

Schr J L Chew, Philips, Taunton for New York.

Schr R S Dean, Cook, Taunton for Baltimore.

Schr Lady Antrim, Baker, Wareham for New York.

Schr Hunter, Crane, Somerset for New York.

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for New York.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.

Schr W H Bowen, Butler, Providence for New York.

Schr Memento, Mason, Providence for New York.

Schr W G Dearborn, Birch, Providence for New York.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr F B Colton, Somers, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr B F Jones, Graham, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr F Rienzi, Perker, Newport for New York.

Schr Sparkling Sea, Falkenburgh, Norwich for New York.

Schr E S Gildersleeve, Ellis, New London for Philadelphia.

Schr Jennie A Sheppard, Gilbert, New London for Baltimore.

Schr Challenge, Perry, Greenport for New York.

Schr E E Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport for New York.

Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York.

Schr Robert Pettis (new), Dennis, Connecticut River for Virginia.

Schr Alice H Belden, Mayo, Hartford for New York.

Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr St Mary, Kilborn, Middletown, Ct, for Philadelphia.

Schr Kate Grant, Grant, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Parker, Pierce, New Haven for New York.

Schr W S O'Brien, Burns, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Haven for New York.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr, Robinson, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr C Goodwin, Dickerson, New Haven for Amboy.

Schr Julius Webb, Granby, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Ripple, Conover, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Blast, Bartlett, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Judge Runyon, Brewer, New Haven for New Brunswick.

Schr C P Shultis, Young, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Kingar, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Mist, Muncey, Bridgeport for Trenton.

Schr Surge, Warwick, Bridgeport for Trenton.

Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for Jersey City.

Schr Celeste, Clerk, Huntington for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Virginia for Fair Haven.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Chasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—

Schr Joseph Lindsey, Nason, Virginia for Fair Haven.

Schr W C Atwater, Parker, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr C P Stickney, Matthews, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Drayton, Baltimore for Winterport.

Schr F L Porter, Jones, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Restless, Baxter, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr F Nickerson, Tilly, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr A G Pierce, Baxter, New York for Connecticut River.

Schr Mount Hope, Allen, New York for Belfast.

Schr Justina, Kenniston, New York for Boston.

Schr Sarah, Mitchell, New York for Boston.

SAILED.

Steamships North America, for Rio Janeiro, &c; Albemarle, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset N.

Shipping Notes.

Captain Pierre Guana, commander of the schoolship Mercury, has received instructions to proceed to sea and cruise between the latitudes of 10 degrees north and 5 degrees south and of longitudes 5 degrees east to 45 degrees west of Greenwich, until the 10th of March next. Captain Guana will take with him 267 boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years. The chief object in view is to perfect the boys in seamanship, but the Commissioners of Charities indulge the hope that by the careful observation of the officers the interests of commerce may be advanced and the cause of science greatly promoted. Rare results may be expected from this and like cruises if that attention is given it which is demanded by the importance of the movement.

Unlike many of the large machine shops which by prostration of the business that only made their owners' fortunes and caused their murky laboratories to be hives of industry, that are now stilled and their machinery going to ruin, the Continental Works of Greenpoint, owned by Mr T F Rowland, present a pleasant contrast. For a long time past they have been very busy and have had employed many competent engineers and journeymen machinists of skill and experience. This number has been recently augmented, owing to the consummation of the contract for the building of the two iron ferryboats for the Union Ferry Company, designed to be put on the Fulton ferry, and now the works are employing over 500 artisans—a very fair exhibit, indeed, these dull days. Of course there is not observable that bubbling, ceaseless activity surrounding the different shops of these works as during our late war, when monitors and iron-clads were turned out with such rapidity that the mechanical and naval worlds were astonished, but there is a gratifying evidence of what industry and talent will accomplish. The boats for the Union Ferry Company will be sister vessels in every respect, even to the minutest detail. They have been contracted for with the object that they shall be safe against collision, floating fields of ice or any other accident which is liable to befall the boats of the company running on the Fulton ferry, and it is fully believed that their construction will be such that this result will be realized. These boats will be 150 feet in length, 33 feet breadth of beam and 12 feet 4 inches depth of hold. They will be divided into three athwartship watertight bulkheads, the iron of which will be three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The hulls will also contain two fore and aft watertight bulkheads, running the whole length of the vessel, and these are to be so constructed that no injury can be sustained by the engines or boilers whatever the circumstances, and will be perfectly tight about the floors, the latter result being a mechanical achievement due to the inventive genius of Mr Rowland, and for which he has already received great credit. The keels will be molded 10 inches, sided 10 inches and five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The frames will be 24 inches apart at centres, and of angle iron 4 inches by 3½ inches. The floors will rest on every frame and be 15 inches deep. The engine and boiler keelsons will be of iron, of box girder form, running the whole length of the vessel. Heads of frames will be tied together by shelf plates 7-16ths of an inch in thickness by 24 inches wide. There will be three breasthooks at each end of the vessel running back 12 feet, and the sternposts will be of forged iron 3½ by 5½ inches. The machinery for these boats is in process of construction at the Quintard Iron Works, and has before been alluded to in this column. The engines will be of the inclined description, having cylinders 40 inches in diameter by 10 feet stroke of piston. The boilers will be of the cylindrical-drop return-flue character. Mr Rowland has agreed to have the hulls finished in three months, and in every respect these boats, it is believed, will prove to be models after which many others will be constructed. The Continental Works are also busily engaged in turning out the heavy iron work for the domes of the Union depot, now going up at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, and work of an extensive character for several gas works throughout the country, among which are a telescopic holder, 80 feet in diameter and 41 feet high, for the Springfield (Mass) Gas Works; a similar holder, 80 by 21 feet, for the New Britain (Conn) works; and they have recently finished holders, 110 by 64 feet and 168 by 70 feet respectively, for the Brooklyn and New York works.

During the season just closed the business of towing barges and canal boats on the Hudson to Albany and Troy by the various lines has been very heavy and marked by many peculiarities. The Schuyler line has five large boats, which have constantly been employed since the dates they were put upon the route, and during their running have towed up and down the river in safety 11,882 barges and canal boats. This is a handsome exhibit, and will give an idea of the extraordinary nature of the trade. The first trip was made by the Niagara March 31, and the other boats followed her in their initial trips for the season as the business demanded, being Anna (April 2), Belle (April 9), America (April 25) and Cayuga (May 2). Much trouble was experienced by the unprecedented low state of the water at times, but they were favored with very fair weather, no heavy gales playing havoc with tows, as has been the case in former years. In one instance a heavy tow was detained on the bar at Coeyman's 36 hours, but detentions of this nature were infrequent. The largest tow down the Hudson during the season was by the America, which contained 52 barges and canal boats. The same opposition between the firms engaged in the towing business has been experienced as in former years, which, although at times oppressive in some measures, has had a tendency to make the different captains of the towing steamers ever on the alert and careful in discharging their duty. It has also caused more than the usual activity among those interested on shore, and in this way has probably been of benefit to those who were their customers. The beginning of the present month the business fell off, and then the withdrawal of the towing steamboats commenced. There were laid up:—Belle, Dec 8; Niagara, 10th; Anna, 12th; America, 18th; Cayuga, 19th. It will be remembered that the above exhibit is by one line only. There are others in the same business, but they seemed unwilling to supply figures and facts when requested, holding, perhaps, that such shrewdness is the chief end of success.

Marine Disasters.

BARK GEORGIANNA (Br), from Rio Janeiro for Mobile, before reported wrecked, went ashore night of the 8th inst two and a half miles outside of Fort Morgan. She remained there until the gale night of the 10th, when she went to pieces and was totally lost. No lives were lost, but three ladies lost all their baggage.

BARK A B WYMAN, which was burned at sea on the 7th inst, was valued at $60,000, and owned by Enoch Benner & Co, of Boston, who had only $34,000 insurance on vessel but none on freight. The following are the offices in which insurance was effected:—Washington, $15,000; Boston, $8,000; India, $7,500; Franklin, $7,500; China, $6,000.

BRIG FANNY J MERRIMAN, from Baltimore for Galveston, which was blown ashore in the hurricane of October last, above Cape Florida, and was subsequently sold as she lay for $100, has been got off and was taken to Key West Dec 16.

SCHRS HOCKANOM, ELIZA CROWELL, and TIGER, before reported ashore at Bangs' Island, Me, are breaking up and are total wrecks. The Tiger registered 66 tons, was built at Scarboro in 1851, and was owned in Camden; the Hockanom registered 70 tons, was built in 1849 and was owned in Rockland; the Eliza Crowell registered 121 tons, was built in 18 and was owned in Bangor. The cargo of schr Tiger, consisting of flour, meal, &c, was saved in a damaged condition. The Hockanom had a partial mixed cargo, a small portion of which was saved in a damaged condition.

SCHR ONWARD—Portsmouth, NH, Dec 22—The fishing schr Onward, of this port, misstayed in beating the river on Wednesday night and went ashore, and lies high and dry at low tide.

SCHR FRANKLIN BELL, Brewster, at Baltimore from Milk River, Ja, was 5 days north of Hatteras with strong north and northeast winds, and lost some sails.

SCHR BROTHERS (of Harwich), Eldridge, from Norfolk, with 3700 bushels corn, is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. She went on morning of 23d, at 4 o'clock.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS was sold at Noank 20th inst for $600 to parties in New Haven, and the coal for $5 50 per ton, for a company in Providence.

SCHR NELLIE STAPLES, ashore near Race Point, has been condemned and will be sold at auction to-day (22d), together with her cargo.

SCHR EMMA, Gilliatt, from Nova Scotia for Boston, will prove a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Harry Haskell, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Spoken.

Bark Nina Figari (Ital), Ermerio, from New York for Penarth, Dec 13, no lat, &c.

Brig J M C (Br), from Hayti for Boston, Dec 14, lat 36 15, lon 74.

Foreign Ports.

AMOY, Oct 20—Sailed, bark Amadine (Br), Barrows, New York.

In port Oct 28, bark Cedars (Br), for New York ldg.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov 14—Sailed, ship Charter Oak, Tukey, Liverpool; 17th, bark La Plata, Crowell, New York.

CROOKHAVEN, Dec 21—Passed, steamship Manhattan, Forsyth, from New York for Liverpool.

HONG KONG, Oct 23—Sailed, barks Memento (Br), Thompson, New Zealand (not New York); 25th, Penang, White, Swatow and Singapore.

In port Nov 1, bark Marathon, Donnell, taken up for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 21—Arrived, ships Pocahontas, Oliver, New Orleans; Sedburgh (Br), Berry, and Endymion (Br), Jones, do; Gertrude (Br), Doane, Savannah.

In port 20th, steamship Ontario, Townsend, from Havre, for Boston 22d.

NAGASAKI, Oct 12—In port ship Monte Rosa, Thomas, from Cardiff May 17.

PERNAMBUCO, Nov 17—Sailed, brig Water Witch, Sanford (from Baltimore), Rio Janeiro.

WHAMPOA, Oct 5—Sailed (as at first reported), ship Nesutan, Schibye, New York.

In port Oct 29, ships Osceola, Walden, for New York ldg; John Milton (Br), Boutilier, for do.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 22—Sailed, schr E R Kirk, Jersey City.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec 22—In the roads, steamship Caspian (Br), Scott, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Belle (Br), Gray, Mayaguez, PR; A Tirrell, Atwood; N W Magee, King, and Seventy-Six, Teel, Philadelphia; Senator Grimes, Clark, Elizabethport; New Zealand, Cook, Port Johnson; Nicola, Kellar, Weehawken. Below—Brig Goldfinder, Havana; schrs J Paine, and E English, and a steamer, a brig and 15 schrs.

Cleared—Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; bark Restless, Boomer, Port Elizabeth, CGH; brig Example (Br), Coffin, Cape de Verds and a market; schr Whitney Long, Hayes, Savannah.

Sailed—Ship Cashmere.

23d—Arrived, brigs Goldfinder, Havana; H Houston, French, Galveston; schr M D Haskell, Wilmington, NC.

BALTIMORE, Dec 22—Cleared, schrs Beta, Corson, Mobile; Herschel, Chamberlain, Providence; Clara, Cox, Hoboken; Lottie Wells, Wells, and S C Noyes, Bradley, New York; John Manson, Manson, and Decatur Oakes, Berry, do; J Bragdon, Snow, and Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Boston.

Sailed—Brig Amphion.

23d—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston.

BUCKSPORT, Me, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Maggie Bell, Hall, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Dec 20—Sailed, schr Nellie, French, Satilla River, Ga.

Cleared—Schr Eveline, Duten, Darien, Ga, to load for Cuba.

23d—Arrived, steamships James Adger, Lockwood, New York; J W Everman, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

DANVERS, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Pyrola, Sparrow, Baltimore; Riverside, Brown, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Commerce, Torrey, Hoboken for Boston; M E Torrey, Torrey, Baltimore for Sedgwick; James Jewett, Coombs, do for Belfast; Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport for Portland; Vanilla, Eaton, Baltimore for Winterport.

20th, PM—In port, the above arrivals, bark Veteran; schr H W Benedict and others unknown. Wind WNW; light; clear.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 23—Arrived, brigs Harold (Br), Ellis, Turks Islands for Baltimore; Airolo, do for do.

Passed out—Brig Harry, for Matanzas.

GALVESTON, Dec 15—Cleared, barks Golden Land, Wilcox, and Sabine, Breaker, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 21, PM—Arrived, schrs Lena Hunter, Perry, Philadelphia for Amesbury; Geo Nevenger, Young, do for Lynn; Emma L Rich, Higgins, and Cora Morrison, Higgins, Boston for Tangier.

Returned—Schr Bedabedec.

Sailed—Schrs Iona, Chas S Rogers, C S Dyer, Gen Meade, T Benedict, A H Cain, Percy, Chas C Bearse, Almira Wooley, J W Woodruff.

Passed by and anchored off Nobsque—Bark Veteran, Cathcart, from Cronstadt for New York.

22d, AM—Arrived, schrs Sabao, Lamson, Philadelphia for Boston; Hiawatha, Lee, do for Portsmouth; Susanna, Gregory, Baltimore for Rockland; Geo P Trigg, Linnekin, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers; Ada (Br), Belyea, New York for St John, NB.

KEY WEST, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Laurel, Sawyer, New York (and sailed 16th for Pensacola); 15th, Whisper, Farrow, Boston.

In port 16th, brig W D Andrews, Cobb, from Matanzas, just arrived, to commence ldg 17th for New York.

MYSTIC, Dec 22—Arrived, schr W W Brainard, Dibble, Elizabethport.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 17—Cleared, steamships Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, via Havana and Key West; Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia, via Havana; Darien, Sandry, Liverpool; ships Gardner Colby, Dunbar, Bremen; Caravan, Mickell, Leghorn; barks Newcastle, Armstrong, Antwerp; R A Allen, Farr, Boston; brig Theresa Butler, Blohm, Vera Cruz; schr Frank Lucas, Hulse, Ruatan.

18th—Arrived, steamer De Soto, Morton, New York; sh Chrysolite (Br), Gill, Liverpool.

19th—Arrived, steamships Hutchinson (new), Talbot, Wilmington, Del; Chrysolite (Br), Cobersley, Liverpool; sh Eurydice, Dowther, do; Louisa, Glover, Newport; Marc Day, Chase, L'Orient; Emily Augusta, Walters, Liverp; New Wabeno, Mathias, Cardiff; barks Maggie Chap Rutherford, Newcastle, Eng; Arienza, Cross, Havana; da, Torjusen, Bordeaux. Below, coming up, ship M Hughson, from Liverpool; bark Wentworth, Bent, Cardiff; schr A Denike, Jones, from Bordeaux.

Cleared—Steamship Tabasco (Mex), Pares, Vera Cr Tabasco; ship Glendower, Lewis, Liverpool; bark La Matthews, do; schr M A Fisk, Wixon, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 18—Arrived, ships New W (Br), Mathias, Cardiff; Meggie (Br), Hughson, Liver bark Wentworth (Br), Bent, Cardiff; schr A Denike, Bordeaux.

19th—Arrived, ship Guardian, Wails, Liverpool; bar talloch, Skene, Cardiff; brigs Fanny H Jennings, Nob veston; M C Haskell, Haskell, Rockland; steamsh cent City (Br), Williams, Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Dec 20—Arrived, schr Mary J Fisher rence, James River for New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Wm H Chase, New York.

Sailed—Schr Lady Suffolk, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 21, PM—Sailed previous, schr Spark, Halsey, Key West for New York.

22d, AM—Arrived, schr Louisa Francis, Kelley, N for New Bedford.

Sailed—Schr Titmouse, Handren, Providence for and others. Wind NW, blowing fresh.

PM—Arrived, brig Hyarene (Br), Carney, Wind for Baltimore.

NORWICH, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Jacob Raymon Elizabethport.

NEW LONDON, Dec 21—Arrived, schr San Juan, Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Annie Richmond; E & L Cordery, Smith, New York; A Baker, Marblehead.

Cleared—Barks Elgin (Br), Scovil, Liverpool; Alice Losberg, Rio Janeiro; brigs Roanoke (Br), Wilkie, ra; C C Colson, Payson, St Jago; Lizzie Troop, barien; Hyperion, Woodbury, Havana; schrs Magg Scull, Havana; S & M D Scull, Steelman, Galvest mah, Hall, Matanzas; J Johnson, Messick; Hazlet mings, and E Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence; Mathis, Cheesman, Boston; Howard Macomber, Lynn.

LEWES, Del, Dec 22, 12:15 PM—Barks Narragan Sylvia remain at anchor up the bay; tug America to harbor last evening, and this morning broug schooner from outside.

PM—One of the barks up the bay went up in tow; other stood up under sail; two schooners are beat Wind NW.

23d—Snow storm off the Capes this morning. WNW.

PENSACOLA, Dec 17—Arrived, ships Hannah Parr Wilhemsen, London; 19th, Cambridge (Br), McLean, pool; Queen of the Clyde (Br), McNeal, Glasgow; M (Br), Rupenhausen, and Czar (Br), Heggum, Greenock; miral Lyons (Br), Inkster, Plymouth, E; David (Br), er, Rio Janeiro; Roska (Nor), Stolsen, Cape de Verds; Earl of Elgin (Br), Anderson, Glasgow; brig Wanderer Brown, Newport; schr Helen Hastings, Aubrey, Matanz

Cleared 17th, ship St Helena (Br), Mann, Belfast, I.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Lizzie D S Small, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr A Trudell, Hess, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Annie E Mar Weeks; John Johnson, Missick, and L S Lovering, Corson, Philadelphia; Mary Augusta, Lord, Port Johnson; Mary A Predmore, Hart, Weehawken; Expedite, Rackett, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baltimore; Armenia, Cole; Elvie Davis, Hand, and Wm M Wilson, Brown, Philadelphia; Mary Weaver, Weaver, New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs Annie Borland, Voorhees; Wm Tice, Tice, and Caroline Kienzel, Studams, New York; Adelbert, Farnham, Boston; Portland, Windsor, NS.

ROCKLAND, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs R S Hodgdon, Cables, New York; 19th, S J Lindsey, Crockett, do.

Sailed 15th, brig L W Snow, Hall, New Orleans; 16th, schrs Nautilus, Crockett; Wm Rice, Pressey, and Billow, Ames, New York; 18th, bark Trait d'Union, Ballow, Port au Prince; 19th, brig F Butler, Nickerson, Savannah; schrs Richmond, Guptill, and Sarah Maria, Ham, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 22—Arrived, ships Eldorado, Woodside, Ardrossan; Achilles (Br), Massey, Newcastle, NWS.

23d—Cleared, ship Sarah Newman (Br), Congdon, Queenstown; bark Floris, Ellis, do.

SAVANNAH, Dec 23—Arrived, brig Clementine, Havana; schr Burdett Hart, New York.

Cleared—Ships Bridgewater, Sisson, and Golconda, Davis, Liverpool; bark Fannie J McClellan, McClellan, do; schr Daniel Pierson, Darien.

SALEM, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia; G M Partridge, Bunker, Rondout; G W Kimball Jr, Hall, New York; 21st, Royal Oak, Poole, South Amboy.

TAUNTON, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs St James, Keefe, and Isabella, Strange, Baltimore; 22d, Salmon Washburn, Jones, Woodbridge, NJ.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Margaret & Lucy, Crossley, New York.

Cleared—Schr Joseph Fish, Turner, Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A CLUSTER OF BEAUTIFUL CURLS, ONLY $3; ONE length real hair Chatelaine Braids, only $4; handsome, even switches, only $7, at PECKHAM'S Hair Bazaar, 251 Grand street, between Bowery and Lord & Taylor's. Only first quality hair sold. Phalon's Vitalia, 75c.

A.—TO THE LADIES.—THE SKIN MADE WHITE. Freckles, Pimples and Blotches removed, by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment. Price 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

CONNOLLY'S AMERICAN LAVA WARE.
First premium awarded at American Institute Fair, 1870.
Small patent Cuspadores.
The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented.
Saves your carpets from being spoiled.
Sold at all the principal china stores.
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CORNS CURED, 50 CENTS EACH—BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street, and at 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c.; 50 cents.

GET YOUR SUPPLY OF CANDIES AND CHOCOLATE for the holidays pure and cheap at the only steam factory in Wooster street, 24 and 26, at BIANCHI & BRUSCHIS'.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—FLOWERS FURNISHED FOR parties, weddings and funerals in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 1,213 Broadway. A fine assortment of Christmas Trees and Greens for the holidays.

TRAVEL IN PERSIA.

Ispahan and the Eighth Paradise---Its Ancient Glories and Modern Aspect.

The Hall of the "King of Kings" and the Palace of "Forty Pillars."

A Look at the "Throne of Steel" and the "Sublime Gate."

A GALLERY OF MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS.

Special Herald Report from the Thousand Valleys.

SOCIETY, CITY LIFE AND RELIGION.

Cathedrals, Churches, Congregations and Priests.

The Well of An-Keedonia, or Way to America.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ARCHBISHOP.

By way of Europe we have the following special correspondence from Persia, dated in the ancient city of Ispahan September 22. The writer presents a finished and most attractive picture of that part of the Eastern world as it was and as it is; its past glories, its romance, its mighty ruins, and its stern material realities to-day.

What Is Worth Seeing in Ispahan—Its Ancient Glory—The "Golden River," or "River of Life"—The Char-Bagh, or Four Gardens—Royal College of Shah Hussein—The Eighth Paradise Hasht-i-Behesht—Wonderful Palace of the "Forty Pillars"—Aladdin's Palace Excelled.

ISPAHAN, Persia, Sept. 22, 1870.

It has been a serious question, long debated with myself, how to confine my description of Ispahan to one letter. At last I decided that it were better, in order not to curtail the pleasure which many of your readers must derive in wandering under my guidance through the interesting scenes of the city of Abbas the Great, that I should describe Ispahan in one special letter, excluding everything extraneous from it.

How shall I describe Ispahan? How shall I picture it so that your readers shall welcome this letter, as a palpable picture of what Ispahan really is? It is beyond my powers to do it justice, for it requires a poet to do it. However, I shall first enumerate what is worth seeing, and then we shall begin our journey arm within arm, and let each reader call to his aid whatever imagination he may have, in order to assist the spare outlines which I undertake to furnish.

CITY GUIDE.

First.—There is Chehel Sitteon, or the "Palace of Forty Pillars," with its pictures and gardens.

Second.—There is the Hasht-i-Behesht, or "Eight Paradises," built by Shah Suleiman.

Third.—Is the Saad-et-abad, "Residence or Mansion of Felicity."

Fourth.—Fath-abad, "Mansion of Victory."

Fifth.—Tala. Tavileh, "Hall of the Stables."

Sixth.—Goold-es-teh, "Bunch of Roses."

Seventh.—Nemekadan (a kiosk).

Eighth.—The Char-Bagh, or "Four Gardens."

Ninth.—The Maidan Shahs (Shahs square).

Tenth.—The Bazaars.

Eleventh.—The Cathedral and town of Julfa.

Twelfth.—Takht-i-Rustam, or "Rustam's Throne."

Thirteenth.—The Five Bridges of Ispahan.

Fourteenth.—The Castle of Jabarak.

Fifteenth.—The Thousand Valleys.

Sixteenth.—The Rocking Minarets.

Seventeenth.—The Fire-Worshippers' Temple.

Eighteenth.—The Mesdjid-i-Shah, or "Shah's Mosque."

Nineteenth.—The Medresseh Shah, "College of the Shah."

Twentieth.—The Seat of the last Sefi, on the Hill Sefires.

Here are twenty objects to be described, besides a number of others less interesting; it is evident then that I shall have to be brief.

"He who has not seen Ispahan has not seen half the world," is the boasted saying of a Persian writer. Yet the writer may have been right, for Ispahan in his days was a most wonderful city. Shah Abbas raised it to its zenith of prosperity until its population almost doubled that of Constantinople, and Baghdad was but a small town in comparison. One writer estimates the inhabitants to number 1,100,000, while the plain around it contained 120 villages. Another writer set the population down at only 600,000, while Ouseley, in 1811, states it to be 200,000. In the 17th century there were 160 mesdjids or mosques, over 80 medressehs or colleges, and 273 public baths. Its palaces were very numerous, there being seven belonging to the Shah of unrivalled splendor, with gardens attached which stretched far and wide, where whoever entered them might forget that he was within a great city, so large were they, so dense the foliage, so tall and numerous the trees. Its Char-Bagh, or Four Gardens, cannot be excelled in any city. These gardens are four long avenues, each having four lines of chenar or plane trees, with flower-plots extending between the pedestrian and the equestrian paths. They are about one hundred feet wide and a mile long, and at short intervals on either side are the King's lodges, palaces of the ministers, royal colleges, or kiosks; so one may imagine, from these salient points alone, what such a city may have been. To comprehend its glorious extent one must needs ascend some high building or one of the mountains on the western side. From the mountain tops one but sees a vast area teeming with verdure, from which it is difficult to distinguish even the numerous minars, let alone the obscured houses. Only from the roof of Ali Capee Gate may the scene be comprehended justly; where an agglomerate of beautiful views of the special characteristics of Ispahan are presented; where the city gathers itself, with all that is bright and great in it, within the scope of the eyes.

HISTORY—SHAH ABBAS THE GREAT.

To thoroughly understand what Ispahan was when it was the emporium of Asia you must, of course, have first read all about Shah Abbas the Great, of Shah Ismael, Tahmast, Sefi Abbas the Second, Shah Suleiman, Shah Sultan Hussein, Hamas and Nadir Shah; you must have read of the slaughter of 70,000 Persians within the spacious area of the Castle of Tabarak, of the fearful Afghan invasion and the destruction of the city by them, and its subsequent abandonment as a royal city by the Kajar dynasty, a prince of which reigns to-day at Teheran. You must have known of these things in order to kindle proper sympathy with what remains now of Ispahan; just as much as you must know what Jerusalem was in the days of her glory in order to comprehend the rhapsody of David when he says, "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion." One may be pardoned for being sceptical as to the beauty of Jerusalem, as it presents such a picture of utter contrast to what is written in the sacred verse. But about this city of Abbas the Great, the faded splendor of its numerous palaces, the miles of ruined villages, the crumbling bridges, the sparseness of the population compared with the number of lofty and magnificent bazaars, the vacancy of the royal colleges, the solitary minars, the broad avenues, exclude scepticism and compel you to acknowledge that a great city is falling to utter ruin while yet in its youth.

A MODERN TOUR AND VIEW.

In company with Mr. Stephen Agnew, the British agent at Ispahan, I found myself riding over the bridge of Ali Verdi Khan (so-called from a general who built it), which connects Julfa with Ispahan. The bridge is considerably over a quarter of a mile long and crosses the Zanderood. How poetical a name. "River of Life," or Zerinrood, the "Golden River." It is all in the name, however, you will think, if you but look over at the broad bed of it, utterly dry, save when a deep depression in the gravel retains a stagnant pool. But to preserve the forest of vegetation which embowers the city the river has already been distributed into the thousand channels by which the irrigation is maintained.

From the bridge we emerge into the magnificent Char-Bagh. Those who have been to Cairo will remember the Shoubra road; those who have been to Madrid well know the broad Prado; visitors who have seen Paris will remember the Champs Elysées. The Char-Bagh is to Ispahan what the Shoubra road, the Prado and the Champs Elysées are to their respective cities. But the Char-Bagh is much superior to the Shoubra road, and not quite so new and trim looking as the other two, but in a month its re-embellishment would be perfect.

The Char-Bagh, however, is decidedly Oriental; it is a wreck of magnificence, but many a century must elapse before the pride of Shah Abbas will lose its stately grandeur. The central road between the double rows of gigantic chenars is in a very dilapidated state, its square blocks used for pavement are in a very bad condition, and equestrians, to save their horses' feet, ride carelessly over the flower plots. This neglect of this grand avenue evidences the neglect, indolence and rapacity of Persian governors; for the governor of the city receives 10,000 tumans annually to keep the King's palaces and gardens in repair; but it were well for Ispahan if Nars-ed-deen Shah could summon energy enough to visit it once a year.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

We came to the Medresseh Shah—the Royal College—erected by Shah Sultan Hussein, the last of the Sefi kings, who reigned from 1694 to 1700, I believe. The portal is simply magnificent, deep and lofty, of alabaster, carved with the cunningest art, all well preserved. Two lofty folding doors, very heavy and solid, plated with silver, ornamented with many a varied design, permit ingress within. In the doorway, on either side, some Persian shopmen have established themselves for the selling of sweetmeats, fruit and sherbet. Beyond the doorway is a quadrangular square, with a reservoir in the middle, surrounded by lofty orange, poplar and cypress trees. The sides of the square were filled in with the rooms of the college, the libraries and studios, and the mesdjed of the Medresseh. Every portion of the walls was tiled with blue and yellow tiles, of deeper and lighter shades, one inch square, worked into mosaic, zigzag lines, or verses of the Koran, especially applicable to the purposes of the establishment. The mosque was very elegant—its portal and interior tiled all over, both roof and walls. As the fanatical Mollahs seemed rather impatient at my inspection, after one walk around the square I prudently retired.

EIGHT PARADISES.

About a hundred paces further on along the southern wall of the Char-Bagh from the Medresseh is the entrance—once private—to the Hasht-i-Behesht, or "Eight Paradises," or, as I think it ought to be, the "Eighth Paradise." A large garden, stocked with trees, quinces, sun-seeded apricots, oranges, chestnuts and cherries, is seen as we enter, and in the middle, where the avenues centre, is the large kiosk, designated for its rich ornature the Eighth Paradise. The kiosk in Central Park is a miniature of it, but is not so elaborate nor so adapted for the conveniences of a summer house as its Ispahan prototype. In the middle of the marble floor, directly under the dome, is a fountain; around the sides are recesses and small retiring rooms. Above, forming a second floor, run some galleries and secret chambers. Morier has happily woven a delightful charm about this kiosk in his "Mirza." Reclining on carpets in this superb retreat, close to the silvery fountain, he has placed the Lady Sultana of Shah Abbas the Great, while in the gallery above he has stowed the Prince of Samarcand and the son of the Shah's gardener, who feast their eyes upon the exposed beauties of the "Pearl of the Harem;" and one day—the Princess having fallen in love with the Prince, and her maid with the gardener's son—comes the ferocious aga, who, with his scimetar, is about to do terrible things; but for the pleasure of executing the lovers in the Maiden Shah he defers the murder.

On the walls amid a variety of artistic efforts in bright and florid paint and gold are two pictures—one of Fath Ali Shah, known by his cataract of a beard, who hunts the maneless lion of Persia; the other of the handsome and accomplished Attaché of a British Ambassador, Richard Strachey, with whom Persians of all classes (not excepting Fath Ali and his Vizier) fell in love for his beauty. He is here represented in a Tyrolean hat, with an ostrich feather, and in a St. James Court costume of the early part of this century.

PALACE OF FORTY PILLARS.

From this Sultana's bower, happily named, perfumed by the rose bushes which effuse grateful incense, we proceed along an avenue leading east, then across a desolate enclosure through an ugly rent into the garden of the Palace of Chehel Sitteon, or of "Forty Pillars." You will know you are on royal grounds by the extravagant extent of the gardens, by the jealous height of the walls which surround it. But the grounds are foul with weeds and the inexpressible beauty of the garden is sadly marred by neglect. We walk towards the end of the reservoir which lies before the front of the palace without looking behind, so that the effect may be full and complete. Having arrived at the furthest end of the extensive reservoir, I am told I may look around to behold the Palace of the Forty Pillars.

We are told in the "Arabian Nights" how the Sultan stood motionless with astonishment on beholding the wonderful palace of Aladdin. I am inclined to think that I also stood in just the same way when I beheld this palace of Shah Abbas the Great. What would be the effect, think you, if the entire front of the New York City Hall was covered with unframed pier glasses, and the clear, undimmed sun and sky of New York were reflected in each mirror? What would the New Yorkers say? Would any one dare the effort of describing the effect? I am placed in just such a predicament. Here is a deep, lofty and spacious pillared hall, forty feet deep, forty feet high and sixty feet long, with twenty tall, slender pillars upholding the roof, the whole open to the view, sun, sky and reservoir reflected ten thousand times by the small mirrors which overlay every inch of pillar roof and back walls; here is a flood of brightness perfectly dazzling, an ocean of clear reflections suffusing the whole of the garden in front of the splendid tabor, playing upon every tree, nay, upon every leaf and branch, an inexhaustible, uninterrupted gush of clearness and sunshine.

And there has been taste displayed in this laying on of mirrors, for they spire upward diamond-shaped round the pillars, which rise from their pedestals of quadrupled lion-heads carved in alabaster, to the roof, which is covered with small mirrors, forming vine branches, corollas of flowers, stars, Saracenic patterns and frets innumerable, and so are the walls perpetual streams of brightness. You will say it is all very simple—cover the walls, and roof and pillars with stucco, lay on the bits of looking glass in any design you wish on the moist plaster. Yes, but the effect of all this—it is simply indescribable.

It is called the Palace of Forty Pillars, yet there are but twenty; the others are in the water of the reservoir, which reflects these pillars, and these make forty. This gorgeous and splendent portico or talar has witnessed many a scene of gayety of Oriental life, of many an orgy and tragedy, and Morier has added to it a comic picture, where he describes the entertainment which was given to the mollahs by the great Abbas, that he might detect the *soi-disant* Mollah of Ardebeel, who had abducted the daughter of the old Mollah Ahmed, to the great scandal of the pious priests.

The building designated thus euphoniously, yet worthily, is Oriental, yet not Saracenic. Dismiss all ideas of the Alhambra or the Sevillean Alcazar, or else you will never be able to imagine it. It is a square building, about 200 feet long by perhaps 150 wide. In front the mirrored talar occupies sixty feet, perhaps more; on each side it is winged. The roof, so far as you see it from the garden, is flat—it may not be quite flat—and spreads out beyond the perpendicular of the walls into eaves a yard in depth on all sides. The wings present blooming expanses of floral tracery—faded rather—painted in all colors. The windows, except the largest, appear to have been made more for convenience—for airiness than for mere beautifying. The largest present us specimens of Persian window architecture, which delights in wide arches and colored glass, cut into a multiplicity of shapes to form the intricate designs of Oriental thought. You must not stay to criticise the mode or the taste and compare it with your bigoted European tastes; but you must recognize it as Persian, an Oriental novelty, and as such a thing to be admired.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

Having indulged the eyes sufficiently with the external decorations of the palace we ascend some steps to the talar, tread its marble floor, look up and around and see ourselves reflected in most grotesque fashion in the half million mirrors about us and enter the great hall of assembly, which also served as a banquetting chamber when Shah Abbas sat on the throne as "King of Kings," worthy, for the extent of his dominions, for his wealth, for his power, for his munificence and the splendor of his court, to be called so in every sense of the word. This hall at a glance may be said to be sixty feet square. The roof, convexed, blazes in gold work of frets and borders and flowers, surrounding and ramifying through pictorial scenes in green, azure and vermilion. There are six great pictures on the walls, not of a very high order, as you may imagine, any more than are the Egyptian pictures in the Theban tombs. The great fault of Persian artists lies in their ignorance of perspective. Outlines they can draw very well; with the uses of paint they are acquainted, and are very skilful in sketching faces and flowers. One of these pictures represents Shah Thomas, called the "Great," giving a feast. Houmayann, the Indian King, sits next to him; there are dancing girls in the act of dancing, postured as perfect wantons; there are beautiful Georgian pages, bearing trays loaded with fruit and wines; on the flowered carpet, before the Shah and his royal guest, is a profusion of goblets containing the forbidden liquor which inebriates. Despite the unskilful hand of the artist, he has been able to throw an air of utter licentiousness on his canvas. While looking at the royalties and princes around the carpet one may fancy each one singing, with Anacreontic Horace, "I will, I will be mad to-night."

Opposite this is Shah Ismael, founder of the Sefi, or Suffaveeu dynasty, of which Shah Abbas the Great was the fifth monarch—fighting with Abdul Azziz Khan, of Turkestan. This Shah is in the act of cleaving a Turkoman from chin to chine, while mounds of ghastly dead, whose heads his invincible arm has sheared off, lie behind him. This picture gives an idea of perfect carnage, painting its atrocities most minutely, and presents us with views of the mailed warriors of Persia, who carried terror into the farthermost East.

Another picture represents Shah Ismael fighting with Sultan Selim, of Turkey. Each monarch makes his way towards the other with uplifted sword, which has done havoc on the smaller fry of their antagonists already, as the headless dead tumbled into confused heaps behind their horses tell you.

Opposite this is Nadir Shah, conqueror of Delhi, spurring on with heroic vigor and vindictive air against Mohammed Shah, the unfortunate Emperor of the Mogul empire.

Close to it is a full length picture of Nasr-Ed-Deen Shah, the present monarch, whom, in the language of the English court, "May God — preserve" and make wiser.

Another is a picture of the great Abbas entertaining Abdul Azziz, Ambassador of the Uzbegs.

Opposite to it is the effeminate and vicious despot, Abbas the Second, giving an entertainment to an Indian Ambassador. Wanton nautch girls, or "almehs," and effeminate boys employed as Ganymedes, are depicted here. The banquet is mostly over and wine of Shiraz, of the color of the ruby, and Hamadan wine of a lighter hue and not half so strong, and Ispahan, blood red, is being drunk as the grosser dishes are carried away, with extravagant gestures and rolling eyes.

THE HAFT DEST, OR THE "SEVENTH HALL,"

situated close to the deeply verdured banks of the "Golden Stream," just below the bridge called Takht-i-Pollatt, or the "Throne of Steel," is a paradisaical nest for royalty to love and die, satiated already with every pleasure of which the human breast is susceptible.

The "star of auspiciousness and good fortune," as the Persians have it, led me thither in the early morn, before the sun rose too high to kill all pleasure in the outer world. We knocked at the rude gate which barred ingress from outside and a porter with just a shade of surliness on his face opened the door, but after he had opened it wide and perceived who the peremptory knockers were you should have seen how quickly the surliness vanished and how smooth and affable his front became. Already he fancied his palm adorned with the tiny circlets of silver called keraums, and, of course, his "*Salaam*" and "*Bismillah*" were delivered with real welcome, and we were permitted to behold the glorious "elysium, splendid, yet serene." Ispahan cannot boast a scene superior to that which the Haft Dest and its gardens present; not the Teheran Negaristan, not the royal gardens of the present monarch within the citadel can excel it in beauty. I would pall the reader's appetite and indeed my own were I to enter into details, were I to sketch each glory and rhapsodize repeatedly over even paradises. But the Haft Dest is an Elysium, if ever there was one on earth. There is nothing serious about it; on the contrary, it is all tenderness which seems to be unfading; the trees, the flowers, the shade, the lights, the shadows are tender; it is a genuine outburst of felicitous verdure, most green and young and springlike. There are winding paths among dense trees, and along the borders are clumps of violets, of lilies, of lotus honeysuckle, hyacinth and narcissus. You may follow these paths, and wherever you go, from one extremity of the gardens to the other, you are in the coolest shade, with the warblings of nightingales, chirp of larks and swallows and thrushes breaking out on your ears with the pleasant fulness of paeans. Myrtle and lilac, white and red rose bushes, bowery mimosa, chenar, cypress, plane, apricot, orange, lemon, and apple exude their own particular aroma and fragrance, and your lungs inhale this mixed fragrance with an instinctive vivacity and over your face insensibly has grown one great quiet smile of gratitude.

JOY, GLORY AND SONG.

It is a scene where anything but fulness of joy has no place. No sombre thoughts can efface your present feeling of bliss, no dismal shadow can possibly blur your happiness after you have entered within. You will bid your heart burst into song such as Hafiz sang:—"O my heart! if you defer the pleasures of to-day until the morrow, who is there who will insure your existence? I learned from the upright and painted lily that gayety is to be preferred in this cautious and experienced age. Learn to estimate present happiness, for the pearl continues not forever in the shell. For who knows whither Kanz the Kayanian is gone? Who knows what has become of the goblet of Jam?"

And the palace of Haft Dest, and its harem? For a very small sum of money, my friend, you may wander through their brilliant chambers for hours and conceit yourself with the idea for the time being that all this bewilderment of luxury, these painted cages of royalty, these ornate bowers of love, this splendor upon splendor are all your own! You may bathe your body in any of those lucent sheets of water which have been the delight of generations of kings and princes and loveliest ladies, and rest your limbs on those marble flags, and look into the clear depths of the reservoirs, in perfect seclusion, and, if so minded, like another Narcissus, die of envy at your own shadow.

RIDING TO THE CITY.

From the Haft Dest I rode towards the city, determined to have a view of the city, which was fulfilling bit by bit my dreams of the Orient, from A-ali Capee, the "sublime, or lofty gate." Along the banks of the Zanderood, covered with depths of planted forests and cool umbrage, in the branches of which sang the birds their unceasing melodies, with none to applaud them, under which the vivid herbs and grass grew with an inordinate spontaneity and flush, which no man sought; over the bridge of Ala-verdi Khan which spans that river, which vivifies the gardens and plain of Ispahan; through the Char-Bagh, whose praises none can sing overmuch, whose palmate leaves give an everlasting shade; through a deserted bazaar, the alcoves all silent and empty, the road all dusty with pulverized ashlar and brick, the noble and lofty roof, though yet intact, showing incipient signs of decay; past ruins upon ruins of mighty caravanserais, shops and stately mansions; through several zig-zag lanes, into the Maidan-Shahi, the route lay.

GLORIOUS METROPOLITAN VIEWS.

Spanish cities are famous for their great squares, especially Valladolid, Salamanca, Cordova, Seville and Madrid. They are all surrounded by buildings of great height, three and four stories high. In these squares were formerly burned the heretics, or they were the scenes of jousts and tourneys, of coronations or bull fights, while the *élite* were comfortably seated in the balconies of the houses which surrounded the square. A Persian maidan is similar to a Spanish square. The Maidan Shahi, or "Shah's square," is of the largest class; there is none equal to it either in Spain or in any other part of Persia. It is 2,600 feet long by 700 feet broad; the length of it being from east to west, the breadth from north to south. In the centre of the maidan is an execution pole, where the blood takers and thieves are executed, by either being hauled to the top of the pole and suddenly let down to the ground to be mangled by the great fall, or where they are decapitated with the scimitar.

On the eastern side is the splendid mesdjed of Lootf Ullah, and colleges for its mollahs. The western side is occupied by Mesdjed Shahi "Shah's mosque," erected by Shah Abbas the Great—the principal mosque, and handsomest by far of any in Persia. Its Medressehs form fit wings to this stately structure. On the south side is the entrance to the bazaars, while opposite to it on the south side is the "sublime gate," which towers to the altitude of the minar tops, and which in former times served as a kind of lofty throne wherefrom the great Abbas might view the scenes enacted in the spacious maidan. It is called a "gate," but had the stranger not known that it was but a "gate" he might have called it aptly a palace. It is a square tower-like building, four stories or 100 feet high, by about 60 feet in depth and breadth. The portal is 40 feet high, tiled with exquisite taste in mosaic designs, and this may be said to occupy the ground story of the "gate;" the second is occupied by a magnificent talar, open to all quarters except the north, where the throne was wont to be placed; behind are the retiring rooms, painted all over in gold and other tints. The third and fourth stories contain a series of habitable chambers, large and small; the roof contains a turret and is walled round, and affords the best view which may be had of Ispahan.

I could pass my life away dreaming on the roof of A-ali Capee; for it is a scene which appeals to the tendernesses and softer feelings of a man's heart, of a great city sorrowing its life away quietly despite that strong glare of sunlight and graceful sweeps of verdure, of sad, sad decay of magnificence wept over by millions, and forest shades and the sombrous lines of mountains which seem to watch for the coming of the inevitable, and far-stretching plains and desert whose dim waves seem poised waiting for the hour.

As a whole the scene presents alternations of russet and green, gold and azure, green and gray. The willow, the poplar, the chenar, the elm and the sombre cypress spring upward with graceful elasticity, overtopping the fruit trees, which are scattered everywhere, like bunches of verdure. The numerous bazaars are known by the methodical lines of budding cupolas, the houses by their acreage of gray flat roofs, the medressehs by their height and solidity, the mesdjeds by their upright minars and mighty domes flashing gleams from their rich casings of vari-colored tile; the palaces by their dark waves of foliage, penetrated by crystalline rays from their burnished mirrors. You will confess there is harmony in it, and that whatever beauty there may be in it is natural and unaffected.

Below us is the great vacant area of the Royal Maidan, squared by upright banks of buildings modelled into a series of two-storied arcades, and the expanding domes of the mesdjeds of Nogora Khaneh, Imaum-i-Jumnah and Shah Abbas, each dome surmounted with its golden wire and crescent. The Mesdjed of Shah Abbas is a glorious specimen of Persian mosque architecture. Four minars spring up to a lofty height, the two in front above one of the most magnificent and majestic portals I have ever seen. It is lustrous in turquoise blue, deep azure, yellow and green tiles formed in frets which look like painted icicles and veins of rich but quiet colors, and mosaic expanses wherein lengthy inscriptions from the Koran find place. Compared with the lofty height of it, the pious Muslims are but miniature shadows of men. We Christians may not enter, but there is not an inch of its large exterior that we cannot scan with our glasses. Entering beneath the portal another richness of tiles like frozen streams of colors unfold to your view. This is the Sarda Shebestoon, or summer place of prayer, a large square open to the sky, the walls of which present a marvellous display of tile work—you may call it a veil of azure and yellow. And beyond, yet another portal richer than the first and outer one, more minute in its pendent frets and curving cornices, profounder in its manifold lines and conception. This admits you into the sacred interior, which is roofed with a loftily swelling dome topped by a golden rod, which bears an open hand, on which is inscribed "Yah Ali" (I am Ali). On the southern side of the mesdjed is the winter place of prayer, another spacious court. Each court has a reservoir where the ablutions are made before commencing their devotions by the Muslims.

THE BAZAAR AND THE CASTLE.

Beyond the Mesdjed Imaum-i-Jumnah, "Church of the Chief Mollah," is the body of the extensive bazaar, from which escape the murmurs of vivacious trade, and beyond the bazaar the Areg, or "Citadel," called the Castle of Tabarak, which is very ancient, and occupies a remarkable place in the history of Ispahan. Within its walls there were 70,000 citizens massacred by that cruel man whose very name conveys something sinister with it, Timour Leng, ignorantly called Tamerlane. It was a very strong place, with very thick walls and bastions and a deep, wide ditch, and within were the royal palace, the treasury and records of the ancient Irani. Its ruins are vast and have remained unrepaired ever since the Afghan invasion, which occurred at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and struck the vital blow at the splendor of Ispahan. Around it is a sea of domes and roofs of baths and mesdjeds, and slender minars, folded in and intersected by dark bands of foliage, and ruins of suburbs stretch south as far as the eye can reach.

PALACES, GARDENS AND FLOWERS.

Immediately to the north the view has a happier phase, for in this direction are the palaces and their extensive gardens, Chehel Sittoon, with its lustrous pillars, twinkling brilliantly behind the network of leaves, disclosing one or two which, being so slender, appear like lances of crystal; then to the right the winter palace, built by Mahomet Hossein Khan for his master, Fath Ali Shah, which he furnished so completely that there was nothing to be desired for the uses of the King and his women. An oblong court is before it, where a tranquil stretch of water, green from the superabundant branches reflected therein—from this a passage leads to a harem obscured by a large curtain of white cloth, decorated by crimson flowers. This harem was the scene of the murder of Shah Sultan Hussein, founder of the Royal Medresseh, already described, by Ashroff the Afghan usurper. White lines of walls in arcades, painted with bunches of nosegays, separate these palaces one from the other.

PARADISE.

To the left is the "Eighth Paradise," the ornate kiosk, more than half covered by its forest-garden, and beyond looms the stately Royal College, with its two spiring minars. This to the north is a most pleasant view—fit haunts of royalty, bowers of love and pleasure; and beyond them, northerly, extend streams of verdure, which finally, as the details fade with distance, conflow into one extensive and tranquil forest, bounded by the Atesh Kuh, or "Hill of the Fire Worshippers."

East, our eyes overlook another verdurous scene—the Chenar colonnades of the Char-Bagh—the winding "River of Life," the Armenian suburb of Julfa; the extensive demesne known as the Hezar Jereb, or the "Thousand Acres;" Takht-i-Poulad, in which is the Kabristan-i-Poulad, the "Cemetery of Poulad"—the Armenian Cemetery; the Kuh-i-Sufi, "Sefi's Hill;" "Rustam's Throne," and the wonderfully strange scenery of the "Thousand Valleys" (Hezar's Derreh).

THRONE OF RUSTAM.

The Sefi's Hill is a serrated, lofty ridge, which runs parallel with the Zanderood, about five miles southwest of its bank. The road thither leads over a whitish and arid expanse, with a gentle and even slope up to the base of the hill. At the northern extremity of this ridge is the strange limestone rock formation, known as the "Throne of Rustam." The summit of the rock, or ridge, at this end happens to be of a much harder material than the slope, and bit by bit, during the centuries which have passed, the sides have been eroded by rains and snows until now the summit overhangs on almost all sides the slope, like the cornice of a huge temple wall, and presents the appearance of a gigantic altar. The summit is flat, and on it has been built, either by fire worshippers or Sefi eremites, an ordinary looking house which once had a dome. From the base of the hill to its overlapping cap may be 350, perhaps 400 feet. This is what legend and superstitious admiration of the Persian Hercules have denominated Takht-i-Rustam—"Throne of Rustam."

THOUSAND VALLEYS AND PLAIN OF ISPAHAN.

It was an effort of agility requiring a cool head to ascend to it, and it had been evident to me that except for the fine view nothing would be derived from the trouble of the ascent. But when one is travelling to see things he might as well set his mind upon seeing everything notable, and with that view I ascended. As I climbed up from the western side I passed some caves and rock cut tanks, vestiges, as I firmly believe, of either protesting Muslims or Fire Worshippers. Finally I arrived upon the summit of the "Throne," and the "Thousand Valleys" and the whole plain of Ispahan were before me. The Ispahan plain is an area of about a hundred square miles, dotted with bleak, barren hills, sometimes as mere insulated peaks, others in serrated knots, others with the length and height of mountains, others again as mere dark and billowy waves of rocks; and between these stretch and wind and ramify the valleys, each of which is susceptible of high cultivation. Hence the term "Thousand Valleys." It is a very singular scenery. Ispahan is seen to advantage, but not with the graceful details which present themselves from the top of A-ali Capee. It is one broad and large paradise, dimmed with the warm haze which hangs above forest and minar, dome and palace, city and plain, during the morning hours, and indistinct and unreal appears the great dun plain around it, flecked by its thousand craggy hills.

LEGENDARY STORY.

Amused by the legends told about this dangerous rocky avalanche on which I stood, I turned to my interpreter and asked him:—

"What place is this, Alias?"

"Rustam's chair or sofa. No, it is Rustam's throne."

"And who was Rustam?" I asked again, though I knew very well, having read that wonderful production, "Shah Nameh," by Ferdousee.

"Rustam was one strong man, sir; stronger than a lion; much stronger than an elephant. He was stronger than a thousand living Persians."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sir; he could tear up big mountains and throw them at his enemies. He had a sword, a dreadfully long sword, and with that he could cut a thousand men down at one blow!"

"He must have been a very strong and big man, eh? And this house was the place he lived in, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"But don't you think, Alias, that it is rather small for such a man as Rustam, if he was so big as you describe him?"

"I don't know, sir."

"And I suppose this was the room he slept in, and this smooth rock his dining table, and where, if he was a good Mussulman, he must have spread his carpet and prayed often, eh?"

"I am sure he must have been a good Mussulman, sir. Yes, sir, this is the place where he prayed before going to fight, and in the morning and evening, and just below here is the place where he got his water to drink and wash. Allah blew on the rock and it split, and from the crack there came water which you may see now."

And we descended a few feet and saw the crack and the water which pious Alias believed implicitly was caused by the breath of Allah.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Another legend about the rock is that Balki, Queen of Sheba, being very ill with a strange disease, was sent to be cured to Ispahan, as the only district then known where the climate was uniform, where the seasons came and passed in regular intervals, without being subject to variable weathers, and that Solomon built her this house that she might enjoy the purest breezes.

The Queen of Sheba, it seems, is a great character in the East. The Abyssinians claim her as of their country. Theodorus, the unfortunate Emperor of Abyssinia, claimed lineal descent from her, and so does the present Prince Menilek, King of Shoa, from Menilek her son. The Arabs of Arabia Felix have also many traditions about her.

HILL OF THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS.

From Takht-i-Rustam we rode to the Atesh Kûh, "Hill of the Fire Worshippers;" and here again my inordinate scepticism clashed with the traditions of the natives. It stands northeast about three miles from Takht-i-Rustam. On its southern and western sides it seems that it has been used as a quarry by scores of generations. But the wonder is where all the mass of stone taken from the immense quarry has gone to. We do not see it in Ispahan except in the pavement of Char-Bagh, the curbstones and bed of the reservoirs, the lintels of doors and windows and the steles and coffin-shaped blocks of the Persian and Armenian cemeteries, while the stone taken away must have sufficed to build a good-sized city all of stone.

We ascended the eastern face of the Atesk Kûh to the summit. At three-fourths of the ascent we passed through a gap in a wall fifteen feet thick, built of large adobe bricks, each brick about fourteen inches square by about six in thickness, and between each brick were layers of straw. This style of building fortress walls is very ancient. You may see it surrounding the site of an acanthus grove before coming to Abydos in Egypt, at Rhages, at Echatana, now called Hamadan, at Takht-i-Suleiman, at Hilla or Babylon, at Khorsabad. If so, then we may declare these massive walls and more massive towers to be contemporary with the Mendesian and Schermyte dynasties of Egypt, with Deiokes and Cyaxares of Assyria, and the reign of Cyrus over Persia and Belshazzar over Babylonia, that they are much older in fact, not improved upon or deviated from even in those late years. This is only my guess work, voluntarily given, but confirmed by what I have seen.

To invite your belief in these deductions of mine, made, as they are, from ocular observations and studies, let me describe the position of this hill. It is probably 300 yards in length by about 150 in breadth, rising above the plain from 250 to 300 feet; the circumference of the hill at the base being about a mile; on the west and southwest it is perpendicular and very rugged, feasible, possibly, for one or two or a dozen men to climb in one or two places, but impossible for an attacking force. On the north, and east and southeast the hill affords sufficient slope for an ascent, but on those sides the hill is defended by more stupendous walls and towers which are twenty, thirty and even fifty feet high, according to the sinuosity of the slope. The top of the walls is certainly ten feet thick, the base is from fifteen to twenty feet thick, built, as I said before, of those sun-dried bricks, one of which would suffice as a man's load. It is situated about half way between two knots of hills, which are an aggregation of rough splintered spurs. The Zanderood passes west of the hill southeast towards Ispahan. Examining, then, these characteristics carefully, you cannot but assume that this strong fortress was meant to guard this wide pass, to insure safety against an attack from the northwest—from Assyria, perhaps. Of course the hill is rightly named "Hill of the Fire Worshippers," for the people in those days, when the first brick was laid down on the substratum of lime rock, were all Zoroastrians, Guebers or "Fire Worshippers;" for Zerdusht, the founder of that religion, was nearly contemporary with Moses, and the religion endured until the conquest of Persia by Abu-Bekr's Moslem hosts.

But to believe that the Zoroastrian specially built this fortress for their worship is—folly. They practised their worship on "high places." Well, this fortified "high place" presented them with an opportunity to do so, and, if they were piously inclined, every fortress in their possession must have contained a select place of worship. Fancy some centuries hence travellers coming to Gibraltar and finding the ruins of a Protestant church there. Employing that fact as the base of a hypothesis that the British occupied Gibraltar solely for their Protestant worship! Was Jerusalem built solely for the Jewish worship? Is Fortress Monroe, because it contains a chapel, constructed solely for religious purposes?

Another writer—Sir Robert Ker Porter—calls Atesh Kuh "an artificial mount?" If it is "an artificial mount" Gibraltar is one also; the Rocky Mountains are just as artificial. Ouseley says of it, "A mountain, five or six miles distant (from Ispahan), on which are some remains of an edifice not very ancient, but occupying, as tradition relates, the site of a ruined fire temple." Evidently Mr. Ouseley did not see it, otherwise he had not called the hill a "mountain," and he had not said it was "not very ancient." Morier says of it that it "is a triangular hill, distinctly seen from afar, called the Atesh Gah, or the Place of Fire." It is composed of several strata of rock, and its best ascent is by a path to the eastward. Upon its summit are some old buildings composed of mud bricks, baked in the sun, but of a very large size, between which are layers of reeds alone, without any apparent cement. The Persians say that these buildings were the works of the Guebers. Mr. Morier has been on the top, evidently. He is right when he says that there are some ruins of mud buildings on its summit; also when he says the best ascent is by the eastward. I do not know whether he is right when he says it is "triangular;" it may be that the straw I saw are merely "reeds;" but he is very simple when he says that "the Persians say that these buildings are the works of the Guebers." He does not mention the strong walls which mark the hill as being a fort, the only features of it which should indeed give it a celebrity; neither do the other writers whom I have quoted.

On the highest portion of the conical hill is an octangular building once covered by a cupola, pierced by eight doorways, whence a splendid view of Ispahan and its surrounding plains and hills may be obtained.

THE ROCKING MINARETS.

There is another object of curiosity mentioned by almost every traveller, about ten miles from Atesh Kuh. This is an insignificant mesdjed, or mosque, which has two "rocking minarets." There is a title for you to awaken curiosity most laudable—minarets that rock or shake. The leaning tower of Pisa, the Syene obelisk, yet prostrate; the Strasbourg cathedral tower, the famous "La Giralda" of Seville—not one of these carries such significance with its name as these "rocking minarets" of the Mesdjed of Jum Jum. You will suppose, not unnaturally, that they shake of their own accord, or at least that there is something wonderful about them—like the Cradle Rock near the Escurial in Spain, or the trembling rock near Teheran in the Shemiran district, or the revolving pillar in the Mosque of Mohammed Ali at Cairo. No writer has been generous enough to describe this "rocking" or "shaking" of the minars of Jum Jum, to satisfy a curiosity which becomes prurient upon the mention of the title. But I consider it my duty to the HERALD and its hundred thousand subscribers to describe this curiosity and to say whether it is a phenomenon most mysterious or whether it is a trick.

IN THE MOSQUE.

We dismounted at the gate of the mosque, and several boys rushed out from behind the huts around to hold our horses, and two mollahs and four promising young men came out of the court of the Mesdjed to greet us with gracious "salaams"—a thing often done before to curious Feringhees. The mollahs and their four neophytes led the way through the gate into the mosque. The full front of the mosque was open in one wide arch. It was roofed with a brick dome. At the back of the mosque was a tomb, and about it and on the walls were hung an infinite number of relics or offerings, consisting of bits of rags, ravelings of carpets, rams' tails and other heterogeneous and filthy things. After examining the precious interior we ascended by a spiral staircase one of the two stunted towers which flanked the mesdjed and rose above the dome about twelve feet to the roof. Two of the four youths who hung so lovingly about the skirts of the mollahs then ascended the minars, one up each minar, and having arrived at the top we saw them sway their bodies backwards and forwards, which caused the slight shells of brick in which they were to shake also. This explains the shaking of the minarets sufficiently, but I will give a few more details which will quite explain the "mystery."

The brick towers rise twelve feet above the roof of the mesdjed. They are about three feet square, built of the thickness of one brick, so that they are mere shells. A narrow staircase in each affords plenty of space for the passage of a gaunt bodied Persian Muezzoon to ascend to the top to chant his warning of the hour of prayer, but not one of the "Fat Men's Club" of New England could. These stunted minars are built from the roof of the mesdjed on two ill-shaped scantlings placed transversely, which jut out from the wall two or three feet, while an abundance of muddy mortar is laid over them and between each brick. They are thus rendered very frail and unstable, which makes it easy for the swaying weight of a man not only to make them vibrate, which vibration is conveyed to the entire body of the mosque, but to shake them totally over, and the men to certain destruction. This is the great "mystery" explained; nevertheless the mollahs endeavor to make travellers believe that it is the soul of the saint, which becomes restless, and some travellers are silly enough, I verily believe, to put faith in the story; otherwise while mentioning the "rocking minarets" it were only courteous to their readers to endeavor to explain the causes or boldly state it to be a phenomenon.

CEMETERY OF THE DEAD.

We will now go to Takht-i-Poulad, where the Persian cemetery is situated. The Persians care very little about their ordinary dead, less even than the New Orleans people do, who clear out their vaults and smash the skulls with mattock and shovel and burn the ghastly refuse to make way for the later comers. There is something inexpressibly touching in the respect which Turks have for the dead. The tombs of Beni-Hassan, Hermopolis and Koorneh tell us of the fond affection which the Egyptians manifested for the departed; so do the countless stiles wept over by sombrous groves of cypress near the sweet waters of Job and the hills behind Stamboul; the myriads of graves in Asia Minor tell us what reverence the Muslims of Turkey entertain for their dead; so do the floral offerings of French peasants which we see hung over the headstones in Père la Chaise. So do the tombs and vaults in English churchyards bespeak the undying love for dead friends and relatives which the English people have, and nothing is so tender and touching as the grateful and loving memorials which we see in Greenwood Cemetery for those who were and are gone from among us. Other than this is demoralizing—nay, brutal, and extremely callous; and possibly this may explain the unenviable character of New Orleans just as much as the bloody scenes of the bull ring explain the readiness with which Spaniards plunge their long navajas into one another. New Orleans people will say, of course, that because their city lies in a swamp they cannot do otherwise, but the healthy suburb of Algiers lies opposite. Let them make the Mississippi another Styx, and let their modern Charons ferry their dead over.

Takht-i-Poulad is a most curious feature of Ispahan. It lies on the western bank of the Zanderood, below Saadebabad ("Residence of Felicity"), to the right of the Haft Dest, the "Seventh Hall." It is a vast field of small cupolas, resting on insulated columns of oblong gravestones, headed by slabs of great blocks of flag-like stones, of humble, nameless mounds of queer stone lions and stone rams and stone nondescripts, indicating the resting places of the dead, which lie beneath, and scattered among these are the distinguished takicks—tombs of holy men—and several mausoleums. The cemetery is very much neglected, and paths, traversed by stray animals and caravans, cut through the extensive graveyard, so that many hundreds are trodden out of recognition; and there is such a look of desolation over the place, but half a dozen cypresses to be seen over a field two miles square. It looks so forgotten, deserted, as if ruin had taken firm hold of every memorial and was crushing every and each to powder that is quite woful to see.

The Philosopher of Chelsea, before he had written his "Hero Worship," ought to have travelled in Persia, as he might then have added scores of instances where common clay worships the refined material even in death. Just as at Kerbela, and Koum and Mesched of Khorassan, whither the dead Sheeahs are carried by thousands to be laid near the sacred dust of Ali-Hussein, and Fatima, and Abdul Azzini and Imaum Reza, do the dead seek as close a contact as possible to the lesser Saints which lie entombed in Takht-i-Poulad Cemetery. Here lies the famous dervish Babanouk, under a conspicuous dome, lacquered as usual, surrounded by hundreds of dead parasites; and not far off is Mollah Hussein's tomb, whence radiates a wide circle of graves.

Inscriptions are above every grave, telling, in chiselled words, what characters lie beneath, descriptive of age, life and virtues, and above is the select verse from the Koran. But the poor lie unheeded by the thousands, themselves, their memories and graves sunk into endless oblivion.

ARMENIAN BURYING GROUND.

North of the Persian Cemetery, with a wide line of demarcation, you may be sure, is the Armenian graveyard, covering a space half a mile square. There are no mausoleums here, but oblong masses of stone resting on the filled-up graves. There are several Russians, Germans, French and two or three English buried with the Armenians—merchants who were engaged in business in the city when Ispahan was the capital of the Orient.

West of this cemetery, half-way up the Sefi's Hill, is seen a ruined house, which was occupied by a persecuted band of Sefies. There is nothing remarkable about the ruin, except the sad story connected with it, which I have no space to relate. The whole place is covered with caligraphic inscriptions, by persons of many nations, especially by Englishmen.

THE ROAD TO AMERICA THROUGH A WELL.

About a mile north of this ruin, near the gigantic idea of Shah Abbas the Great, which lies embodied in acres of dismalest ruins, on the dim slope between Sefi Hill and Julfa, the Armenian town, is a very deep well, which, because of its legends, interests us—your readers, myself and Americans in general. Rather startling, is it not, that a well near Ispahan should interest Americans? Yet, according to the Ispahani, the road to Ankeedonia, or America, lies through the black depths of that well! I came from the HERALD office through that well, and being a superior being to any Irani, came through from New York (Ankeedonia) in one night. So the Persians told myself, at least.

CITY TRADE.

The bazaars of Ispahan are even longer than those of Teheran, but the half of them are empty and vacant stalled. There is a little of everything displayed in the bazaars yet inhabited, and these are numerous. Each trade has its own bazaar lane. In one you hear a tremendous din of hammering on brass and copper; a thousand hammers ringing the loud chorus of tin-tan, a thousand arms flash dimly, a thousand heads bob up and down as the process of manipulating the metals into pots and kettles and brazier-jugs and pitchers, trays, dishes, great and small, goes on. Next to it you hear an audible rasping, ripping sound, and here are a thousand shoemakers and sandal makers, drawing threads through leather and worsted, extending a thousand arms over their stalls, and there is chattering and talking and laughing and amusing story-telling all about dicos and demons, and Rustam deeds and Loklan wisdom and superstitious mythology going on. In the next, running out of this shoemaker's lane, are the keen swords, the sharp and curved scimetars and the murderous kummers being made, with hammer and forge, rasp and file, and much clash of tempered steel, and quick flashes of light play upon the dingy alcoves from the slant of sunlight which falls on the burnished blades. In the next are the weavers, who share their apportionment with carpet weavers and saddle makers, who use a great deal of carpet stuff in coverings for the cumbrous but splendid Persian saddles, and here there is ding-donging with mallets a plenty, and phosphorescent blazonment as the rich glow of the vari-colored threads are crossed and woven and twisted and knit by human hands into the durable carpets of Persia.

In a short bazaar lane to my right, the din of which I brave, is a universal ringing of hammers upon anvils. Stout, befrocked men are laying on to some sharp tune, with which the blacksmiths—disciples of Gobad—are acquainted, while redhot sparks hiss and fly like a shower of meteors, as they form the shoes and nails and rods which seem to be all the articles factored here, save a few locks, hinges and latches. Returning again up this lane and striking off towards the left, the aroma from hundreds of spices surcharge my nostrils and start me to coughing and sneezing violently. Here are dates from Kausroon and Bushire and Chonchter, raisins from Kasveen and Kashan, rice from Resht and Mazanderan, wine in glass flasks from Hamadan, Teheran, Kasveen and Shiraz, not forgetting the wine of Ispahan, which is superexcellent; innumerable spices of all colors and all sorts, from India, Afghanistan, Arabia Felix, Mesopotamia, Bokhara, Khoondoosh, Khorassan, Kurdistan and Beloochistan. They rise in linen bags and bowls and boxes, one above another, like the galleries of an amphitheatre.

Read the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and instead of Baghdad read Ispahan, and the city will be before you. Have I not described palaces of Aladdin for you? In the Ispahan bazaar you will see Aladdin himself, preceded by his handsome pages and surrounded by his servants, and he on a matchless horse, with a dozen superb creatures saddled in gold and silver cloth after him. You will see Noureddin Ali and his Queen of Beauty, and may dine with many a one such as the Purveyor of the Sultan of Cashgar. The calenders are telling their stories over again, but this time not before Zobeide, but to a highly amused crowd, and the governor, who is the very picture of Giafar, has a great mind to listen, too, but he thinks it would spoil his dignity. And there is Alnaschar, haunched, with bended back, near his crockery, dreaming no doubt of what he will do when he gets rich, though he does not repeat the wretched catastrophe which ruined him quite. As for princes of Persia deep in love, they are all about me and are passing by the whole time. And Hadji Ruba. Why, there is the caravanserai, and close to it is the old barber his father, busy at his old trade of shaving heads, and the graceless son is laughing at his beard, putting the old fellow into a mischievous rage.

JULFA, THE SUBURB.

I mentioned Julfa, the Armenian suburb of Ispahan. It was the conqueror Shah Abbas who imported this colony of Armenians and planted it on the other side of the Zanderood, so that at least there should be a river between the Sheeahs and the Christians. They came, about 5,000 families of them, from Julfa, on the Araxes, in the South Caucasus. They were treated kindly by the great Shah, who knew their worth as traders and mechanics, and during his reign they prospered. They were permitted to build churches and practice their religion in the way they were taught, and they were allowed the same legal privileges as the Moslims of his capital. But the day came when Mahmoud, the cruel Afghan leader, with drawn sword, entered Julfa and Ispahan, and then there was slaughter, rapine and spoliation. Though Persian princes were subsequently restored to power the prospects of the Armenians were never repaired; for not one of them knew the ways and means of government like Shah Abbas, for he could sacrifice his love of gold to the welfare of his most promising subjects: but Fath Ali Shah could not, Mohammed Shah did not and Nasr-ed-deen Shah will not—the foolish despots! The Armenians are now reduced to 600 families, while Ispahan has not over 70,000 Mohammedans.

Julfa has five or six churches and a cathedral, and by far too many priests. I went to see the cathedral, and for Julfa it is a very superior church. It contains a number of large and small pictures, but nothing of a high order. A multitude of large-eyed, long-haired saints look out from the canvas with aureoles of glory playing round their heads. The atmosphere is redolent of incense. The roof is sheeted with gold, and the mystery of the redemption by the Holy One of Israel is everywhere set forth in paint and gilt.

In the court of the church is buried the traveller, Claudius James Rich, who died at Shiraz, 1821, and was afterwards removed to his present resting place in 1826. There are nine other English graves there.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

While looking about the court I was invited to go up and see the Archbishop, who governs all the Armenians in Persia and India. His palace, a very new affair, very handsome and spacious, is right behind the cathedral. I found him on the lofty roof, which overlooks a magnificent scene, a tall, stalwart, majestic old man, most beneficent looking and venerable. My heart went immediately towards the patriarch, who seemed like a very Abraham; but when I saw him call for wine and arrack, and top the latter like a veteran trooper, the mortal stood confessed beneath that Jupiterian aspect, and though he was old enough to be my great-grandfather I felt myself elevated slightly at witnessing this weakness.

We sat on the housetop until sunset, looking at the glorious prospect, seeing the strong broad light over the plain and ocean of greenness waning, the verdure becoming deep green and ribbed with lines of shadows—the plain losing its grayishness and becoming softer colored; the peaks of Sefi Hill, Atesh Kûh and Rustam's throne, flashing with orange and purple, then paling and gloaming in the fast receding sunlight. Then we rose to go, and, as we turned to bid the splendid old man a "Good evening," the Muezzoon across the river burst out triumphantly, "La Allah, il Allah. Mohammed resoul Allah."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There are now less vacancies in the Boston pulpits than for several years back.

The statue of the late Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, will arrive in Boston next month.

The steamers State of New York and the City of Hartford, of the New York and Hartford line, are at New London for winter quarters and repairs.

It will be good news to all neat housewives to learn that brooms are fully two dollars a dozen cheaper now than they were three months ago, the corn having fallen in price one-half at least.

Mrs. Anna Light, widow of Captain Peter Light, died in Waldoboro', Me., on the 6th inst., aged ninety-nine years and eight months. In early life she was a domestic in the family of General Knox, at Thomaston.

The Baptist minister at Pittsfield, Mass., has recently resigned, owing to a controversy over a clause of the Church covenant that members shall abstain from intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and the unwillingness of some to abide by that law. They thought they only joined a church, but find they also became members of a total abstinence society.

There will be in Boston an annular eclipse soon after sunrise, on September 29, 1875; but on July 29, 1878, the great eclipse of June, 1806, will return for the fourth time, and be total in British Columbia, Montana, Colorado, Texas, and in the west of Cuba; and in the last year of this century, on May 28, 1900, there will be another total obscuration of the sun in the United States, near Norfolk, Va.

There yet remain unsold of the Commonwealth's lands in the Back Bay, in Boston, exclusive of streets and passage ways, upwards of 730,000 square feet, which will probably sell at an average of more than two dollars per foot, and but a small portion of this remains to be filled. The entire proceeds of sales of land belonging to the Commonwealth in the Back Bay, from the beginning, have amounted to $2,975,178.

On the 16th inst. a man by the name of Wesley Coppedge was killed near the Barracks in Atlanta, Ga., by a woman named Bernetta Helton. It seems from her statement that Coppedge had for some time past been making undue advances toward her, and last night, under the influence of liquor, he went to where she was stopping and renewed his familiarities, when she seized an axe and split his head open, killing him instantly.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that from July 1 to December 1, 1870, eighty-eight vessels laden with wheat have sailed from that city to various ports in Great Britain and Ireland. The quantity of wheat exported during the period mentioned amounted to 2,507,360 centals, valued at $4,723,714. The flour exported during the same time amounted to 79,502 barrels, valued at $418,096. The total value of the wheat and flour exported amounts to $5,141,810. The flour is sent principally to China.

The notorious Josephine Fox, the wife of the man Brown, who murdered his child in order to obtain the insurance on its life in the Travellers' Insurance Company, is again in trouble. Henry S. Sperry, of Agawam, Mass., is charged with adultery with her, and she is charged with fornication. The man was sentenced in New Haven, Conn., to the House of Correction for one year and eight months; and the woman, in consequence of having been in jail four months awaiting trial, was sentenced to one month's confinement. She said her name was Josephine Vadar, and her maiden name Hattie Josephine Fox.

There died at the Alms House, in Hartford, Conn., on the 21st instant, the oldest person—in all probability—in Connecticut. It was Mrs. Eliza Leeson, who had reached the great and almost incredible age of 111 years and 10 months. Nearly 112! The fact is substantiated, her son says, on undisputed testimony. Mr. James Leeson asserts that the record in the old family Bible was true, and that the old lady was born in Canada, of French-Canadian ancestry, in February, 1769; that she came of a very long-lived ancestry, her father having lived to about the age of 112. She came from Canada to New York in 1817, and lived in New York for a great many years. Subsequently she and her son removed to Winsted, Conn.

EUROPE.

Criticisms of the English and Irish Press on President Grant's Message.

Unpleasant Pertinacity on a Series of Petty Quarrels.

Progress of Affairs Under the New Regime at Rome.

ROME.

The Romans in Parliament—The Old Aristocracy Coming Up—How the Middle Classes are Represented—An Israelite in the Aldermanic Chambers—A Hebrew Mother's Story—Necessity of Political Independence—A Pontifical General's Flight.

ROME, Nov. 20, 1870.

The definitive trial of strength between the moderates and the advanced party with regard to the elections in Rome took place on Sunday morning, and concluded with the complete triumph of the moderates, whose candidates were returned by all the five electoral colleges of Rome. The only college in which there could exist any doubt about the victory was the Fifth, that of Ripa and Borgo. In fact, the Leonine City, in which on the preceding Sunday the republican candidate, Colonel Amadei, was at the head of the poll, beating the moderate candidate, Duke of Sermoneta, although not in sufficient proportions to insure his return to Parliament, on Sunday last the case was reversed, and the Duke obtained nearly double the number of votes given to the Colonel. This venerable nobleman, the representative of one of the most ancient families in Rome, the Caetani, has long been distinguished by his enlightened political principles and his love of literature and archæology. He occupied a place in Pius IX.'s liberal ministry in 1847, and, after the twenty years' obligatory retirement caused by the Papal restoration in 1849, emerged again in September last as president of the Roman provisional junta of government, which office he discharged with universal applause in the responsible period between the entry of the Italian troops and the arrival of the royal lieutenant, General Lamarmora. An ardent lover of study, the Duke has worn out his sight in its pursuit, but he makes excellent use of his speech still, for his witty repartees are much enjoyed and continually repeated. His age is sixty-five, and his merits were acknowledged by Victor Emmanuel with the Grand Cordon of the Annunziata, when he headed the Roman deputation to present the *plébiscite* of annexation to his Majesty.

The Roman aristocracy counts another of its members among the deputies elected to represent the Eternal City, Don Emanuel, of the Princes Ruspoli. The other three deputies belong to the middle class of citizens, being General Cerroti, Signor Tittoni and the advocate Marchetti, all favorably known by their liberal sentiments and persevering patriotism during many years when patriotism was a crime in Rome.

This morning the Municipal Council assembled for the first time, and elected as assessors the advocates Lunati and Placidi, Princes Doria and Massimo, Signors Silenzi, Alatri, Anzelini and Del Grande. Signor Alatri is one of the most enlightened members of the Hebrew community in Rome, but it must rather shock the clericals to see a Jew become an alderman of Rome.

A touching case of a Hebrew mother, Signora Allegra de Cori, is related, whose husband having turned Christian in Rome, she was at once deprived by orders of the Cardinal Vicar of her three children, aged six and four years, and a baby of six months. The poor woman, overcome with grief, transferred her residence to Leghorn, as her children were shut up in the convent destined to converts, and she was not allowed to see them. Recently, however, she came to Rome, hoping under the new *régime* to be more fortunate. Such proved to be the case; for she was admitted and shown to her children by the attendant nuns, but the interview was more painful than pleasing, as none of the parties could possibly recognize each other, seventeen years having passed since their separation.

The Pope's excommunication of his aggressors, contained in his encyclical letter to the Catholic Episcopacy, has been followed by Cardinal Antonelli's diplomatic note to the Papal Nuncios at foreign courts, condemning in somewhat politer terms, but equally positively, the Italian government's line of action. The historical part of the note I need not allude to, as the public has been so fully informed of the facts which it narrates. The conclusion which the Cardinal arrives at is that a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy is impossible, because license and not liberty has the upperhand in Italy, to prove which statement his Eminence mentions the "impious doctrines professed in university chairs, so far as to teach that man originated from an ape and his soul from phosphorus." The Cardinal's assertion that such liberty or license as is granted in Italy will finally destroy Catholicism is disproved by the fact that now, after twenty-two years of such license, the Piedmontese are still better Catholics than the Romans, and that the churches at Turin are much more fully attended than those in Rome. It is significant, however, as a modification of the *non possumus* that the Cardinal has the candor or the courage to call things by their right names at last, and speaks of Italy and the Italian government plainly without having resort to the round-about epithets always used by the Supreme Pontiff of Subalpine kingdom. His Eminence dwells on the necessity of political independence and temporal sovereignty for the Pope's exercise of spiritual authority, and states that sooner than voluntarily renounce such rights the Supreme Pontiff will cheerfully undergo captivity still more severe than his present confinement, and even death rather than fail in obeying the dictates of his conscience. It is evident, however, that the Cardinal wishes it to be inferred that the impossibility of reconciliation arises more from the palpable bad faith of the Italian government than from the rigidity of the principles professed at the Vatican. As to the *plébiscite* of the Romans, it is set down in the note as a delusion and a snare, and the great French *plébiscite* confirming the power of Napoleon III. only four months before that Power was overthrown by national execration as a proof of the deceptive and fickle nature of the *vox populi*.

The Pontifical General, Zappi, rendered himself celebrated in the flourishing period of the Pope's foreign troops by declaring that to reconquer the usurped provinces of Bologna and Romagna he would require no other weapon than his riding switch. The General found this weapon less formidable than he expected when the Italian troops took possession of Rome two months ago, and consequently he had to make a little excursion in the north of Italy as prisoner of war, not enjoying General Kantzler's ministerial privilege of taking refuge in the Vatican. On his return a few days ago General Zappi waited on General Fornari, head of the War Department in Rome, who assured him that he would encounter no molestation on the part of the government, but left him to judge how far his public appearance in the city might be acceptable to the inhabitants of Rome, especially in full uniform, as he had presented himself. On Monday afternoon General Zappi went to pay a visit to a friend belonging to the Order of Malta, in the Palazzo di Malta, in the Via Condotti. He was recognized as he got out of his cab and entered the palace, and a crowd of demonstrative individuals collected and wanted to greet him as he came out again. But as he had slipped out previously unobserved, they became impatient and began to clamor for the General until the porter informed them that he had really been in the palace, but had left it again and could be seen at his residence in the Via di Monte Brianzo. The crowd moved off in that direction, but finding that the General, smelling a rat, had applied for the protection of a squad of police, the spokesman of the demonstration respectfully inquired of the officer whether he could be allowed to ask General Zappi for a sight of the celebrated switch with which he had promised to recapture the legations. The joke was appreciated, but the General's premises were protected from the inopportune visit which he so much redoubted. His residence was guarded in like manner until Wednesday, when he left Rome again for Switzerland, his native country.

TURKEY.

The Arrival of Generals Sheridan and Forsyth in Constantinople—Blacque Bey Preparing to Return to Washington—Purchase of American War Material.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1870.

General Sheridan, General Forsyth and Major Butterfield arrived here some days since via Vienna and the Danube, and are engaged in visiting all the military establishments of this capital. His reputation seems to be well known here and his photographs are in much demand.

His Excellency Blacque Bey is preparing to resume his position at Washington as the representative of the Sultan. Blacque Bey's health has much improved during his visit here. Both are very indignant at the scurrilous reports published in some of the American newspapers regarding their impressions of Washington society. No one here has ever heard either of them speak of society there otherwise than with proper respect, and the despatches of Blacque Bey to his own government contain great admiration of American institutions; so much so indeed as to lead to the belief that he is decidedly of republican principles. Should he ever be placed here in a position of influence there is no doubt that he would introduce many American reforms and improvements. Fresh orders have been given by the Turkish government for arms and gatlins from the United States, and there is a talk of the purchase or construction of an iron-clad there. Money is scarce and this is the chief obstacle to its plan.

The excitement on the Russian "declaration" is subsiding. It is not now believed that the Russian designs creating any trouble in the East on the subject. The "neutralization" of the Black Sea will, probably, be modified.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

Tone of the English Weekly Press on the President's Message.

All the leading daily journals of England and Ireland have discussed President Grant's Message, and from the views expressed it is evident that they do not regard it with very pleasant feelings. Not only the Alabama claims, but the fisheries question, is now the source of a good deal of uneasiness on the other side of the Atlantic. Following the course of the dailies, the weeklies have taken up the Message. The following extracts will give an idea of their sentiments:—

The London *Saturday Review* speaks in this manner:—

GRANT, BUTLER AND THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Congress and the American people would scarcely have tolerated an official proposal that Canada should, without pretext of right, be seized and annexed by the absurd machinery of a succession of provincial plebiscites; but General Grant harps with unpleasant pertinacity on a series of petty quarrels which he seems unaccountably anxious to fasten upon Canada. For some time past General Butler has been endeavoring to excite popular feeling on the subject of the Canadian fisheries, and it seems not impossible that his agitation may have been designed to prepare the way for the President's complaints in relation to the same subject. The late capture by an English cruiser of a fishing vessel belonging to some of General Butler's constituents may, perhaps, have resulted from some deliberate breach of the fishing laws committed for the purpose of causing a collision. It would seem either that the capture came too late to furnish matter for a complaint in the Message, or that it was too regular and lawful to serve as a pretext for remonstrance. The event, if it had occurred in time, would have been welcome to a litigant who seems to be entirely at a loss for any definite charge against his opponent. From the telegraphic summary of the Message it may be collected that the Canadians, like the inhabitants of all other countries, exercise the exclusive right of fishing within their own territorial waters. They have enacted laws for the protection of their property and for the discouragement of trespassers, and General Grant actually alleges as a grievance the existence of statutes which it has apparently not been found necessary to apply or to enforce. It is not pretended that Canadian fishermen would be allowed to encroach on American fisheries, or that the municipal legislation of Canada is inconsistent with international law. A litigious landowner might as reasonably object to the erection of a fence by his neighbor on the boundary of his property. The reprisals which are threatened in the Message are wholly unprovoked; and unless Congress shares the prejudices of General Grant and General Butler, it is difficult to suppose the President's suggestions will be adopted. The demand that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to American commerce, as the Rhine and Danube are protected by European treaties, would be reasonable if any vexatious impediments to trade were interposed by the Canadian government; but it may be doubted whether the American pretentions are confined to a commercial right of way.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In a slightly mysterious passage the President recommends the formation of closer commercial relations with the South American republics, on the singular ground that the political connection of Europe with the American Continent is drawing to a close. The relation of the inference to the hypothetical proposition is only to be explained by the President's remarkable theories of political economy. He probably intends to suggest that the South American States should be invited, in return for corresponding concessions, to frame tariffs in which differential duties should be imposed for the benefit of the United States. Many Americans have by this time learned that the best way of promoting trade is to let it alone, or to impose for purposes of revenue the smallest possible duties on imports; but General Grant is consistent with himself in thinking it possible both to maintain protection at home and to extend it to foreign countries. It may be confidently predicted that the Southern Americans will decline to sacrifice their European trade for the purpose of creating a fantastic monopoly in the supposed interest of the United States. It is difficult to understand why the limitation of South American commerce would become more advisable if the political connection of Europe with America—or, in other words, of England with Canada—were dissolved by force or by consent. The assumption that the separation is imminent would scarcely be consistent with international courtesy if it were contained in any other document than a President's message. General Grant probably means to say that Canada will soon be annexed to the United States, and consequently blessed with a prohibitive tariff, and that the occasion would be suitable for inducing the other States of the Continent to adopt the same suicidal policy.

The London *Economist* concludes an editorial, bearing the title of "The Weak Points of America and England," in the following terms:—

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES DIFFICULTY.

General Grant complains that the Canadians will not let Americans take their own fish, and that the Canadian government have, on purpose, made regulations which prevent their taking them. But Canadians are, broadly speaking, English subjects so far that we must protect them, and independent persons, so that they may do what they will. In mercantile phrase, we have allowed them an open credit. They are to give bills, we are to back the bills. We cannot easily say to the Canadian government, "You have misconstrued the treaty under which you legislate; you have made rules which you ought not to have made; you must not act on those rules or we shall not help you." An immense dependency, a hundred times larger than many independent kingdoms, cannot easily be so dealt with. But yet the situation is most vexing. There are certain "fish" which American boatmen wish for and which Canadian boatmen wish for, in which the Canadian government lays down rules to suit its own boatmen, and in which we are bound to support those rules, even though their effect may be unjust and though the Americans may resist. In theory, perhaps, the English crown had a power to annul those regulations when sent home for its sanction; but a Colonial Minister across the Atlantic can hardly perceive all the latent evils of a Fishery act, and even if he should suspect something, he would be a bold and almost a rash Minister if he acted on the suspicion. He would be sure to offend our greatest colony, and he would be sure not to have a plain case; for such devices are always cloaked in dubious phrases and ambiguous words. He would inevitably ensure enmity, and he would not be at all sure to attract support. Probably, therefore, he would do nothing; probably he would even allow improper regulations, and when once allowed and once acted on by Canadians there is the greatest difficulty either in preventing their injustice or in terminating their existence. We do not say that in this case the Canadian regulations are unjust. We shall, we fear, have many occasions of discussing that hereafter. We only say that there seems a fatality of difficulty in this question. That just as by a faulty system of politics the Americans are inclined to make every objection to it, so we by a faulty system, too, are responsible, and may have to fight for rules which we did not make, which we were hardly consulted in making, which we made in the interest of others, and which, therefore, may well be open to every objection, though we did not know of it.

The London *Spectator* devotes an editorial over two columns and a half in length in discussing the Message. The following are extracts:—

With regard to our own empire the Message seems to have been unpleasant, and by way of being quarrelsome, rather than really high-handed and dangerous. The President recommends Congress to empower the government to investigate and buy up all the private claims on Great Britain in relation to the Alabama question, that it may hold in its own hands the title to compensation, and press it at its own pleasure and in its own way. It is for this reason, we suppose, that the government has interfered to prevent the citizens of the United States from pressing their individual claims on Great Britain. * * * * * * * * *

A WAR WITH AMERICA

would be so disastrous, peace and friendship with America would be so inestimable a blessing, that we heartily wish our government would have the strength of mind to waive its abstract legal rights in the one case in which a very considerable number even of Englishmen are disposed to agree with the United States, that we were culpably negligent. But we must admit that President Grant gives no sign that this would be enough, and that he does give some very distinct signs that he is disposed to be litigious and keep open all causes of quarrel as long as he can. We hope that he will fail, and we feel all but sure that the American people will not bear him out in this.

ON THE FISHERIES QUESTION,

however, there is a much more acrimonious tone taken, and as the world happens to know that General Butler has lately been airing that question in public, and making a serious attack on the Canadian Dominion in connection with it, the aspect of the case looks not a little serious. General Grant does not venture to state that the Canadian government has done anything unlawful. He only asserts that their action has been "very unfriendly," and that "if the Dominion authorities attempt to enforce the unwarrantable jurisdiction over the fisheries assumed by their statutes, it would be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens." As we know that only about a week ago the fishing vessel Friend, from Gloucester, Mass., within General Butler's Congressional district, had been seized by the British steamer Plover, near Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), and carried into port for a breach of the Fishery laws, the President's complaint looks too like one of which the occasion had been purposely furnished by that clever but unscrupulous statesman, who is just at present in a most hostile mood towards England, and is supposed in the United States to be daily gaining influence with the President. That the President means war we do not suppose. But that he means to have a good occasion for war, if war should seem to be politically desirable, we very much fear.

Tone of the Irish Press on the President's Message.

The *Irish Times*, a liberal organ, regards the President's Message in a straightforward manner, and believes that there is much for the serious reflection of Great Britain contained in the document:—

The President of the United States proposes to buy up the claims of its subjects upon England for the losses caused by the depredations of the Alabama. Not very many years ago, when a man of capital desired to crush another he ascertained the creditors of the latter and purchased up their securities. He could in this way fall upon his victim in some moment of embarrassment and insist upon payment to the uttermost farthing. This is the nature of the proceeding recommended by General Grant. Congress will be called upon to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and ownership of the claims, and to give notice of them to her Majesty's representative at Washington. Once the amount and ownership of the claims are arranged, authority will be given for their settlement by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of these claims and the responsible control of all demands upon Great Britain. It will be seen that this mode of action puts the question altogether outside the pale of arbitration. The representative of England at the capital of the United States could not appear before the Commission without admitting the liability of his government. The claims might be made to amount to a fabulous sum. The seizure of a Boston fishing vessel by the Canadian coastguards for trespassing within the limits of the Dominion fisheries is a more recent ground of complaint. In reference to this the President declares "it will be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens"—a sentence which may mean a great deal or very little. The general tone of the Message is not of a character calculated to lessen the anxieties of Lord Granville. It indicates not so much a hostile feeling on the part of the United States against England as the existence of such a feeling elsewhere, and an inclination on the part of the United States to take advantage of it. There is one warning impressed on the government by these scintillations flashing upon us from so many quarters. It is that the navy should be made as powerful and as numerous as wealth and energy can make it, and that the military forces of the whole kingdom should at once be placed upon a footing calculated to ensure respect for the national will and safety for the national dominions. The question is no longer one of clippings and savings, but concerns the existence of Great Britain as one of the chief Powers of the earth.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* of the 6th, a strong Irish tory paper, discusses the Alabama claims in the following manner:—

The difficulty about the Alabama claims was entirely home made, just as the difficulty about the Trent would have been but for the courage and promptitude of Lord Palmerston, and just as the present Russian difficulty will be if the manly words of Lord Granville should be frustrated by pusillanimous acts. If the British government had said at the outset that they would not hold the nation accountable for "consequential damages" in this case there would have been no more about it. By paltering and vacillating, backing and filling, Lord Clarendon made the acts of a privateer, which happened to be built in England, in some sort English acts. They were nothing of the kind. It would be as reasonable for Prussia to demand from England damages on the part of the widows and children of Landwehr men who have fallen by English rifles, supplied to the garrison of Paris by Birmingham gunmakers, as for America to claim compensation for losses inflicted by her own rebellious citizens sailing in a British built ship. Two motives keep up the marketable irritation about the Alabama. It is available for electioneering speculations in America and for stockjobbing speculations in England. We do not say that it cannot be made into a real quarrel by assiduous discussions in those quarters. Alternate blistering and fomenting may exasperate a very simple sore into a gangrenous inflammation. But if the British Ministry continues curtly to deny that they were guilty of any negligence, as President Grant says they do, the American people are not such fools as to set about convicting them of an error of opinion by force of arms. That catastrophe would be too grave to be rashly tempted by a nation which has no dynasty to support upon a throne by military prestige. Neither the English nor the American nation have any desire for war. The interests of both are all on the side of peace. If peacemongers and stockjobbers would give over discussing the Alabama question it would soon drop into oblivion.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

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Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

GEORGE L. FOX,
THE GREAT CLOWN.
OLYMPIC MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT TWO.
WEE
WILLIE
WINKIE,
THE PANTOMIME OF THE PERIOD.
TWELFTH WEEK
OF ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION,
GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION,
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. ALL THE STAR TROUPE
GLOBE. IN A GRAND OLIO OF FUN.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE,
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE,
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT,
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT,
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
This Saturday morning and evening, Dec. 24,
will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, NEW MARCHES,
NEW TABLEAUX,
NEW COMPANY,
NEW ARTISTS, AND THE
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises precisely at 8.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE
CHRISTMAS (MONDAY), AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL MATINEE NOTICE.
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE, MONDAY,
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE, MONDAY,
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE, MONDAY,
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE, MONDAY,
SATURDAY, BLACK CROOK MATINEE, MONDAY,
COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST ONE,
COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST ONE,
COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST ONE,
IN THE
SAME SPLENDID STYLE AS AT NIGHT.
SAME SPLENDID STYLE AS AT NIGHT.
SAME SPLENDID STYLE AS AT NIGHT.
REGULAR MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 24.
SPECIAL MATINEE, MONDAY (CHRISTMAS).
Secured Orchestra Chairs..........One Dollar.
Family Circle..........50 cents.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Last night but one of the
EMERALD RING.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
in John Brougham's
beautiful Hibernian drama, the
EMERALD RING.
Houses totally packed.
Standing room at a premium.
MATINEE SATURDAY, EMERALD RING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½
THE GREAT MIACO BROTHERS
Hailed with the wildest cheers of admiration and delight in their terrific feats as
THE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.
LITTLE JOSIE'S SCENIC SONGS.
MILES MORRIS' IRISH SONGS.
J. E. CARTON'S Ethiopian Characters.
The Great Drama,
NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT.
Wild, Kerns, Cummings, Murray, Riggs, Seabert, Grader, all the Stars. EXTRA NOTICE. MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 26,
A GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 1.
The Gorgeous and Novel Christmas Pantomime,
BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP, ON MONDAY NEXT.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AV. AND 35TH ST.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!
PANORAMA EVERY AFTERNOON!!
PERFORMING DOGS!!!
GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!
MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!
LIVING ART GALLERY!!
ORIGINAL PUNCH AND JUDY!!!
CHRISTMAS TREES!!!!
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
GREAT SALE.
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
TOYS, CANDIES AND FANCY ARTICLES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
AUCTION EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.
EVERYBODY SHOULD ATTEND!

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
THE NEW IRISH ENTERTAINMENT.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances and Music.
BARRY AYLMER as the Irish Servant Girl.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of instruments from other first class makers.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (195 Fourth avenue).

A.—J. N. PATTISON & CO.—GRAND, SQUARE AND Upright Pianofortes, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 127 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $100; A seven octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTE, COST $600, FOR less than $200; carved rosewood, seven octave, overstrung bass, agraffe treble; celebrated maker; five years' guarantee. Apply at residence 118 East Seventh street.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GREAT BARGAINS IN Pianos until January 1, at PEEK & SON'S, 146 Bleecker street. Splendid 7 octave Piano, nearly new, $200. Second hand pianos taken in exchange.

AT COST.—UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, CARVED, $1,000; Piano for $550; a $650 Piano at $450; a $425 Piano at $275; a $500 Upright $325; Pianos $150, $180, $200. 99 Fourth avenue. CHAMBERS & SON.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, $550; HALLET, Davis & Co., Grand, $400; a Stodart & Dunham, $150; Bacon, Raven & Co., $225 and $300, and a Lighte & Newton, $220; great bargains. Pianos to let and sold on instalments.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 739 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; cost $700, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere at 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker, in use seven months; cost $600, for $250; Stool and Cover; also Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A FINE TONE SIX OCTAVE MAHOGANY PIANO for $90. 354 West Thirty-first street.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST CLASS PIANOS during the holidays. See testimonials from Mrs. General Sherman and other distinguished persons.
LYNCH & GOMIEN, 932 to 938 Broadway.

AT $190—ROSEWOOD, SEVEN OCTAVE, OVERstrung bass, round corners, good as new, cost $525; also rosewood seven octave, celebrated maker, modern style and improvements, $150. 26 Fourth avenue.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST CLASS Square and Upright Pianos; Prince & Co.'s Organs and Melodeons for rent, from $9 to $10 per month; or sold low for cash, or on small monthly payments.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY SIX OCTAVE PIANOforte, round corners, city maker; in perfect order; price $75. Apply at 276 Sixth avenue, hall door.

LADY WANTING MONEY WILL SELL BEAUTIFUL rosewood seven octave square grand Pianoforte, including Stool; cost $600; less than $500; first class; manufacturer's bill of sale; warranted; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—FINE TONE, OVERSTRUNG bass, embroidered cover and stool; very little used; have no use for it. RIKER'S Gallery, 234 Bowery.

$60.—AN UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, 6¾ OCTAVE, very pretty instrument. 485 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, top bell. Inquire for Mr. WILLIAMS.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
128th to 134th time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of
"RICHELIEU."

BOOTH'S THEATRE EXTRA.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE
of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
on MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
This Saturday, at 1½—LAST COQUETTES MATINEE.
This (Saturday) night—COQUETTES.
Monday (Christmas Night)—Last time this season, COQUETTES.
Tuesday, Dec. 27—First time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW.
Wednesday, Dec. 28—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Thursday, Dec. 29—Last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Friday, Dec. 30—Last time this season—THE HEIR AT LAW.
Saturday Matinee, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Saturday night, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
The above arrangement must be strictly adhered to, in consequence of the approaching production of a series of
NEW PLAYS.
commencing with Mr. F. W. Robertson's
WAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
We are ready with another new Drama.
First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of
SUNBURST;
OR, THE
O'RUARC'S BRIDE.
NEW SCENERY,
MACHINERY,
MARCHES and
BATTLE SCENES.
With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of
NECK AND NECK;
OR, THE
HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
Being the fourth week of its representation.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS EVE,
Three
GREAT DRAMAS,
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.
Charles Foster's Unequalled Drama of
NECK AND NECK, | NECK AND NECK, | NECK AND NECK,
OR THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE,
will be repeated for the twenty-fourth time.
The Comic Drama of the PEST OF THE VILLAGE. | ROBBERS OF THE RHINE or the HAG OF THE TOMB.
Monday, Celebration of
CHRISTMAS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
MATINEE. COMIQUE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. COMIQUE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. COMIQUE. MATINEE.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON. ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
THE BALLET OF THE SILVER KNIGHTS.
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
EMMA GRATTAN. EMMA ALFORD.
Mr. SIDNEY FRANKS.
THE TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
THE BLACK DWARF, THE BLACK DWARF,
with its laughable and interesting incidents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
MONDAY, Dec. 26, commencing at 2 o'clock.
A MONSTER BILL FOR THE OCCASION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
GLORIOUS HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA:
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BRILLIANT PARAPHERNALIA.
CINDERELLA'S HOME.
FAIRY CHARIOT DRAWN BY A TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
SIXTY LILLIPUTIAN LORDS AND LADIES.
WHOEVER THE SLIPPER FITS THE PRINCE WILL MARRY.
ULTIMATE REWARD OF BENEVOLENCE AND VIRTUE
In addition to the spectacle there will be presented at
EACH AND EVERY ENTERTAINMENT
UNSURPASSED EXHIBITIONS OF
DARING BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP,
ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC
FEATS OF SKILL AND WONDER,
by the
LEADING ARTISTS OF THE ARENA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
MR.
LESTER WALLACK
Has the honor to announce a performance on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26,
BY
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
On which occasion will be presented Coleman's comedy,
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Box book open.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
KINDERFEST.
NOVEL AND CHARMING SIGHT.
ST. NICHOLAS AND THE CHILDREN.
THE SODALITY OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. BODFISH..........Director
accompanied by
Full Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society.
ERNEST EBERHAN..........Conductor
will sing the beautiful Oratorio of
THE CHRIST CHILD'S FEAST,
at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue,
SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7:45.
Tickets and Boxes secured at
Schuberth's Music Store, 820 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera House.

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CONTAINS MORE NEWS
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AND HAS
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EVENING NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY.
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PARTIES, FASHIONS,
THEATRES, CONCERTS
RICH
AND RACY
SKETCHES.
LOCAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
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GENERAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
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$6 A YEAR.
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97 NASSAU STREET.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

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MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 144 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Tenth week of the engagement of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON.
Reconstruction of
PARIS.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF PARIS.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. PARIS.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. PARIS.
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M. PARIS.
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M. PARIS.
PARIS..........Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
ÆNONE..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26,
THREE PERFORMANCES.
Morning, at 11 A. M.
Afternoon "Paris," } By the Lydia } at 2 P. M.
Evening "Paris," } Thompson troupe. } at 8 P. M.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2 P. M.
First appearance of the protean artiste,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the new sensational drama, entitled
ON HAND, OR TRUE TO THE LAST.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
Extra Matinee Christmas Day, Little Jack Sheppard and Fra Diavolo.
Little Jack Sheppard and Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.
Little Jack Sheppard and Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.
Little Jack Sheppard and Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE,
THE NEW
LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!!
SARATOGA!!!
Superb Local Scenery by ROBERTS; original Music by STOEPEL; unique Mechanism by SANDERS.
ACT I.—THE CEDAR WALK AT CENTRAL PARK.
ACT II.—PARLORS AT CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA.
ACT III.—SARATOGA LAKE.
ACT IV.—CONGRESS SPRINGS, SARATOGA.
ACT V.—PRIVATE PARLOR, NO. 73.
Characters by Miss Davenport, Miss Morant, Miss Morris, Miss Deltz, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman and others.
SARATOGA MATINEE, CHRISTMAS, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
In preparation, DION BOUCICAULT'S last new play—just produced in London—a Drama of
POWERFUL DRAMATIC EFFECTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
MISS KATE FIELD
WILL DELIVER
HER NEW LECTURE
ON CHARLES DICKENS
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SUNDAY NEXT,
DECEMBER 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission— {Reserved Seats, $1.
{Family Circle, 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
Offenbach's charming opera
BARBE BLEUE.
BARBE BLEUE.
The queen of comic opera,
MLLE. AIMEE,
MLLE. AIMEE,
will appear in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE.
BOULOTTE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

DAN BRYANT'S 23D ST.,
NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.
Crowded by the elite and fashion of the city.
Brilliant success of the pleasing vocalists
Messrs. W. F. STANLEY, C. W. D'ALBETE,
Dempster, Norman, Carter, Foster, Brockway,
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT,
J. W. McANDREWS, TOMMY SULLY.
LITTLE MAC as Mark Twain's Jumping Frog.
THE CLODOCHE CANCAN.
First time of the Musical Burlesque of the
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23d st., BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
THE BURLESQUE OPERA OF
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
THE LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
DUEL ON HORSEBACK.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. REAL FUN.
The Opera received with screams of laughter.
Get your seats. They are secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
Fiorella..........Mlle. Celine Montaland.
Fragoletto..........Mlle Elise Persini.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8,
LES BRIGANDS.
Fioretta..........Mlle. Lea Silly.
Fragoletto..........Mlle. Elise Persini.
NEXT WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Alternately, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, LE PETIT FAUST and LES BRIGANDS.
Box office open from 8 to 5.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MISS GLYN,
The eminent English Tragedienne,
STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28,
IN MACBETH.
Tickets, $1 each. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Theatre Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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TREMENDOUS HIT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Second week of the great sensational Burlesque Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Crowds! Crowds! Crowds! Every Night! Every Night! Every Night!
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY."
NED WEST, EPH HORN, F. B. NAYLOR, R. WILLIS,
Guy Brothers, Booker, McCarton, Harris and all the Stars.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
GRAND DRAMATIC INAUGURATION
By the eminent artists,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26.
The most effective drama of the day,
TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Supported by a
FIRST CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Richard Marsten.

IRVING HALL—IRVING HALL. MATINEE BALL.
This Saturday afternoon and evening, December 24.
AUGUSTUS FUNK, Proprietor.

SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT
at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets at music stores and at the hall.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

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OPEN SKATING RINK.
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.
THE BEST SKATING IN THE CITY THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Ask conductor to let you out at Forty-sixth street.
GOOD MUSIC.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
The finest in the world.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
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618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

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TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms $8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 204 Herald office.

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CHARITY BALL,
JANUARY 19, 1871,
AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE
STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.
Under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, President.
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Mrs. RALPH MEAD, Jr., Secretary.
Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Assistant Treasurer.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth st.
Private lessons at any hour day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence, 267 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays,
Afternoon at 4, and evening at 8 o'clock.
A Matinee Dansante will be given on
Friday evening, 30th inst., from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Open to former pupils and their friends.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,543. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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PERSONAL.

DECEMBER 23.—LADY IN BLEECKER STREET CAR that dropped candy. Gentleman on rear platform, that bowed, would like to make New Year's call. Please address CHARLES LIVINGSTON, box 103 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY H. BECKER & CO., 28 South William street, of the whereabouts of Mr. Leon Czaykowski, a native of Poland, who after his return from California some time in 1866, resided at Korn's Hotel, 69 East Broadway, near Market street, and was afterwards engaged in the distillery of Mr. Kosinski, Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—DESPATCH RECEIVED; MAY BE A LITTLE later. FRANK.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1824-5: Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, [illegible] street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WILL KITTY WILSON PLEASE SEND HER ADdress to Harry W., through the Personals, as he has returned to the city?

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TWO ITALIAN BOYS, BOTH brothers; one aged 15 and the other eight; the first named Joseph and second named Benard Trafcante; Joseph plays a harp with a large piece of tin on the body of it, and the other one a smaller gilt harp. The above reward and all expenses will be paid on giving information in respect to them to their father, NICOLA TRAFICANTE, 821 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 366 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. H. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

ALL WISHING THE FINEST AND THE PUREST CONfectioneries should call at L. RUBERT'S. French mixed, 40 cents. Also a great variety of Fancy Boxes. No. 56 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

CARD.—IT IS WITH THE MOST HEARTFELT GRATItude that I hereby acknowledge, for myself and in behalf of my family, the favor and generosity extended to me by Mr. Francesco Cancea, of 124 Broadway, who, prompted only by the most virtuous impulses of his generous heart, has fully, and without any other remuneration but my [illegible] kindly granted me the pardon of a certain grave offence which I have lately inflicted upon his person in a moment of uncontrolled passion. GIOVANNI GUERINO.
New York, Dec. 23, 1870.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 731—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
64, 29, 20, 13, 47, 51, 18, 74, 75, 54, 67, 15.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 610—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
8, 25, 15, 27, 41, 61, 58, 6, 13, 62, 16, 52.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 732—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
6, 15, 54, 70, 14, 77, 56, 62, 19, 20, 8, 22.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 308—DECEMBER 23, 1870.
5, 1, 25, 8, 8, 71, 56, 44, 41, 26, 54, 21.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
Court House, Park,
32 Chambers Street, Dec. 22, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the first day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum will be charged from October 6, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January ensuing warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election of Trustees of the Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the society's office, No. 23 Union square, New York, on Tuesday, 24 January, A. D. 1871, from 12 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. AARON C. ALLEN, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 23, 1870.

IMPORTED CIGARS OF GREAT DELICACY OF FLAvor and aroma; new crop; holiday importations; low prices for ten days. F. A. [illegible], 19 Duane street, three doors west of Broadway.

ROBERTS' FREE CLUB AND PUBLIC WINE ROOMS.—A social resort for gentlemen, at 1,164 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen parties. Newspapers of the day.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTZ & CO., 219 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $22; halves, $16; quarters, $8. Kentucky, from $1 to $10. Send for circulars. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ONLY PLACE IN NEW York to get Marrons glacés is at F. ARNAUD'S, 918 and 924 Broadway, near Twenty-first street; also a large variety of fruits, candied, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

THE FINEST STALL OF MEATS IN THE CITY CAN be seen at S. SAYLES', 62, 63 and 65½ Jefferson Market.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 19 Wall street. Box 4,259 Post office. Branch office, 467 Broome st.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE, THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Gaff Topsail, Main [illegible]. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and [illegible] streets.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, A NEW AND VERY FAST Steam Yacht, in complete order, 72 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches beam, [illegible] Address J. W. [illegible], box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED, A JIB AND MAINSAIL THAT, ABOUT 25 [illegible] Address [illegible], box 160 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED, SECOND HAND BAR, BACK BAR, CASE [illegible] Show Fixtures and other Saloon Furniture; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address for three days T. A. LEWIS, 41 Pine street.

WANTED—SIX SCOTCH COTTON CARDS WITH [illegible] in good order. Address [illegible], box 5 [illegible] Post office.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURE TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON [illegible] Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal, N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A FINE LOT OF SINGING CANARIES AND Fancy Cages, cheaper than any other place in the city, at 407 Canal street. DAVID VENTEN.

A LARGE AND SMALL DOG FOR SALE.—A BEAUtiful young Siberian Bloodhound; good watcher; weighs 140 lbs.; also a perfect black and tan Dog; 1 year; weighs 3 lbs. Can be seen at shoe store 384½ Fourth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER,
55 Chatham street, New York,

the well known importers of birds and animals, are receiving, every week, per ocean steamers, fresh supplies of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to sell them at wholesale and retail lower than any other house in the city.

BIRDS.—JUST ARRIVED, 5,000 CANARY BIRDS, from Germany; all kinds of soft bill Birds; a great variety of Shells and Shell Boxes, Fishes, &c. Best Mocking Birds' Food, at F. MORIS' 43 Chatham street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FLORIDA.—INTENDING TO SPEND THE WINTER IN that State I would like to correspond with a gentleman going in that direction with a view of making the trip together. References exchanged. Address G. GRONNELL, care of George Walgrove, 26 Nassau street.

SPLENDID PEACOCKS AND HENS AND OTHER Fowls and Animals at low prices. For sale by J. BLOOMBERG, Nos. 534 and 875 Washington Market and Fulton street.

200 CANARY SINGING BIRDS—JUST IMPORTED from the Hartz Mountains, to be sold at auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 67 Nassau street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the HORSE LINE, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial on EVERY HORSE SOLD UNDER warranty.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
IN THE MART FOR SHOWING Horses on sale.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
SUPERIOR STABLING for Horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
THE CELEBRATED, WELL KNOWN and fast black trotting Pony BLACK WALNUT, 14½ high, 7 years old; trotted at Cambridge, Mass., last season in 2:52; CAN BEAT 3:00 TO-DAY, and is as fine, handy and game a driver as can be found; is g ntle for a lady to drive, and is warranted sound and kind. Also Road Wagon, Harness, Clothing, &c., the property of the late JAMES R. AGNEW, of Astoria, Long Island.
SUPERIOR, ELEGANT AND FAST coal BLACK trotting Gelding, about 15¾ high, 7 years old, sired by ABDALLAH CHIEF, dam the well known Gypsy Queen; very free, pleasant driver; has trotted better than 2:30, and can PULL A ROAD WAGON better than 2:50 any day; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady; no tricks or faults; is well known on the road as the "Miss Horse," and is warranted sound and kind. Also side-spring Road Wagon, made by Ivers; Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.
LARGE NUMBER OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
ONE LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON, made by Seaman, new.
ONE ELEGANT HALF SEAT ROAD WAGON, made by JAMES FLYNN, new, and warranted for a year.
ONE FINE HALF SEAT ROAD WAGON, made by Gesson Bros.
FIVE OTHER ROAD WAGONS, best makers.
SIX TOP ROAD WAGONS, all styles, best builders.
LARGE INVOICE OF BUFFALO and Wolf Robes.
NEW AND SECOND HAND HARNESS, HORSE Clothing, Lap Robes, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
FINE BAY PONY, 14½ HIGH, 8 YEARS old, warranted kind in all harness; very stylish, free driver, CAN TROT IN 3¼, easy, and that all day; elegant under saddle; afraid of nothing; has been used by a LITTLE girl the past two years; also Wagon, Harness, Blankets, &c.
SEVEN TOP AND NO TOP DEPOT, Express and Business Wagons.
ONE CLOSE COACH, in good order.
BROWN MARE, 16 high, 5 years old; warranted kind and true in all harness; quiet driver; great worker.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—28 LIBERTY STREET.—ASTounding reductions. All our stock of fine Top Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c., at less than cost. To pay advance and storage they must be cleared out. Also Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Also the largest and cheapest assortment of Kersey and other Blankets in the city. Heavy Polar Robes, cost $14 to make, for $9; heavy all wool Blankets, cost $5, for $3 per pair; heavy fawn Blankets, cost $4, for $2 75. All goods warranted as represented. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 28 Liberty st.

A.—IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING A. holidays we have prepared an assortment of Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences and other seasonable Vehicles, which has never been equalled in New York. All who intend purchasing would do well to inspect this elegant stock, as we can offer superior inducements, not only in quality and variety, but also in price.

BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
near Third avenue.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week. DAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUPE FOR SALE. COST $1,400; WILL be sold for $550. Apply to Dr. J. C. ABRAMS, 259 Sixth avenue.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES; BELLS IN GREAT variety; 500 Blankets, Sleigh and Wagon Robes. At summer prices at the corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

ANIMAL ROBES—BUFFALO, BEAR, BEAVER, WOLF, Fox, Lynx, &c.; the largest assortment in this city, at great bargains; we are selling Horse Blankets and Harness cheaper than ever. Fine English Kersey Horse Suits in great variety.
E. BARTLETT, 65 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—FOUR ROBES FOR SALE; ONE WHITE BEAR, one Siberian Fox, two Wolf; used but two or three times. To be disposed of reasonably to close an estate, at BALDWIN'S, corner of Broadway and Tenth street.

A SIX PASSENGER SLEIGH AT A BARGAIN.
BALDWIN'S, corner of Broadway and Tenth street.

A COACH FOR SALE.—ALL IN GOOD ORDER AND sound. Apply at Washington Stables, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

A.—50 SLEIGHS, AT ALL PRICES; 500 STRAPS OF Bells, from $5 up; 2,500 Lap and Fur Robes; 10,000 Blankets, from $1 50 up; also Coaches, Phaetons, Cabriolets, Rockaways, Top and Open Wagons, Depot, Jagger and Express Wagons; new and second hand single and double Harness, 50 per cent below any house in New York. Call and get our prices. JAMES JENKINS.
1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A FIRST RATE BAY CART HORSE FOR SALE cheap, for want of use; is a good worker, or would be boarded for the winter months for his keep. Apply at 303 East Thirty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

AT WITTY'S, 633 BROADWAY—LARGEST ASSORTment new and second hand Carriages and Sleighs in this city, now offered at greatly reduced prices; Coupe Rockaways in great variety.

A.—SLEIGHS, ROBES, HARNESS, BELLS, BLANKETS, &c., for sale low; over 100 Sleighs of all sizes, both second hand and new, from $20 up; 500 Straps of Bells, from $1 50 up; Robes, Shafts, Blankets, &c.; also second hand Carriages, by best city makers, for sale low.
W. B. GRAY, 10 to 22 Wooster street.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT COACH HORSES, 16 HANDS high, color black; very fine, stylish drivers. Can be seen for two days at Fleetwood Park Stables, 105 West Fortieth st.

A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, SIX years old, warranted sound and kind; price $250; also a Lanenburg Top Wagon; will be sold very cheap. No. 5 West Thirtieth street.

BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS; 1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter chime bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, CLARENCES, Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupe Rockaways and all seasonable Carriages at reduced prices. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES SECOND HAND—THREE CLARENCES in prime order; Buggies, open Wagons, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

COUPE FROM PARIS FOR SALE AT PRIVATE STAble, 113 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

COUPE HORSE, TOP BUGGY WAGON, CHEAP, 8 years old, sound and kind; city made Wagon and Harness nearly new.
W. A. CARTER, 12 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH GOAT, GIVES ABOUT a quart. Apply at Washington Stables, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY EXTRA GOOD BIG HORSE, 16½ hands high, weight 1,360 pounds. No one need apply unless they want a good one. Stable 317 East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, FROM 15 TO 16 HANDS high, young and sound; also Express Wagon and Harness; must be sold, owner going to Europe. Apply at 169 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH, PONY BUILT Horses, 14½ to 15 hands high; all warranted sound and kind; will be sold cheap; no work. 233 Perry street, [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME SLEIGH, WITH Pole and Shafts, at 69 Pike street, corner of Duane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPAN OF GRAY COACH or Truck Horses, high, young and [illegible], good truckers and perfectly sound and kind. To be seen at MERCHANTS' stables, 15 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO HORSES, WITH EXpress Wagon and Harness. Would trade for one Horse, Truck and Cart. W. A. TYLER, 15 West street.

HOLIDAY CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT LANdaus, Coupes, Landaulets, Clarences, Rockaways, at greatly reduced prices. DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 and 630 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $10 EACH; ROBES, $3 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock prompt, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, one Bay Horse, 16 hands high; one very fast black pacing Mare, one Sorrel Pony; also one bay Ethan Allen Horse, 10 Top Wagons, two large platform Express Wagons, 11 Express and Grocery Wagons, three Cabriolets, 10 Pony Phaetons, 20 Rockaways, 5.0 Sleighs, 20 barrels Bells, all grades; 750 sets Harness of all grades; also Robes, Blankets, Whips, Halters, &c. JAMES JENKINS.

KIMBALL'S PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
A fine assortment for sale by
S. E. BATES, 1,363 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—400, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, SHIFTING seat, Pony, six seat, Albany Sleighs, Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, at greatly reduced prices; 500 straps Bells, $1 to $20 each. 10 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MY CELEbrated make, for road and pleasure driving, including my renowned Dexter Speed Cutter. Also a nice stock of second hand and out of town make, at low prices. R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—200 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 633 Broadway.

$225.—FOR SALE—A SMALL DOUBLE SLEIGH, with Pole and Shafts, suitable for one or two horses; is nearly new; built by Saunders. Can be seen at private stable, No. 7 West Ninth street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR sale at very low prices; please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY,
300 Broadway.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—WELL established; great business thoroughfare; chance to make money; must be sold immediately. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE—CHEAP. APPLY at 157 Eighth avenue.

A FINE ENGLISH ALE HOUSE FOR SALE—CHEAP. Country Hotels. Also Oyster Saloons, Lunch Rooms, Restaurants, Billiard Saloons, cheap Groceries, Dry Goods Stores, Shoe Stores, Liquor Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Meat Markets, Wood Yards; Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A DINING SALOON FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY fitted up, at 46 Walker street, between Broadway and Church street; terms low; good reasons given for selling. Apply immediately.

A FULTON STREET CLOTHING STORE AND FIXtures for sale, doing a successful business and having an unexpired lease of 8¾ years. The owner, having an extensive outside business to attend to, cannot give the store proper attention. Address CLOTHIER, Herald office.

BEER PUMP.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A THREE-PULL Pump, in good working order, at LEACH'S Foundry, 209 Water street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUnity for a man to get half or the whole of a fine corner Drug Store at a decided bargain; owner has other business. Apply to ASHBY, 323 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND FIXTURES of the Grocery and Liquor Store 845 Greenwich street, New York.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOM AND BAR, 406 Eighth avenue; four new tables, Phelan & Collender makers; will be sold cheap as parties are retiring from business. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RETAIL HAT and Fur Establishments on Broadway, being centrally located in the most fashionable part of the city; satisfactory reasons for selling. Agents need not apply. Address N. Y. Z., box 238 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING other business to attend to, a fine Photograph Gallery; all new and in best of order. If bought at once the owner will sell for less than half its original cost, or will sell the Lease and Place. The rooms occupied are all on the second floor, have 12 windows in front, 8 on side, 6 in the rear, and is situated on the best part of Broadway. Address, with real name, M. M. M., box 122 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH Apartments to live in; Stock, Fixtures; one month rent paid; owner is going to Havana. 445 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE PATRICK SAFE, cheap, at No. 3 New Bowery, third floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND Lunch Counter cheap, in a good location, or will exchange for Liquors, Cigars, or other Merchandise. Inquire at 46 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD EStablished Seed Store. Apply at 261 Fulton street.

HOTEL—FOR SALE, THE FIVE YEARS' LEASE and Furniture of a first class Hotel, well located; handsomely furnished; good running order; 50 rooms; terms easy. Address, with real name, W. W., box 635 Post office.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A FIRST class down town Bar and Chop House for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 69 Gold street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 631 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale one of the best located corner Drug Stores on Sixth avenue, with a long lease.

SHELVING, COUNTERS AND OFFICE FIXTURES FOR sale. Apply at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Broadway, corner Grand street.

WHOLESALE FISH, PROVISION AND PRODUCE Market for sale—is well established, having been successfully carried on for 12 years in the same store, which is in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address S. R., Herald office.

$200.—FOR SALE, A VERY FINE MEGALESCOPE, of Venetian make, in perfect order, with 10 large views of Venice, &c., for cash. C. A. STEVENS & CO., jewellers, No. 40 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

$2,000.—RICH AND RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR energetic party of moderate means, nice stock of Toy and Fancy Goods, Lease, (2½ years) Fixtures and cosey furnished House "all to yourself," and all new. Reason for selling business contract out of the city; will be sold whole or in part. No agents. Apply quick or you will lose it, a 20½ East Twenty-eighth street, from 2 till 5 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will give her closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

BIBLE QUESTION.—OSCAR HUGO PREACHES TOmorrow morning in Thirty-seventh street (between Second and Third avenues) Metacost Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Burch pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth street.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. McVicar will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AVENUE AND Tenth street.—The last of the free services that have been held during the past year and a half upon Sunday evenings in this church, will be held upon Sunday evening next (Christmas Day), beginning at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the building fund of Emmanuel church, on Fifty-seventh street. (Rev. George E. Tarall and Rev. Moses Gallaudet.)

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT ST. LUKE'S METHODIST Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST FORTY-SECOND street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rev. Fred Evans, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the Sabbath school anniversary concert will take place, when interesting addresses will be made and several pieces will be sung by the school, assisted by the choir.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., pastor. Services appropriate to the season, Sunday, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D. (PASTOR ELECT) WILL preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, every Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN PLYMOUTH Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 10½ A. M., on "Christmas," and at 7½ P. M. Subject—"How Shall Protestants Sustain Their Religious Freedom?"

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL PREACH IN the Broadway Tabernacle church on Sabbath evening, December 25, at 7:30. Seats always free at the evening service.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach a Christmas sermon Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. F. Thompson, D. D., will preach in the evening, at 7½. All invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—SERVICES ON CHRISTMAS Day.—Early service, morning prayer and Litany, at 7½; sermon for service, with sermon at 11. Sunday school festival service at 4 P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE.—BY REQUEST THE Rev. J. C. Ager will repeat his lecture on "The Lord as a Physician" on Sunday evening, December 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner Clark street and Monroe place, Brooklyn. Morning services at 11 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT THE HOME Chapel, 29 East Twenty-ninth street, to-morrow (Christmas Day), at 10½ A. M. The children will sing. All are invited. [illegible]

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Youths' Missionary Society of Allen street Presbyterian church will be held in the church, Allen street, near Grand, on Sabbath evening, December 25, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting reports, addresses by Rev. Dr. Hastings and the pastor, W. W. Newell, D. D., and singing by the children. All are cordially invited.

53D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Preaching Sunday by pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Baptism evening.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMAN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial Human Eye, 599 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are approved by the faculty.

DENTISTRY.

LAUGHING GAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH, 50 cts. for the first tooth, 25c each additional. Dr. J. COLBY, Dentist, 33 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of University place.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages,
December 1, 1870..................$2,907,762 91
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date,
December 1, 1870..................2,714,000 60
Surplus over all liabilities..................$193,762 31
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on and after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums, to applicants, without bonus. First and second mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL EState. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 15, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 21st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1871.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion. No. 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Broadway, corner Forty-second street—New York, December 24, 1870.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on Monday, January 9, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of December 24, 1870, to the morning of January 10, 1871.
WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on or after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1870.
Coupons of the State guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
Thirtieth dividend.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 3d inst. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1871.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN N. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SECOND MORTGAGES ON New York city Property. State particulars by addressing MORTGAGES, Herald office.

$4,000—$3,000, $2,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED or Unimproved New York City Property; no bonus. Address EXECUTOR, box 113 Herald office.

$14,500.—FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN Newark, N. J., two years to run, for sale. Call at 692 Third avenue, paint store, from 2 to 12.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES, ranging from $2,000 to $10,000, on city Property. Send applications to (with terms) RANDOLPH, G., room 8, 231 Broadway.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR LOAN ON DIAMONDS, Watches or articles of value. 571 Broadway. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 806 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 850 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; every particular on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Reliable Expedition [illegible]

AT 532.—THE UTMOST VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Pearls, loose or set, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Valuables, &c., &c. Same loaned to any amount. J. H. BARRINGER, 532 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on same.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS. ADDRESS BOX 2,505 Post office, New York.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 2 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds, Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. BEERS.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Those furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue.
E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ERICSSON SEVEN HORSE caloric Engine, in running order. Can be seen at 679 Broadway.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 3 to forty horse power. Send for circular.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 26 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Docks, Ships, Steamers, Mines, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

MACHINERY.—ONE LARGE SCREW PRESS; ALSO one Drop Press, all in good condition. Apply corner of Washington and Fourth streets, Hoboken, in the morning.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, Steam Fire Mills, "Pumping" "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure Juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskey, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. K. GILLS, 182 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

WINES AND LIQUORS, &C.
[illegible] per gallon.
[illegible]
[illegible] 33 per gallon.
[illegible] from $1 50 to $4 per gallon.
T. STATHERS,
51 West Forty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster..........Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson..........Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $70 and $65; Steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green..........December 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..........January 4, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 24, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 21.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,
Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage..........$50, United States currency.
Steerage..........30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA..Wedn'day, Dec. 21	CALABRIA..Thurs'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA..Thursday, Dec. 22	ABYSSINIA..Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA (via Halifax) Thursday, Jan. 19
SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5	CUBA, Wednesday, Jan. 25
ALGERIA..Wed'day, Jan. 11	ALEPPO, Thursday, Jan. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold | Second Cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA....Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA....Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA....Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN....Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA....Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA....Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA....Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA....Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN....Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA....Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA....Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$175 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 19th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 19th each month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP, RARE OPPORTUNITY, INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 15th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Thursday, December 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ, NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nogers, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low Freight.
The well known first class steamship
[illegible]
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 20 North river on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to [illegible] at New Orleans.
The freight of passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, or other steamer, will, if possible, be despatched to Bermuda on Thursday, December 29. WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau)..........Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice..........Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. S. Edwards (via Nassau)..........Jan. 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—CARRYing the United States Mail—Touching at Key West.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship MERCEDITA, will follow and sail on Tuesday, December 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

VIRGINIA LINE.—STEAMSHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain Roberts, will leave pier 21 North river for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, at 3 P. M. this day.

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97 NASSAU STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.
TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glassware
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, PFEIFFER & CO.'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS—PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES and Juveniles; a choice assortment in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco at the old stand. T. W. STRONG, late Edward Dunigan & Bro., 599 Broadway.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.
Among all the good gift books for old and young, what is there better than "Æsop's Fables?" People's Pictorial Edition, only $1. For one of the best poems get Pope's "Essay on Man," with notes and illustrations, very fine, $1; cheap edition, 50c. A most useful book is "How to Write, Talk, Behave and Do Business," $2 25. A very entertaining and instructive work is "New Physiognomy," with 1,000 illustrations, which teaches one how to read character by the features; $5, $8 or $10, according to style of binding. A good book for young men who wish to become public speakers is "Oratory, Sacred and Secular," with a "Chairman's Guide, &c.," $1 50. All young men and women will be delighted with "Wedlock; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes," $1 50 or $2; and with "Life at Home," in which the duties of husbands, wives, brothers and sisters are clearly indicated, $1 50 or $2. Clergymen need the "Emphatic Diaglott," the New Testament, in Greek and English, $4 or $5, and "Man in Genesis and in Geology," $1. So here is something for old and young, rich and poor, and the books will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERNS AND PICTURES.—The most suitable present. They amuse both young and old. Prices, $1 to $5. Magic Toys, with new Kaleidoscope Changing Views, $1 50. Toys and Games of every description. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Call and examine. Open at night.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
WILSON'S
Old Stand.
Great variety of
Novelties,
Very cheap.
[illegible]
Magicians' Boxes, &c.

DRY GOODS.

A.—A.—A.—
TOYS, TOYS.
A very large
And very fine assortment of
French and German, English and American Toys,
Selling at very low prices at
R. H. STAVELEY'S,
[illegible] Broadway, east side, near Eighteenth street.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
M. HARRIS, of No. 7 Everett place, [illegible] in announcing his determination to close at once his rich stock of Parisian Dresses, Velvet Cloaks and Millinery at prices that [illegible] the cost of importation. His customers and strangers are respectfully solicited to pay a visit of inspection.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
[illegible] for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation spéciale).

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT of Chancery in England, made in a cause wherein "Francis Smith is plaintiff and Mary Bellin's [illegible], widow, is defendant," whereby an inquiry is directed what child or children Thomas Moore, late son of the testator, Isaac Moore, late of No. 1 Providence place, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, in England, gentleman, deceased, had by his first wife, Catherine Moore, in the said testator's will named, and whether any and which of them are dead, and when they respectively died, and who is or are their respective personal representative or representatives. All persons claiming to be children of the personal representatives of children of the said testator's son, Thomas Moore, by his first wife, Catherine Moore, [illegible], are by their solicitors, on or before the 28th day of April, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 1st day of May, 1871, at twelve o'clock at noon at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1870.
[illegible] EMERLEY, Chief Clerk.
THOMAS SMITH, 15 Furnival's Inn, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—SUITS OF Rooms on third floor, with or without private table; also Square Rooms; references. 1? East Twenty-third street.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD Board, [illegible] and wife or single gentlemen, at $1? to $?? per week. 76 Greenwich avenue, near West Twelfth street.

1 BLOCK SOUTH CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, 25c. and 50c. per night, $2 and $4 to [illegible] per week, at the Grand House, 45 New Bowery.

2D FLOOR SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also large Room for two gentlemen, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street; references required.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—An entire floor of Rooms to let, suitable for single gentlemen, with breakfast if required; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, suitable for four [illegible] persons. Apply at 150 and 152 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 UP.—ROOMS, FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with first rate table; fire, gas, bath, &c.; central and convenient; references. 329 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, from $7 to $6 per week.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Large Room, also a single Room, with Board; house and accommodation first class. 44 West Twelfth st.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegant Rooms to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class, and unusually desirable. References.

22 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Room on second story, with or without Board, to one or two gentlemen; also single Rooms.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDsome Second Floor to rent, with Board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

30 VARICK, NEAR BEACH STREET.—GENTLEMEN, also gentleman and wife, can be furnished with Board; terms moderate.

38 EAST EIGHTH STREET, ST. MARK'S PLACE.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, Parlor Floor, and Bedrooms on second and third floors, with or without Board; reference given and required.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A SELECT FAMILY will rent a couple of Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class table. References.

44 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD, WITH Suit of Rooms on first or second floor; house newly and elegantly furnished and all appointments, references, &c.; strictly first class.

45 JANE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON STREET and Eighth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with good Board; terms very moderate; location central and convenient.

57 NINTH STREET, SIXTH HOUSE WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant, large well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Room. References.

60 PERRY STREET.—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, nicely furnished Room, with Board; excellent locality and convenient to all west side cars.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Rooms to let, with or without Board. Table first class and well supplied.

66 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Parlor and two Bedrooms, elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen, with or without Board; rooms good size; no other boarders taken.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A FRONT ROOM AND Hall Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife and single gentleman or three single gentlemen. Location first class.

109 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth, Williamsburg.—Persons looking for good Board and finely furnished Rooms can be accommodated at the above place. References exchanged.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor, with or without private table; board first class. Also a Hall Room for a gentleman.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING ALONE, will let a neatly furnished Parlor and Bedroom to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; no other boarders; terms moderate.

114 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in a private family, where every home comfort can be had. Nicely furnished Rooms, single and connecting.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET. GOOD BOARD and Rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $8 per week. Also for Catholic lady to room with another.

263 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-FIRST street.—Very desirable furnished Rooms, front Parlor and two Bedrooms, with bathroom, on second floor; private table and servant at call.

697 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping or single gentlemen, with Board, from $6 to $10 per week. Apply at room No. 4.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A ROOM TO A gentleman and wife, with Board, for one or both parties. Address SELDEN, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home [illegible] during confinement may call at 12½ West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have some Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; [illegible]. Apply at 25 Lamartine place, [illegible] West Twenty-ninth street.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TWO OR THREE FURnished Rooms, in private family, with or without Board. Address W. E. [illegible], box [illegible] Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement and [illegible] by Dr. and Madame WEST, 341 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BREAKfast, [illegible] in a highly educated American [illegible] for lessons in the English language. Address LANGUAGE, box 1?? Herald office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD. Reception Room and Chamber in brown stone English basement 4? Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street; good location; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

ROOMS, FOR FAMILIES, AT ASHLAND HOUSE, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street. Board. Table d'hote or a la carte.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A NICELY FURnished hall Bedroom, with hot and cold water, with breakfast; terms moderate; location between Eighth and Twenty-third streets and Second and Ninth avenues. Address C., box 2,?26 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO SMALL CHILdren and nurse, want a Second Floor, with Board, fire and gas, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Seventh avenues; state price, with and without private table. Address J. D., Uptown Advertisement Office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE at one of the stations on New Jersey Central Railroad, this side of Elizabeth. Address, with particulars and terms, C. K., box 125 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Address W. M. B., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX ADULTS; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; will require parlor and four bedrooms; price $150 per week. Address Box 5,607 Post office.

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURNISHed Room, and good Board for wife and child, two years old, with Breakfast for gentleman; including gas and fire; not to exceed $1? per week; humbugs need not apply. Address F. F., station D.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor, with or without Board, suitable for a doctor's office (with bed, &c.), wanted between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets and Madison and Second avenues. Terms, if suited. Address, with particulars, Dr. HOWE, 4? East Thirty-first street.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—ST. STUYVESANT HOUSE, 259 BROADWAY, OPposite Stewart's uptown store.—Good Board and Rooms from $1 upwards. Upper story Rooms at a low rate if taken weekly.

DEVOS HOTEL, 111 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable [illegible] New York, [illegible]; Rooms by the week, [illegible] restaurant, bar, &c.

OBSERVATORY HOTEL,
Corner of Ninth street and Fifth avenue,
JOSEPH CORWIN, Proprietor,
Open on Saturday Evening, December 24.

ST. HONORE, CORNER FORTIETH STREET AND Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen; one Suit of Rooms on first floor, with or without Board; French, Spanish and German spoken.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET ON [illegible] STREET, BROOKlyn; [illegible] for a dry goods store [illegible]. Address [illegible], box 18? Herald office.

A PRINTED DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BUSINESS [illegible] your address upon receipt of stamp.
STANLEY [illegible], 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

BEAUTIFUL STORE, [illegible] AND CELLAR TO LET. [illegible] 56 West 1? street, near Sixth avenue.

FINE BUILDING [illegible] WITH ENGINE AND Boilers, on the Thirty-[illegible] street and Eleventh avenue [illegible].

FLOORS [illegible] WITH STEAM POWER TO LET. [illegible]

FOURTH AVENUE [illegible] ROOMS TO LET [illegible] Twenty-[illegible] streets. Apply on the premises.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT [illegible] Apply on the premises, [illegible] street.

TO LET—A VERY [illegible], ONE OR TWO [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT HOUSE AND STORE, SUITable for any fancy business, No. 667 Sixth avenue. Inquire of J. Y. BEATSON, 110 William street, or at the corner store, Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

5TH AVENUE DOUBLE FRONT, NEAR TWENTY-third street. To lease, for alterations, for stores and apartments.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

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TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50C. A MONTH,
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED BROWN STONE Houses for the winter or longer, with immediate possession, can be obtained from WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE to let—Gas and water and newly painted; immediate possession. No. 29 Perry street.
E. L. & R. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT House 141 East Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place; in good order; rent moderate. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 223 East Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, to a respectable colored family. Inquire at No. 11 Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—FOR $4 PER WEEK, at No. 1 East Fourth street, corner of Broadway, one block from the Grand Central Hotel. Call in the tailor shop.

TO LET IN NINTH WARD, IN FIRST CLASS HOUSE, a neatly furnished second Floor; furniture for sale. Apply to JOHN ROSS, 65 Eighth avenue.

$7 WEEKLY.—FIRST FLOOR SITTING ROOM AND Bedroom connecting, furnished for housekeeping; closet on floor; water in rooms; stationary tubs and every convenience. 182 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath, stationary tubs and every convenience; fine location. 222 West Fifty-second street.

11 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTItute. Furnished Rooms to let. Apply for one week.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with everything necessary for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

461 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVenth and Twenty-eighth streets.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished, for housekeeping or business; house small and private; terms reasonable. Ring the bell.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A small family; immediate possession. 222 West Thirteenth street. Rent, $3? per month.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS TO LET—NO. 345 East Forty-ninth street, with all the improvements. Inquire at No. 5?7 Second avenue, second floor. Mrs. BROWN.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward; new ideas each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c.; a Store and Part of a House, 5?? Canal street; Part of a House in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 6.3 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR COMplete Suits of Rooms in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY AND BUSIness of a staple article in universal use and on which there is a large profit for sale; value $4,000. A careful examination invited. Address K., Herald office.

A PARTY IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WISHES a smart, energetic business man as partner; will sell interest low and make payments easy. No agents. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ENERGETIC, box 10? Herald office.

A COMMISSION HOUSE, WISHING TO EXTEND ITS business, is desirous of securing the sale of some article or goods of ready sale. The store is well located, and parties wishing to place an agency with a responsible house will please address COMMISSION, box 5,??0 Post office.

A RELIABLE MAN, WITH $800 CASH, CANNOT make a better investment, together with his services, than to join an experienced man in an established dining room now doing $?0 to $?0 daily.
REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

ALL O. K.—A GOOD PARTNER WANTED, WITH $100 to $200, to take half interest. Also bright agents to make $?? a day during the holidays. 39 Laurens street.

A PARTY WITH $?? CAN JOIN IN HALF INTEREST in a Sample and Lunch Room down town, 1?? West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer.

GOOD BUSINESS.—WANTED, PARTNER WITH CAPItal for an extension of the silk goods manufacturing; one who speaks French or acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at Post office box 38, Paterson, N. J.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,500 IN MY AUCtion and real estate business; best references given and required. Address W. H. [illegible], Auctioneer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS.—WANTED, A thoroughly competent person to start a manufactory. Address for one week Z. F. C., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, with $?,000, in a well established importing business, with good credit in Europe. Address PRINCIPAL, Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—$1,600 WILL BUY ONE OF THE best Cigar Stores and Sample Rooms, with Stock and Fixtures, located between the Metropolitan and Grand Central hotels, on Broadway; must be sold before the 1st of January; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address X. T. Z., Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS, FOR SALE. A FIRST CLASS Brewery, in full operation for the last twenty years; best location in the city; will be sold on favorable terms; a long lease and reasonable rent. Address CAPITAL, station D.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE SHIPPING BUSIness, to be done exclusively on commission and [illegible]. Minimum of capital required $?,000 to $?0,000. A larger amount can be used to advantage. Address SHIPPING MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, COMPETENT MAN, with capital, to join in the purchase of [illegible]. Address Box ?, ?0 Post office.

$500.—ANY ONE HAVING THIS SUM CAN JOIN the advertiser in a safe business [illegible]. Apply to C. C., 5?2 Broadway, room 1?.

$1,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT IN CASH [illegible]

$1,500 CASH [illegible] WEALTHY FAMILY [illegible]. Address [illegible], box 4,?54 New York Post office.

$3,000 [illegible]

$5,000 TO $?,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN A [illegible]

$50,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH THIS [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 2?x55, lot 100 feet, for sale for $27,000; Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CORNER LOTS—100 FEET ON FOURTH AVENUE, 100 feet on 11?th street, graded and paved, level and sandy, $18,000; or will exchange for a good house; also at Fort Lee, on Washington avenue, a Knoll, [illegible] close to depot, $3,000. JOHN LACY, 306 Broadway.

CORNER LOTS ON SECOND AVENUE, BELOW FORtieth street, 100x100; 5 lots on Fifty-fourth street; 6 on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, near Broadway.
B. H. HOWELL, 309 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 127 EAST 11?th street; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Call from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PARK ROW.—FOR SALE, AN EXTRA LARGE PLOT of Land, with buildings, belonging to an estate; very desirable, having two fronts; will return 75 per cent rent on [illegible]. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON MORNING SIDE AVEnue, fronting Morning Side Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE—LARGE PROMINENT CORNER ON Hudson street, near Canal street; over 100 feet on each street and having a separate rear entrance; only three or four blocks from Jersey City ferry, Albany steamboat and California steamship landings; location unsurpassed for a second class hotel, and suitable for any business requiring light and room. Possession can be had before May if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 203 Hudson street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN BROWN Stone Dwelling, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, for sale very low, near Fifth avenue, Fifteenth street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE, TWO STORY AND French roof, filled in with brick; all modern improvements, and three full Lots, on 12?th street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 75 feet east of Boulevard and 300 feet from Mount Morris Park. Inquire on the premises.

6½ LOTS, WITH 200 FEET OF BULKHEAD, ON North river, below Thirty-fourth street, with buildings, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY; safe and paying investment; would take part payment in improved city property.
HALL & FOWLER, 351 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SACRIFICED, IF SOLD QUICK—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone Dwelling, throughout frescoed, excellent location; price $12,000, worth $17,000; also four story same style, 25x50x55; price $18,000, worth $25,000; also four story, style as above, 22x52x98; price $22,000, worth $35,000. All well built and finished. A rare bargain.
BEERS, 18 Centre street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. HOYE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE MODERN TWO STORY brick House 164 Wyckoff street, 15 minutes' walk from Wall street ferry; price $4,000 to a responsible party; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

BAKERS, GROCERS.—$4,500 FOR GOOD TWO STORY Philadelphia brick Store; best location for bakery, one adjoining, for grocery; cash $500, balance easy as rent; also small Store for $2,800, cash $300. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 351 Third avenue, Brooklyn, at noon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEWLY FURNISHED brown stone high stoop three story and basement House, to a respectable party, without small children, or would rent House and sell furniture. Located in Dean street, near Bond street. Address HOFFMAN, Herald office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TWO NICE NEW STORES, BEST LOCALITY, ON Ocean avenue, best business avenue in Bergen; runs from Bergen Point to Jersey City ferry, nine miles long; paved; gas, water; horse cars pass the door; two blocks from Bergen avenue station, Newark and New York Railroad, from Liberty street; with or without a dwelling apartment.
J. A. COTTINGHAM,
104 West, corner Liberty street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE BY THE ACRE ON the east bank of the Hudson river, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

DESIRABLE MILL PROPERTY—SUITABLE FOR ANY manufacturing business; never failing water power, near Newburg, at a bargain. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, only 1½ mile from Harlem bridge, 45 acres of Land (with improvements) at a low figure and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS—26,000 ACRES OF Land in Missouri, desirable locations; this property will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and part other good property, in tracts to suit. For particulars address J. T. RICE, 1?? West Twenty-sixth street.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above.
H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE—About 4,160 acres; 5?0 cleared and in cultivation; fine residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; location desirable, healthful, and convenient to city and sea shore; price, stocked for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, 63 Liberty street, or address PROPRIETOR, box 429 Post office, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT VILLA SITE OF 3½ acres, at Roselle, N. J., for fine diamond jewelry and silver ware, for advertiser's own use; a fair exchange given. Address A. L., Herald office, stating address.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT SIX ACRES OF Land, on the Palisades, opposite New York city, for Harlem property. Address for two days CHARLES, box 113 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, ABOVE FOURTEENTH street, between Third and Sixth avenues; price from $18,000 to $20,000. Address, for two days, CHARLES, box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE TWO STORY HOUSE, HAVING water and gas, in a good locality either in Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Owners having the above please address, giving full particulars, G. H. W., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $450, for $150; one rosewood [illegible]; two walnut reps suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, and Rich Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
81 Fourth avenue,
first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now opening an entire new stock of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Beds, &c.,
which will be sold at
greatly reduced prices.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT are desirous of disposing of their Household Furniture at less than half cost; in use seven months. Pompadour Parlor Suits, in brocatel and silk reps; Velvet and Brussels Carpets at 85c. per yard; rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Dining Room Suits, Beds, Plate, Paintings, &c. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $450, for $225, do., $125. Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used two months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 42 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURR'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility. A handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation; takes up less room; complete, and the only parlor bed that has the combined perfect double mattress.
PRIEST & PARKER.
No. ??? Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
425 Canal street.
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture
retailed
at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers, supplied with above on easy terms, at FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR, GIVING HIGHEST REferences, has a vacancy for two pupils in piano, or [illegible] would take furniture or carpets in payment. Address H. B., care of Mr. [illegible], 5?3 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Clocks and French Clocks, at TRANSTELDT'S old established stores, 1?? Fourth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and [illegible] avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

CLOTHING.

AT E. MEIN'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing, and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mein.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
[illegible] Auctioneers.
[illegible] Household Furniture, [illegible] Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, [illegible] Parlor Suits, [illegible]
[illegible] Pianoforte.
This Saturday, morning, December 24, at [illegible] o'clock, at the residence [illegible] East Twenty-[illegible] street, one block east of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and [illegible] avenue [illegible]. [illegible]

A. [illegible] AUCTIONEERS, SELL [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 21 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise of owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c.,
at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER,
HENRY D. MINER.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.
UNCLAIMED PACKAGES
remaining in possession of Adams Express Company, New York, December 1, 1870, and to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay charges, consisting of about 600 packages. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Packages to be sold as they are, and no reclamation allowed in any case. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 23 and 29, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. HO. PRUYVETER, of ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not exceeding those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcheren," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures: painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of

F. Roffiaen,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Billan,	Kruk Kook,
Portelijs,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. F. Kraseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Seickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Boeldora,	Reykelhuysen,	Schelfout,
Dansenbroder,	J. Berlin,	Eversen,

and many others of excellency.
Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.
The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 1?5 Liberty street and 1?1 Cedar street.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
Second hand and new
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting,
FIFTEEN SEWING MACHINES—PERFECT ORDER,
Ready made Clothing,
Shirts, Cravats, Ties,
Fine Bourbon Whiskey,
Imported Bon Bon Boxes,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIANS,
China and other Fancy Goods,
China Toy Tea Sets,
Doll's in variety,
Toys, Games, Blocks,
Fine English Cutlery,
Silver Plated Ware,
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
Letter Presses and Desks,
Oilcloths, Crumbcloths,
Bookshelves and Brackets,
Extension and Centre Tables,
Bedding of every description.
Also
FOUR SUPERB CHAMBER SUITS.
Being the largest and finest assortment of Goods that we have offered at auction this fall, including Christmas and New Year's Gifts.
Sale peremptory. Catalogues at sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
TAXIDERMIST'S SALE OF ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, MONSTROSITIES, CARICATURES, CASES OF BIRDS, GROUPS OF ANIMALS, &c., &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a splendid collection of Birds, Animals, &c.; a great variety of Tigers, Bears, Birds in cases, &c., &c.
ALSO AT 3 O'CLOCK,
200 fine Singing Canary Birds, imported from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, Mocking Birds, Bulfinches, &c., &c.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.
Auction sale $20,000 worth
Magnificent Household Furniture.
500 lots by catalogue.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits,
Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Chandeliers,
Marqueterie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains,
Rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture.
On this day (SATURDAY), at the elegant mansion 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Etageres, Bookcase, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Servants' Apartments. Sales peremptory.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY,
RICH EIGHTEEN CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
This Day (SATURDAY), December 24, at 11 o'clock,
AT SALESROOMS, NO. 75 READE STREET,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
This entire valuable stock will be closed out without reserve, offering a rare opportunity to purchase useful and valuable holiday presents at a great sacrifice. By order of
JAS. H. TORRANCE, Assignees.

AUCTION NOTICE.—112 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.
LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.
This (SATURDAY) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, LEWIS FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell over $5,000 and 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, contained in above private mansion, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bronzes, Curtains, Paintings, Etageres, Mirrors, Centre Tables, Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring, hair and feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture, Buffets, Chairs, Extension Table, Plate, Urns, Castors, velvet and Brussels Carpets. The whole to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BALANCE OF THE DAMaged Carpets at 452 Canal street, 1,000 yards still left; they are the greatest ever offered in this city. Come and see.
HART.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 78 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; fine rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, richly carved; Marble Top and Extension Tables, Bureaus and Washstands, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Mirrors, Hair and Excelsior Mattresses, fancy Chess and Work Tables, Silver Plated Ware, fine Oil Paintings, Stoves, &c.; all to be peremptorily sold.

B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, by B. F. THOMAS, on Saturday morning, December 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Caldwell & Co., 1?4 Nassau street, a lot of Steel and Copper Plates and Paintings, pledged as collateral to said Caldwell & Co. for loan.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.
Great sale of Circus Property at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, January 23, 1871, consisting of the entire stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first class Circus:—
42 first class Horses,
5 first class Ring Horses,
3 first class trained Pad Horses,
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business,
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new,
Ticket Wagon; Carpenters' Wagon, nearly new,
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1,800,
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
75 sets Double Harness, almost new,
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entry Dresses, for ladies, men and horses; Pads for horses, &c.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
T. F. LEE, Sheriff, Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER. SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel building.
CLOSING SALE OF SILVER PLATED WARE,
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, TAZZAS, &C.,
ELEGANT JAPANESE ARTICLES, &C.
The balance of above will be positively closed out WITHOUT RESERVE this SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24,
at 11 o'clock A. M. and 1½ o'clock P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel building.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day, December 24,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 7 North William street, Household Furniture, Piano, &c., consisting of new and second hand Brussels Carpets, Looking Glasses, Engravings, Window Curtains; husk, hair and straw Mattresses, Bedding, 120 sea grass Pillows, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Tete-a-Tetes, Wardrobes, mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut and cottage Bedsteads, Trunks, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Showcase, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, one Piano, &c., &c.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 3?3 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the first semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable December 31.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.

LADIES' AUCTION—AT 1,235 BROADWAY, UNDER Wood's Museum, Friday and Saturday, December 23 and 24, at 2 and 7½, Messrs. [illegible] sale of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, French Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. Special accommodations for ladies.
BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. F. TRAVER, Auctioneer.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 263 Bowery, 25 sets of fine Furs, consisting of Ermine, Mink, Alaska and best Sable Sets. Also lot fine Gold Watches and Chains. JOHN W. BUBBY, Marshal.
Also Marshal's sale.
10 o'clock, at salesroom 263 Bowery, six Tickling Table Rollers, Teas, Spices, Showcase and two cylinder [illegible]; two Safes, one Clock and a lot of Gas Fixtures.

MORTGAGE SALE.—D. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of Liquor Store. By order of T. Turner, Attorney for mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—LIQUOR STORE [illegible] sale.—Will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at 1?5 Canal street, the contents of a [illegible] Store and Saloon, consisting of Counters, Clocks, Fixtures, &c.
T. BOGART, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wholesale Stock of Wines,
[illegible] Liquors, [illegible] &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at 17 East Broadway, a large [illegible] Stock of Liquors, consisting of [illegible] Bourbon Whiskey, Cordials, Port and Sherry Wines, N. E. Rum, Spirits, Gin, [illegible] &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
[illegible], Deputy.

WILLIAM WALLACE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at [illegible] o'clock, the Furniture of [illegible] House, [illegible] street, consisting of [illegible] Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Toilet Tables, [illegible], Carpets, and everything appertaining to a hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 1ST AV.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN AND FRENCH cook in a private family; first class houses; will go out and cook for parties; good reference. Call or address.

Chambermaids, &c.

39 WEST 47TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS seamstress in a hotel or institution; would take charge of a linen room or take a position as housekeeper; is a good operator; good references. Address Mrs. CULVER.

1,530 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH sts.—Mrs. PLOWMAN, a good dressmaker, is now open for first class work; promises full satisfaction and terms less at this time of year.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION TO GO OUT BY the day in families in this city, who has had several years' experience in the business of cutting, fitting and making ladies' dresses, [illegible]; is a good designer and trimmer; also children's clothes finished. Apply to or address DRESSMAKER, 172 Bleecker st.

General Housework, &c.

179 MEADOW ST., HOBOKEN, BASEMENT DOOR.—A respectable English person would go out by the day to do any kind of household work.

Housekeepers, &c.

145 EAST 18TH ST.—WANTED, A RE ENGAGEMENT as housekeeper in hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address A. H. P.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as housekeeper or in any other capacity not menial; a good home more an object than wages. Address L. M. N., box 220 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

344 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Competent laundress desires some ladies', or gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen, or will go out by the day; best references.

Nurses, &c.

475 6TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A GOOD MONTHLY nurse (an American woman), having seven years' experience, wishes to make a few engagements; can give the best city references. Can be seen for one week, from 2 to 4 P. M. at the drug store.

Miscellaneous.

A WIDOW WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS JANItress; good references. Address JANITRESS, box 114 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at the German Bureau, 3?2 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN to do the entire work of a family of three adults (occupying apartments); liberal wages to a competent person; city reference required. Apply this day (Saturday) from 8 till 2 o'clock, at 309 West 31st st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST BE a good cook and have good city references. Apply at 114 West 16th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 SALESLADIES. INquire at the Original One Dollar Store, 203 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. Best references required.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK AND TO DO part of the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at 21 East 4?th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 TO 18, OF GENTEEL appearance, to write in an office; hours, 10 to 6 o'clock. Address BUSINESS, box 159 Herald office, stating age, with whom residing and salary expected.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE CARE OF AN INfant; must have the best city references. Call to-day at 45 West 11th st., from 12 to 1 P. M.

153 EAST 38TH ST. WANTED, A KIND AND OBliging girl, to wait on an invalid lady.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an American girl, 14 years old. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$50 TO $100.—AM WILLING TO GIVE THIS amount for a situation [illegible]. Address H. C. G., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

185 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) as porter, watchman or to drive truck. Call on or address C. MONROE.

A COMPETENT COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; an excellent bread and pastry baker; unexceptionable city reference. Call at Uptown Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN, BY ONE having a first class experience; best city reference given as to character and ability. Address J. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SALESMAN, WELL POSTED IN MILLINERY, going on Western trip early in the coming year, will make arrangements with a few more jobbing houses [illegible] commission or salary; favorable arrangements can be made. Address immediately APPLICANT, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY AT 19? CHRISTOpher st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT; an American who can prepare German prescriptions preferred; must bring a first class and come well recommended from his last employer; age from 18 to 20 years of age. Call at TARRANT & CO.'S, 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren, New York.

FRUIT JAR SALESMAN WANTED—THOSE ONLY having experience desired. Address, with statement and references, COHANSEY GLASS COMPANY, 26 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—A SALESMAN OF experience, who can influence a first class trade, desires an engagement. Address X. P., station F.

SAMPLES ON COMMISSION.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO is traveling in the West, would like to take some specialties. Address SAMPLES, Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A YOUNG man who is well posted, and has had the position in a first class house for four years, desires the same position in a good house from the 1st of January or February; [illegible] references from present employers and other good houses in the city. Address for three days H. D. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, EMPLOYMENT AS bookkeeper, clerk, cashier or collector; references and security given. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED with fine tailors' trimmings. Apply to BROWN, MERRILL & WRIGHT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, AS ASsistant in an importing and commission house; salary about $1,500. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, H. D. G., box 189 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale millinery house; can control a first class trade in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana; best references given, including present employer. Address F. E., box 4,553 New York Post office.

READ THE
EVENING NEWSPAPER
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CONTAINS MORE NEWS
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AND RACY
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TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50C. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN (COLORED) WANTS A situation [illegible]. Apply at 157 6th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF [illegible] D. No. 6 [illegible]

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—IN EITHER TOWN OR COUNTRY, A coachman's situation, by a respectable man, lately from England, single, aged 28, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good city driver; best references; can also be personally recommended. Address G. F. H., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ALSO TWO ON regular salary, in general Hotel business, to fill orders, &c. Inquire from 11 till 3 at 179 Broadway, office No. 8.

AGENTS, 300 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

A NICE, CLEAN, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, 14 OR 15 years of age, wanted, in a mercantile broker's office; salary first year, $150. Apply to R. E. BEDELL, 72 Beaver street.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL VARNISH traveller can find advantageous engagement with MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN; no others need apply. Answer through box 3,873 Post office.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE COMMISSION house, a lad about 16 years old, for the office; must be quick at figures. Address in own handwriting, with references, CARLOS, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, to assist in shipping and receiving goods; must write a fair hand; one having some little experience preferred. Address, in own handwriting, with name, references and age, stating salary required, R. R., Herald office.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY AN OLD EStablished house, a party thoroughly acquainted with the rail and railroad supply business in all its branches. Address J., box 2,616 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH AND ERrand boys. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—MEN OF TALENT AND LARGE CITY EXperience for the positions of ushers, salesmen, &c., in the various departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, with name and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—A BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS, AND MAKE himself generally useful, at 14 East st., between Broome and Grand. G. DONADIE.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A BUTCHER SHOP; one who thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended. Apply to EVANS & CO., 47 Whitehall st.

1,000 FAMILIES WANTED—IN FLORIDA; THE climate, soil, products, resources, and the advantages derived by locating a colony in that delightful garden of the United States. For full information, address J. S. L., Post office, Williamsburg, L. I.

THE TRADES.

LITHOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE ENGRAVER WANTED. Apply to JACOB HAY, No. 5 College place.

WANTED—A MACHINE PRINTER. APPLY TO HOWELL & BOURKE, Paper Hanging Factory, Twenty-third and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Inquire of HENRY GINNEL, 31 Maiden lane, New York.

WANTED—A BAKER, TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A steam bakery; one that understands all kinds of crackers; must be a sober and steady man and give good reference. Address WOODRUFF & COLBY, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MOLASSES BOILER AND sugar house manager for a molasses refinery in another city. Address, with real name, salary asked and references, none others noticed, W., box 6,9?6 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL CUTTER TO act as foreman in a clothing establishment. Only those having had experience and with good recommendations need apply. Address F., box 835 Newark, N. J., Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, EXPERImentee, desire aller a la journee pour faire des grands diners ou a la semaine; prix moderes; elle donnera des references satisfaisantes. S'adresser au 162 West 32d st., near 7th av.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 20, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. OWNER CAN HAVE IT on proving property and paying expenses. Call from 10 to 11 at room No. 5, Madison Square House, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE TO MURray Hill, a steel plate Engraving of a trade mark. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to PITMAN & CO., Astor House.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, GOING FROM J. R. Mathews & Co.'s to French's Hotel, a Parcel, containing two sets of jewelry. A reward of $25 will be given on leaving it for C. WESLEY HALLOCK, at the office of the above hotel, and no questions asked.

LOST—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND (ENAMELLED) RING, by a poor man, left with him for safe keeping. Whoever will return it to HENRY FICKE, 15? Hudson street, in liquor store, will receive $25 reward and great thanks.

LOST—A BLACK BEAR SKIN ROBE, FROM CARriage, on the 22d, for the return of which $25 will be paid at French's Hotel.

LOST—AN EARRING. A SUITABLE REWARD WILL be paid on leaving it at 473 East Houston street.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM HOUSTON AND MACdougal to Bleecker and Barrow streets, a small Gold Watch, No. 46,777. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Miss H., 147 West Houston street, corner of Macdougal.

LOST—ON FRIDAY P. M., A HAIR RING, INSCRIBed "Mary to Lizzie" on inside; valued as a gift from a deceased parent. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with G. W. JONES, 42 White street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, A LADY'S gold enamelled hunting case Watch, No. 24,523; chain and locket attached; H. Sandoz [illegible] makers. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., 23 Park Row.

LOST—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, A GOLD BROACH, True Lover's Knot, Opal set. A liberal reward will be given on returning the same to 247 Second avenue.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY NEWELL Brothers, dated September 15, 1870, at six months, for $?38, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, to the order of Parker Brothers, and by us endorsed and made payable to order of Hubbard & Blake. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
PARKER BROS.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING WAREHOUSE Receipts of Bowring & Tilford, on Weehawken Docks, viz.:—Nos. 1,496, 1,497, 1,498, 1,499, 1,500, 1,501, calling for 100 bbls. refined petroleum each. Delivery of same has been stopped.
BRINK & CO.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD—FOR ARTISTS' SKETCHES, LOST, about October 6, and a liberal reward for Sketch Book, lost Thursday evening, 22d, near Astor House or in Sixth avenue car.
C. T. H. BONWILL, No. 5 [illegible], room 6?.

$100 REWARD. Lost, on the 22d of December, on Broadway, between Fifth Avenue Hotel and Fourth street, a Diamond Cross, enclosed in a small brown and white Bag. The above reward will be paid for its return by CHARLES F. [illegible], People's Savings Bank, 1,136 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, LAST EVENING (FRIDAY), the 23d inst., while crossing the Barclay street ferry, a Package of Money, containing between $700 and $800, marked "Union Heights." The above reward will be paid on the return of the package to [illegible] & STELLGES, 12? West street.

$700 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR [illegible]

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of [illegible] asked.

FRANCE.

Another Great Sortie from Paris.

German Positions Carried East of the City.

THE FRENCH REPULSED AT BOURGET.

Herald Special Report from the Loire.

Prince Frederick Charles' Communications Reported Cut.

German Advance on the Army of the North.

French Surprised and Beaten at Langres.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Operations Resumed—Sortie of the French—Germans Driven from Their Positions—French Repulsed at Bourget—Successes of Ducrot—General Particulars.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23, 1870.

Advices from Paris of the night of the 21st bring the official report of the recent military operations. The report says:—

ANOTHER SORTIE—FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Operations were resumed to-day and only ceased at nightfall. On the right Generals Malroy and Blaise occupied Neuilly sur Marne, Ville Evrard and Maison Blanche, all to the east of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points.

A REPULSE AT BOURGET.

It is also stated that after a short combat, in which General Fave was wounded, the troops from St. Denis, under Admiral La Roncière, carried Bourget, to the north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place and retreated, having captured 10[illegible] prisoners.

DUCROT'S ADVANCE.

The forces of General Ducrot were also engaged south of the city in a violent artillery action against Mont Avron and Blanc Mesnil, and at night Ducrot occupied Groslay and Drancy.

A FEINT.

General Noël made a feint on the side of Mont Valérien (west of Paris) against Montretout, and Chief of Battalion Faur occupied the island of Chiard, in the Seine. The mobilized National Guard fought with the troops in these engagements and displayed great ardor.

THE LOSSES.

The garrison of St. Denis and the marines lost considerably in attacking Bourget, but the losses of the other troops were not heavy.

TROCHU.

General Trochu remains outside the city with the army.

GERMA[illegible] [illegible] OUT—SEVERE FIRE—THE SORTIE.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A despatch from Versailles states that on Tuesday the fire from the fortifications of Paris was active but ineffective.

THE SORTIE.

During the cannonade a sortie was made by the French against the Prussian Guard and the Twelfth corps (Saxons). The fighting lasted several hours. The German loss was small.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Blois Crowded—Intermittent Fighting—Stragglers—Preparing to Skedaddle—The Prussians Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Blois, dated December 19. Your correspondent writes:—

BLOIS CROWDED.

This city (Blois) is crowded and has not been so much excited, probably, since the memorable assembly of the States General, held just preceding the war of the League. Troops of all arms, innumerable teams, supply trains, ambulance wagons and thousands of stragglers are jumbled up in an inextricable mass.

INTERMITTENT FIGHTING.

That military misery—intermittent fighting—has continued without any concentrated force since the capture of Orleans. Constantly feeling the French lines, the Prussians have lost no opportunity to break them, and they have certainly been watched with a vigilance equal to their own. On the right the skirmishing extended to Salbris, south of the Loire, and on the left from the neighborhood of Meung to Marchenoir. On Wednesday and Thursday fighting was brisk along the line, especially to the left of Marchenoir.

STRAGGLERS.

Riding in the direction of the contest to-day it was difficult to find a pathway through the stragglers. But even their immense numbers did not indicate the proportions of to-day's fight. On the contrary, the stragglers were from the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps alone and did not represent the entire army. As the Prussians sent shells into them to-day these stragglers were making vigorous efforts to find a place of safety.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE BLOIS.

The commander of Blois has evidently small confidence in his ability to keep the Prussians out of the place. The wagons are under orders for a point west of Blois. Regiments of infantry are kept standing in the streets all night, and regiments of cavalry, with their horses ready caparisoned, afford evidence of preparations to skedaddle.

THE PRUSSIANS EXPECTED.

It is expected that the Prussians will arrive on the south bank of the Loire, as they have pushed on vigorously there. At night a gap was cut in the bridge and some preparations were made to defend the passage of the river at various points. The preparations are peculiarly foolish. Leading from the bridge is a broad, straight street, at the end of which one hundred steps lead to a height in the thickly populated portion of the city. A number of brass pieces were posted on this height, with the expectation of annoying the coming foe, but they could not prevent the passage, nor [illegible] material damage. Their only effect was to draw a return fire which led to the explosion of hundreds of shells against houses filled with wounded men and women and children. Perhaps it is proper to kill Prussians even at this cost, but if the French resistance was equally as desperate in the open country these massacres in cities would be unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Germans at Tours—Reported Cutting of Prince Frederick Charles' Communications—Prussian Advance on the Army of the North—French Surprised at Langres—Defeat of Mobiles—Gambetta at Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A telegram from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that a despatch from Tours bearing date of the evening of the 21st and signed by the Mayor, informs the Department of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the Department of Indre-et-Loire and that those who were there have proceeded towards Blois without entering Tours.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESS OVER PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The French claim to have severed Frederick Charles' communication and to have captured [illegible] prisoners as the Germans were leaving Tours. They also report that the Army of the Loire has made a successful union and is now 300,000 strong and ready for the offensive.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

A Prussian column has been observed approaching [illegible] and Rheims. It is supposed to be on the march for Laon, La Fère and Chauny to attack the French Army of the North.

FRENCH SURPRISED AT LANGRES.

The Germans under General Count Von der Goltz, have surprised the French at Langres, in the Department of the Haute Marne and driven them from their position with heavy loss. Many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and baggage were taken.

DEFEAT OF GARDES MOBILES.

A body of Mobiles have been defeated by the Hanoverians under General de Voigts-Rhetz beyond Mon[illegible], a town in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, eight miles north northeast of Tours.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM CHERBOURG.

A telegram from Cherbourg dated yesterday states that a force of 1,000 men, fully equipped, left that day for the field. Arms and equipments arrive in large quantities. The blockade of Honfleur has been ordered.

GAMBETTA'S RECEPTION AT LYONS.

M. Gambetta was received at Lyons with the warmest acclamations and a universal request that the fullest measure of justice be accorded to the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of M. Fone.

LYONS INDIGNANT.

A telegram from Lyons, 21st, says the entire population is indignant at the murder of M. Fone, Chief of Battalion of the National Guard, and that the funeral was attended by all classes of the people.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

The Distress Occasioned by a State of Siege.

Beggars in the Streets—Their Appeals Responded To—Food—How it is Distributed and By Whom—Rents Free—Parisian Street Scenes—Much Misery—The Amazons of Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28, 1870.

The distress occasioned by the state of siege in which Paris has now been for more than two months is very great. Many of the shops are entirely closed and in all the number of hands have been reduced. There are innumerable beggars in the streets, most of them women and children. The men who beg are poor cripples and expose some corporeal deformity that prevents them being drawn for the army.

THE POOR VAGRANTS.

There is one point in the French character which strangers cannot fail to remark. A beggar seldom asks in vain. I have seen a group of Gardes Mobiles around an unfortunate, each of whom has given something from his scantily lined purse. In various parts of Paris *cantines* and soup kitchens have been established to supply the poor with food at a reasonable rate. At the present time thousands of persons are forced to avail themselves of the advantages they offer who before the war were able to earn a respectable livelihood.

PARIS IS TOPSY-TURVY

now. Many of the large apartments in the most fashionable quarters of the town are inhabited by persons who have taken refuge in Paris from the country and working people from the faubourgs. They inhabit the enormous elegantly painted and gilded rooms rent free. A few sticks of furniture, pallets and mattresses contrast strangely with the decorations. Salons are turned into laundries, and ragged linen hung out to dry on the balconies. From the windows and balconies of the upper stories of one of those new houses in the rue de Lafayette, looking over Baron Rothschild's garden, stockings, shirts and female under linen of every description were dangling when I passed yesterday. It is something to have a roof over their heads, but the poor require food and the *cantines* are a great boon. In no quarter of Paris do they render more service than in the Third arrondissement—the Temple—one of the principal centres of Parisian industry. In that district the cantines work admirably and deserve special notice. There are at present sixteen, but the number will be increased to twenty-four. Upwards of 15,000

PERSONS ARE NOW DAILY SUPPLIED WITH FOOD,

but the supply is not equal to the demand. There are between 150 and 200 employed in the cantines. A room having been obtained from a house proprietor, a stove, a counter for the distribution and two or three benches are installed therein for the persons waiting their turn to be supplied. Tables there are none, as the food is not to be eaten in the cantine. The distribution is made by a woman cook and two assistants in each room. The accounts and checks are kept at the Mairie. Nothing is sold at the cantine and persons desirous of obtaining food must first obtain, at the Mairie, tickets, which are available at any cantine in the district. They are of different colors, and entitle the bearer to receive their choice of the following portions:—Half a litre of soup or fifty grammes of meat, 200 grammes of rice, [illegible] grammes of [illegible] vegetables, [illegible] grammes of bread.

HOW THE DISTRIBUTION IS ARRANGED.

Two distributions are made per day—from ten to twelve and from four to six o'clock. The cantines are also opened from eight till half-past nine A. M. and from two to half past three P. M. for the issue of numbers indicating the order in which each will be served. When the distribution of food is made a National Guard takes his post on near the counter, calls out the number, tells the cook the quantity and quality of the portions required and places the money in the till, which is taken every evening to the Mairie for examination. Simple as this service appears, it requires great organization, of which the [illegible] aware. It may be divided into two parts—the material and the distribution of the tickets. The first is composed of a director who occupies himself with the general supervision, the choice of localities for the cantines, their fittings, the communications with the chief administration for the provisions and credits, a member of the committee, who examines the demands for relief, purchases provisions and acts as treasurer-general, a member who, assisted by several [illegible], keeps the accounts of each cantine, examines the vouchers which have been presented to it, then tallies with the food supplied, and pays for all goods bought and the salaries of the persons employed, an inspector general, who regulates the supplies for each cantine and supervises the uniform working of the whole.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DUTIES.

The second branch of the service is composed of a central committee of twenty members, at the Mairie, and twelve sub-committees of the sections into which the arrondissement is divided. The sub-committees are each composed of two or three members. Persons anxious to obtain free tickets must first attend the Central Committee. The name, profession, residence and number of persons composing the family of the applicant having been inscribed on a printed form a number of tickets sufficient for two days is given in return without further question and he is told to return again. A house visitor then makes inquiries and inscribes his observations on the margin of the form. On his report the Central Committee decides whether or not the applicant is deserving of assistance. If deserving he receives a card bearing the address of the sub-committee to which he must apply every second day to receive tickets for food. The form containing his name and other particulars is then copied—one copy being kept by the Central Committee, the second forwarded to the sub-committee. Should the latter not feel satisfied with the report of the visitor further inquiry is made. Persons are also permitted to purchase tickets. Indeed, the necessity is so apparent of affording an opportunity for families thrown out of work to obtain food, not as a charity, but in a manner which will not wound the feelings of the working classes, that it is proposed to establish *cantines*, in which no gratuitous tickets will be received.

AN INCIDENT ON THE STREETS.

I saw an old gentleman yesterday who was formerly in a large way of business and lived in good style some few years since. A twist in the wheel of fortune ruined him. Until the war was declared he struggled on and supported himself respectably as a commission agent, but the siege has pressed heavily on him and all his friends have left. His clothes have been brushed threadbare, his hat still affects to shine feebly and his boots are polished. He looks scrupulously clean and respectable. In course of conversation he told me that he had gone early to the market. A turnip had taken his fancy—it made the poor old gentleman's mouth water. He asked the price—five sous. "I could not afford the luxury," he said. "There are two of us in the family. I went home without it to breakfast." You may not believe it, but I have the bump of curiosity extraordinarily developed and was unable to resist saying, "What did you have for breakfast?" The old gentleman replied with hesitation, "Why, this morning we only had four potatoes between us." To-day he breakfasted with me, but it was with much difficulty I made him agree to do so.

THERE IS [illegible] IN PARIS,

but the people bear up bravely, and really appear to delight in making the best of bad business. The government has at last issued a requisition for all the potatoes in Paris and the *faubourgs*. All persons having stores of potatoes are required to declare the quantities in their possession at the Ministry of Commerce within five days or they will be confiscated. This order ought to have been given long since, for most exorbitant prices have been demanded. I know a person who paid six francs and a half for forty-four potatoes. Another decree announces that in order to economize the gas for national purposes the supply will be cut off from all private and public establishments on the 30th inst. On and after that date we go to bed and get up with the sun.

THE AMAZONS OF PARIS,

in martial costume, Tyrolean hats and swords at their sides, who threatened to mount the guard on the ramparts and, if need be, extirpate the Prussians, were cut short in their enthusiasm, firstly by M. de Keratry and secondly by his successor as Prefect of Police, M. Edmond Adam, neither of whom seems to have been sufficiently impressed with the charms of the fair sex. The Eves of the Eighteenth arrondissement are, however, of the irrepressible order and have again launched themselves before the public under the title of the Republican Vigilance Committee, a fresh edition, rebound, corrected and revised, of the recent Amazons of Paris who were, in fact, a reprint of the "Vesuviennes of 1848." The Amazons of Paris no longer insist on mounting guard, but confine themselves to issuing decrees.

Their first decree, of some length, terminates with "Vive la Commune! Vive la République Universelle," and is signed by the President, Louise Michel, the Vice President, and sixteen members of the amiable committee. They demand all vacant apartments for citizens without shelter, and the wine and the meat there is for the sick, the abolition of religious workshops and houses of prostitution, the church bells of Montmartre for cannon, impartial returns of the aged and infirm so that the republic shall not be deceived, professional schools gratis, communal workshops and democratic asylums, sorties of citizens protected by the National Guard to gather vegetables, the produce to be distributed by the mayors and vigilance committees, the National Guards to be fed like soldiers at the expense of the State and their pay given to their families, so that their wives, children and mothers shall not die of cold and hunger during their absence.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. HOLDEN.

Arrival of the Chief Justice in Raleigh—Opening of the Court of Impeachment—Arraignment and Answer of Governor Holden—Thirty Days Allowed the Accused to Prepare for Trial—The Court Adjourned to January 20, 1871.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

Upon the announcement of the arrival of Chief Justice Pearson of the State Supreme Court, this morning the Senate appointed the hour of twelve o'clock M. to organize the High Court of Impeachment and arraign the Governor. At that hour the Chief Justice made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, when, upon invitation of President Warren *pro tem.* he came forward to the chair, the Senate uniformly standing to receive him. Upon taking the chair Judge Pearson said he came at the summons of the Senate to take part in the organization of a High Court of Impeachment. He remarked he did not think it necessary that he should take the oath on this occasion, that which he had already taken being in his estimation sufficient. This precedent was established by Mr. Chase in the trial of President Johnson, and unless the Senate was of opinion it was necessary that he should be sworn he would not now take the oath. The Senate concurred in the views of the Chief Justice. The roll was then called and the following oath administered to each Senator, who repeated it after the clerk:—

I, [illegible], will [illegible] impartially try and determine the charges in the articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, according to the constitution and laws thereof, and according to the evidence, so help me God.

The following rules were then adopted to govern the court:—

First—The Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment and shall record the proceedings of the court in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Second—The doorkeeper of the Senate shall execute all orders of the presiding officer and he may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Third—Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon the trial of impeachment.

Fourth—Before proceeding to the trial, on each day the following proclamation shall be made by the Doorkeeper, to wit:—

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of North Carolina is sitting in the trial of articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina."

The Chief Justice then announced the Court of Impeachment organized and commanded the Doorkeeper to make the above proclamation and a notice of the organization was sent to the House of Representatives, after which a recess was taken until one o'clock P. M. At that hour the Court assembled, and the managers of impeachment presented themselves and were seated in the main aisle confronting the Chief Justice. Process was then issued against Governor Holden, who shortly after made the following response through Mr. Badger, one of seven counsel employed to defend him:—

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE—William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against him by the honorable the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do here enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. The time has been so short since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of the bar to whom I have written requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable court. I therefore respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me. After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that [illegible] allowed.

W. W. HOLDEN.

On motion it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23d day of January, 1871, and that the managers of impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the [illegible] day of January, 1871. The Chief Justice then announced that the Court would stand adjourned until the 2[illegible] of January. The managers and counsel for the Governor retired. During the proceedings the lobbies were thronged by a large and deeply interested crowd of spectators. The Governor *pro tem.*, the Treasurer and other State officials were on the floor.

A count of noses shows that the democrats lack one of a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and they are confident of the election of another democrat and perhaps two, which will give the party the necessary majority to convict, if some of them do not prove recreant. The republicans seem hopeful of the Governor's acquittal.

LORD LYONS.

Interview Between the British Ambassador and a Herald Correspondent.

The Chateau Rigny—The Eastern Question—France Will Maintain the Treaty—War Would be Bad for England—America Would Gain a Monopoly of the Breadstuffs of the World—Privateering—Horse Flesh—Paris—Washburne—English Captives from French Balloons.

TOURS, Dec. 7, 1870.

An apparently silent yet powerful man in the great events transpiring here is Lord Lyons. Learning the locality of his residence I drove last evening beyond the Loire, and after traversing the country road for two miles I stopped in front of the chateau Rigny, a most elegant and capacious residence situated on a commanding height. It is here that Lord Lyons lives and it is also here that all business of the Embassy is transacted. There is no ostentation about the place, it is simple, commodious and yet rich. My card was borne to the genial Embassador and in a moment I was admitted to the audience chamber and was soon seated before a comfortable English fire, and the only one, I believe, in Tours. Lord Lyons was pleasant and hospitable, and wore his habitual smile. He has little changed since leaving the United States and appeared in robust and vigorous health. After mutual salutations, I remarked to his lordship that Europe had seldom been so suddenly agitated as by the reopening of the Eastern question, and that I visited him as the correspondent of the HERALD to obtain such an expression of his opinion as diplomatic usage would permit. His lordship assented.

CORRESPONDENT—Will these late successes, if they be material for France, simplify the Eastern question?

Lord LYONS—Yes, sir, in a great measure.

CORRESPONDENT—My Lord, do you believe that France would co-operate with the other signatory Powers in maintaining the inviolability of the Treaty of 1856?

Lord LYONS—Entirely so, entirely so.

CORRESPONDENT—And what is the precise status of the Eastern question? Does it look like war?

Lord LYONS—No, sir, there is no doubt but that it will be peaceably settled, none at all.

CORRESPONDENT—But, in the event of war a question with America might be raised?

Lord LYONS—War would be bad for England in this sense—it would give America the monopoly of all the breadstuffs of the world—a trade now divided between the commerce of America and Russia. By closing the Black Sea the outlet of the breadstuffs of the East is sealed up.

CORRESPONDENT—But I see that the English press is raising a question as to privateers from America preying upon British commerce and the result of such an act as leading to a war between the two Powers?

His Lordship made no tangible response to this, though it seemed to me that he indicated that such an event would never occur.

CORRESPONDENT—My Lord, has any action been taken to secure the release of the English captives taken in the balloon which descended in the Prussian lines about Paris?

Lord LYONS—I do not think they will be executed. If they were to be we should have known it ere this. There have been a great many executions during the war. Francs-tireurs and Garde Nationale have been shot, and with them the question raised is, were they properly uniformed?

CORRESPONDENT—I was in Paris during the siege.

Lord LYONS—How did you leave Mr. Washburne? His health is not always good.

CORRESPONDENT—No, my Lord, Mr. Washburne overworks himself. He is a faithful representative.

Lord LYONS—How did you like horse meat?

CORRESPONDENT—Not well. It was too high, too unsavory and received no hospitable reception from my stomach.

The conversation continued on various matters, and as I did not believe Lord Lyons could tell me the issue of the next battle or delineate the terms of peace I took my leave from one of the most accomplished ambassadors in the world.

I have reason to believe that Lord Lyons will exercise a strong influence on the *denouement* of this war, whatever that *denouement* may be.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

A Decree to be Issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Authorizing the Completion of the Road to Willimantic, Conn.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

The case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, on a petition for authority for the receivers to make a contract for the completion of the road to Willimantic, Conn., came up in the Supreme Court this forenoon, Judge Gray presiding. There were half a dozen counsellors-at-law in the room, and a dozen or more parties in interest. This is the application to the Court to authorize the receivers to make a contract with Mr. Munson for the completion of the road to Willimantic, by consent of all parties, as provided in the arrangement made in the United States Court, Judge Shepley presiding, some weeks ago.

Judge Curtis, representing the Adams Express Company, Burdell bondholders and others, showed that there might be objections to the proposed contract. The receivers, he argued, had not the power to make such a contract which lay in other hands, if anywhere. The receivers had certain defined powers and this was not one of them.

Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar made an argument in favor of the Court authorizing the mortgagees to go on with the work of completing the road through the contract alluded to, for the purpose of saving from depreciation the property already constructed and making it productive for the benefit of all parties. Several parallel cases were cited, as that of an unfinished house, which needed slating to save it from ruin, an unfinished railroad bridge, liable to be destroyed by a flood, &c. No new mortgage was required when in the execution of an existing mortgage could be found the necessary power. The property of the corporation was utterly inadequate to satisfy the Burdell mortgage, and the consent of the corporation seemed of little consequence. The other parties in interest were agreed and the Court had undoubtedly the power to authorize the receivers to incur obligations for future or present settlement, the payment to be made out of the property before the property is returned, and paid as the expenses of the proper management of their trust, a first expenditure—a bottomry bond as it were—to secure and make available the assets for the benefit of all. If the Court can order the sale of property under foreclosure of mortgage it can also order the application of funds to useful and necessary purposes, the payment of the same to be made a charge upon the property. The required expenditure would only be about two per cent of the amount of the debt. The case might be [illegible] in less than three years, so much the better for all parties, and if adversely the Court could still order the sale or transfer of some property to satisfy the claim incurred.

Judge Gray expressed the general principles upon which to-morrow he would issue the decree authorizing the receivers to make the contract—That the preservation of the property and the interests of all parties required it that the contract should be deemed to be a paramount lien on the property, that certificates of indebtedness should be issued by the receivers to Mr. Munson, [illegible] negotiable notes, [illegible] vouchers [illegible] payment of claims, that an instrument [illegible] collateral [illegible] be issued to the trustee to provide for his action when he shall take possession of the property in the future under certain circumstances, and that these general principles being settled, the parties must agree on the details to be embodied in the decree. Judge Gray announced that he would be in court to-morrow morning for the purpose of issuing the decree. It is proposed to take this decree before Judge Shepley in a few days, and secure from the United States Court the necessary approval and sanction, so far as the case is affected by any general contingencies likely to arise hereafter and any proceeding in that court.

MISSOURI.

Conviction and Sentence of the Laris Family Murderers—A Tricky New Yorker Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1870.

The trial of John Armstrong and Charles [illegible] for the murder of the [illegible] family at Potosi, [illegible] a month ago, closed yesterday, and after an absence of only three minutes the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The murderers were sentenced to be hung on the 2[illegible] of January.

William [illegible], of [illegible], N. Y., was arrested here yesterday charged with removing the cancellation mark from postage stamps and using them the second time. He will leave for [illegible] to-day in charge of an officer from that city.

The New England [illegible] here held a grand festival last night in commemoration of the [illegible] anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. [illegible] spirit was present.

NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON.

The Senatorial Fight Over St. Domingo Still Waging.

SUMNER TRANQUIL AND DEFIANT.

The Sanguinary Chandler Goes for Sumner's Scalp.

A New Danger Threatening Senator Schurz.

George Downing After the German Orator.

CREATING PLACES FOR SOUTHERN PATRIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

Sumner a Hero in Defeat—Futile Efforts to Remove Him from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Sumner seems to be even more pleased to-day with the result of his fight in the Senate than he was yesterday. The more he reflects upon it the more clearly is he convinced that he did nothing more than the duties of his position demanded. He received by to-day's mails a large number of letters from different parts of the country congratulating him on his speech against Mr. Morton's St. Domingo resolution, and urging him to persevere in his opposition to the measure. Some of these letters are from prominent editors, and all of them are from eminent and tried republicans. Of course their effect upon Sumner has been to strengthen and encourage him. The tone of the metropolitan press, as well as of the provincial journals that have reached here being rather favorable to him, has had an inspiring effect upon him. Altogether Mr. Sumner is anything but despondent, and seems as far from being demolished as if the belligerent Zach Chandler, the sarcastic Conkling and the logical Morton had not poured out the vials of wrath upon his head. In the course of conversation to-day he stated that he was accustomed to lead minorities. During the last twenty-five years he had been in a constant fight, and from the day when he made his first speech in Faneuil Hall against slavery he had never turned his back upon a principle which he believed to be right for the sake of being in the majority. He says he has no personal quarrel with the President, and those who state differently misrepresent him. He expects to support many measures of President Grant's administration. He still adheres to what he told the President on the memorable night when Grant called upon him about the St. Domingo treaty—"Mr. President, I am an administration man, and whatever you recommend shall find in me a most careful and considerate attention." This is his position toward the administration.

The effort to remove Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems, on inquiry, to be more strong and determined than was at first supposed. Mr. Sumner, himself has had hints about it from various quarters and he is not quite sure whether it will be done or not. On the 4th of March next he will have been ten years chairman of this committee. During that time he has had before him some of the most important measures connected with our relations to other governments since the foundation of the republic. It was the boast of Mr. Seward after his retirement from the State Department that he had negotiated two-thirds of all the important treaties to which the government had been a party since its existence. Every one of these treaties went through Mr. Sumner's hands. It is due to Senator Morton to say that he refuses to join in the hue and cry to oust Sumner from his position on the Foreign Relations Committee. The active parties to it appear to be old Zach Chandler and Senator Conkling. Chandler, who was clamorous in favor of removing Schurz from the committee, after that gentleman returned from the Missouri campaign, is now going around calling for blood. He says somebody must be sacrificed for the good of the party and he don't care much whether it is Sumner or Schurz. Ever since Conkling entered the Senate he has had an ambition to snub Sumner, and he thinks the time has now arrived when this thing can be done with impunity, but the truth is that outside of the blustering Chandler and the fiery Conkling, there is no serious attempt to disturb Sumner's position on the committee. Nor will there be any interference with Schurz or with Patterson, of New Hampshire, although, as Sumner said, the latter gentleman has no Germans at his back.

Attempt to Disturb the Friendly Relations Between Russia and the United States.

The friendly relations existing between Russia and the United States, and the consequent reciprocal sentiments of kindness, both social and official, that obtain between the Russian Minister and our authorities in Washington seem to be a source of some uneasiness in certain quarters. Statements that have been circulated recently appear to have obtained publicity through the instrumentality of parties who are interested in effecting a change in the diplomatic representation of Russia in this country. There is not the least foundation for any intimations of personal or official unfriendliness between our Secretary of State and Mr. Catacazy. On the contrary their relations and those of their families are of the most amicable and cordial character. It would appear that parties concerned in the Perkins claim of some eight hundred thousand dollars against the Russian government imagine that the Russian Minister stands in the way of its speedy and satisfactory settlement, and that payment would be more probable if Russia had here some other representative. The forged despatches sent last winter over Mr. Catacazy's name to President Grant, in which the Chief Magistrate and other high officers of our government were denounced in the most undiplomatic language, were but the prelude to subsequent statements evidently intended to disturb the amicable relations which happily exist between the governments and people of the respective countries. In this connection it may be remarked that the existence of an alleged autograph letter from the President of the United States to the Czar of Russia, placing the American navy at his service in the solution of the Eastern question, is equally fallacious. It has been already stated in these despatches, upon proper authority, that no such voluntary tender of our naval forces was ever made to Russia by the President, nor did the Czar ever solicit such assistance. Russia has an abiding confidence in her own ability, unaided, to deal successfully not only with her neighbors, but with England. Russia does not fear defeat either in the field, on the Black Sea or on the Baltic, but it appears that when Prince Gortchakoff demanded the abrogation of the Paris Treaty of 1856 the impending trouble in the East which it occasioned caused the spectre of the Alabama claims to assume increased proportions before the conscience-smitten gaze of England. The circulation of the story about the President having written a letter to the Czar is attributed to the officious efforts of an enemy to create some trouble between the United States on the one hand and Russia on the other. The latest despatches received here from Prince Gortchakoff express a strong desire for the speedy establishment of the proposed extradition and postal treaties between the respective countries, and speak in the most satisfactory manner of the international friendship which exists between them as well as of the pleasing personal and official intercourse with the American Minister in St. Petersburg.

Letter from Senator Vance.

The letter of Senator-elect Vance, of North Carolina, published here to-day in reply to [illegible] in [illegible] made against him, excites much comment. He declares that he [illegible] and will [illegible] all the legitimate results of the war, and that he earnestly desires unity and the perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the session of the Cabinet to-day only Secretaries Fish and Boutwell were present. The session lasted but a few moments. There will be no other meeting of the Cabinet until after New Year's unless some extraordinary emergency arrises.

Movements of Secretary Boutwell.

The reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Secretary Boutwell contemplates a visit to Massachusetts before the election for Senator by the Legislature of that State are probably without foundation. The truth appears to be that Mr. Boutwell will not absent himself from Washington until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

A Conflict of Races—The Colored Oysterman After the German Senator.

Mr. George T. Downing, of oyster fame, has been here since the opening of the session lobbying to be restored to his position as keeper of the restaurant under the House of Representatives, from which he was ousted last winter. In the absence of other employment Downing has turned in to help ex-Senator Drake to abolish Schurz, of Missouri. It appears that Schurz, in his speech, made some allusion to the negro voters of Missouri, which Downing construed into a reflection upon the African race at large. Drake in his reply to Schurz, failed to meet this point, whereupon Downing, as the champion and defender of his race, writes a letter reviewing Schurz's speech, or rather that part of it relating to the negro business in Missouri. Downing asserts that Schurz has attempted to array the Germans against the negro, and he advises the latter to mind their own business and stick to the republican party. In his letter Downing does not give the reasons for his removal as keeper of the House restaurant by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Popularity of General Schenck in England.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, in conversation to-day expressed much satisfaction at the appointment of General Schenck as Minister to England. He has great faith in the good judgment of General Schenck, and he thinks he will produce a favorable impression upon the officials and the people of England. Mr. Thornton has no information from his government that the fishery question is to be adjusted at Washington. He regards it important, however, that some action should be taken before the return of the fishing season, in order to prevent difficulty between the New England fishermen and the people of the New Dominion.

Bonds of Incumbents to Continue in Force Until Their Successors are Confirmed.

Some days ago Acting Attorney General Bristow was consulted by a United States Senator from Louisiana, and, in response to him and to other inquirers, gave an informal opinion, but without thoroughly examining the subject, that the withdrawal of a Presidential nomination to the Senate, in the place of an officer suspended, would confirm to a certain extent the suspension, and perhaps release the bondsmen of the person sought to be removed. Therefore yesterday, after a brief discussion, the Senate declined a compliance with the request of the President to withdraw the nomination of Blanchard to be Postmaster of New Orleans, in place of Lowell, suspended, for the purpose only of fixing a precedent by the passage of a resolution that, under the Tenure of Office law, in case of the rejection of a nominee the old incumbent remains, without filing a new bond, until his successor shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was thought the precedent could be established only in the manner herein stated and without disrespect to the President.

Bill for the Transportation of Spirits in Bond.

F. O. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd Brothers & Hobson, of New York, representing numerous Western distilleries, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue and others, the object being to procure the passage of a law allowing the transportation of spirits in bond from the West to the seaboard. The Secretary said there would be no unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of exportation of our surplus products, but the Department would not sanction any bill unless it were properly guarded to prevent frauds. This subject will, after the holidays, be brought before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Laws Against Delinquent Pilots and Engineers to be Enforced.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following letter to E. R. Ferguson, Supervising Inspector, New York city:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1870.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, relative to the views entertained by the local inspector at New York concerning delinquent pilots and engineers and steam vessels remaining without inspection, and asking for positive instructions for the future guidance of such inspectors in the premises. In reply you are informed that inspectors are appointed to execute the laws governing the inspection of steam vessels and the licensing of pilots and engineers of such steam vessels. It is, therefore, clearly their duty to watch over every part of their respective districts for the purpose of detecting all violations of the laws and of promptly reporting the same to the proper officer of the government, with a view to having the prescribed penalties enforced against all offenders. You will please issue instructions to your local inspectors in accordance with the above. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To E. R. FERGUSON, Supervising Inspector, New York city.

Trial of Defaulting Naval Paymasters.

The naval court martial, convened here to try the cases of alleged defaulting paymasters, has adjourned until after the holidays. The case of Paymaster Giraud will then be taken up and then the case of Paymaster Forbes Parker. The latter, it is reported, has left the country, but the Court will, nevertheless, proceed with the case, he having, it is said, admitted a defalcation of $45,000.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

Levi P. Luckey, of Illinois, who has for some months been employed as a clerk at the Executive Mansion, was several days ago appointed by the President his assistant private secretary, in the place of James T. Fi[illegible], resigned.

Undocumented Steamtugs Subject to Extra Taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that steamtugs owned in the United States, but undocumented, are not of the United States and are, therefore, liable for the payment of fifty cents a ton upon the admeasurement of every documented vessel of the United States towed by them. Steamtugs undocumented, and trading from place to place in a district, are subject to the payment of alien tonnage dues.

The Maritime Interests of Great Britain.

The State Department has directed Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation at London, to send by cable, at the earliest opportunity, statistics of the maritime strength of Great Britain at the present time, and particularly what has been the increase in her shipping during the last four years. These facts will be submitted to the President for his information, with a view to his sending a special message to Congress on the subject of our shipping laws and interests.

Officers Retired from the Army.

Of the officers of the army who have already been honorably discharged on their own application 111 have to date received certificates from the Third Auditor of their non-indebtedness to the government and have had their accounts passed by the Second Auditor. They have been paid one year's pay from January 1, 1871, in accordance with the provisions of the bill providing for the reduction of the army.

Southern Patriots to Be Provided For.

It is expected that Congress will on reassembling after the holidays, authorize an increase of force in some of the departments. The new positions will be given to Southern men exclusively, the members of Congress from the Southern States claiming that they are almost wholly without representation in any of the executive departments, and this increase will be made in order to satisfy their demand for public patronage.

Increase of Fruit Distilleries.

From reports already received at the Internal Revenue Bureau it appears that during the past fiscal year there were 2,400 fruit distilleries in operation, and it is expected that complete returns will show that there were not less than 4,000 fruit stills running during that period, while for the previous fiscal year there were but 1,450 fruit stills registered in the Bureau. This large increase is attributed to the abundance of the fruit crop and the regulations issued [illegible] distillation.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Results of the Yale College Expedition to the Far West.

Organization of the Party—Scientific Journey—The Bad Lands Expedition—Well at Antelope Station—The Green River Station—A Mule as Meat—Geological Resources—Uintah Mountains—Fossil Forest—Return of the Party

NEW HAVEN, Dec 21 1870

The Professor of Paleontology or the science of fossils in Yale College is O. C. Marsh, a young fresh looking gentleman of probably five and thirty years of age, who appears to the casual observer anything else than a devoted student of the petrified forms of past ages. But if one could obtain a glance at the professor's cabinets in College street, he would everywhere see not only the evidences of great scientific acquirements but valuable specimens of scientific treasures. As Professor of Paleontology in Yale College he is also Curator of the Yale Geological Museum, and as soon as he can perform the thousand offices of duty and of friendship which await him on his return from his summer's explorations in the Rocky Mountain region last Saturday he will busy himself arranging the treasures he brought back with him. The discoveries made by Professor Marsh are of the greatest importance. Among the thousands of valuable specimens of fossil vertebrates which he and his party collected there are many species new to science. All these have been added to the Yale Geological Museum, which was previously second to none in this respect in the United States. Next year the new Peabody Museum will be built where the old South College now stands. In the richness of its contents it must form a collection unrivalled by any similar collection—a monument at once to the munificence of its founder and the knowledge and industry and zeal of its chief. The geographical information gathered by the Yale College scientific expedition is only less important than the results obtained in the interest of science.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

A visit which Professor Marsh made to the Rocky Mountains in 1868 suggested to him the importance of a thorough scientific exploration of that region. As he had obtained on that first visit three or four wonderful things, including a specimen of a mature [illegible] feet [illegible] horse not over two feet in height, and [illegible] evidence of the change in living animals from one genus to another, he thought he could accomplish much for science if a party could be organized to explore the Great West. The greatest care had to be exercised in selecting the gentlemen who should compose the expedition. The whole party, twelve in number, besides Professor Marsh, [illegible] was composed of students or recent graduates of Yale College. It was essentially a private party, though its researches and discoveries were for the benefit of the institution whose name is associated with the expedition. Every member was chosen on account of his mental and physical fitness as well as because of his scientific attainments. It was the first party ever organized for the study of the tertiary and cretaceous remains of that wonderful region, and it was projected and carried out under circumstances only less remarkable than the object of its organization. In addition to the barriers which nature presented in those wild mountain regions there were dangers to be apprehended from still wilder men, and to any but the devoted and courageous student of science the prospects of the expedition wore an aspect forbidding in the extreme. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the Indians almost daily showed signs of their hostility, and yet the dangers from these scourges of the plains were not greater than the constant recurring dangers of the mountains. It is marvellous that after many hairbreadth escapes by flood and field the whole party should return unharmed and well, having suffered little from sickness and meeting no accidents worth mentioning.

THE PARTY.

The party left New Haven on the last day of June and went at once to Fort McPherson, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It consisted, besides its general chief, of James W. Wadsworth, a son of the late General Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.; C. Wyllys Betts, a young lawyer, of New York; Eli Whitney, a grandson of the famous cotton gin Whitney, of this city; George B. Grinnell, of New York; John Nicholson, Dover, Del.; John Wool Griswold, son of the Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y.; James W. Russell, Paris, Ky.; Henry B. Sargent, of this city; Charles M. Reeve, Danville, N. Y.; Alexander H. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Henry D. Zeigler, Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky. Armed with a brace of trusty pistols and the all-essential knife as well as the geological hammer and the appliances of science, not altogether like, and yet not unlike, Cæsar of old, when he went into Gaul, they too went, saw and conquered.

THE FIRST [illegible]

It was the original intention of the party, an intention subsequently carried into effect, to make the line of the Pacific Railroad the base of their operations, and to pursue their investigations by several expeditions of one or two hundred miles north and south of the road in the [illegible] country. The first of these trips was undertaken early in July, from Fort McPherson, [illegible] to explore the Loup Fork and [illegible] region where the recent tertiary [illegible] and abound in the remains of extinct animals. [illegible] the country to be traversed had never been visited by white men, and was in the heart of the Indian region [illegible] a strong escort [illegible] The escort consisted of a company of the Fifth Cavalry, under Lieutenant [illegible] and the guides were the [illegible] and the famous Major Frank North, who has lived for many years among the savages and during the [illegible] of Pawnees. [illegible] Genevieve, telling of the gracious knight who saved from outrage worse than death the lady of the land, he recited to the [illegible] company which journeyed with him how at one time when the Rocky Mountains were the bottom of a shallow sea, this region was covered by a fresh water lake and that he was going to gather some of the deposits at its bottom along what were its ancient shores. In the evening the knowing Buffalo Bill remarked, [illegible] as much as to say you know how it is [illegible] Bill.

The Loup Fork river traverses an immense desert of sandy hills. The water of the river is fresh, and along it [illegible] a few trees and some grass, but otherwise the whole region is as sterile as Sahara itself. There are some alkaline lakes, but the water of these is destructive of life and health and permits no vegetation. Yet the Loup Fork country is a great game region, and antelope, deer and elk appear in great numbers, a single herd, more than 100 in number, being seen by the party. Major North and the Indian guides kept the expedition well supplied with the choicest of game, and the geological party often forgot their labors among fossil mammals for the pleasanter task of dissecting the animals of a more recent period. It was well they suffered nothing from the want of food on this journey, for it had other hardships and dangers which made it sufficiently marked. One day, with the heat from 110 degrees to 115 degrees, they marched for fourteen hours without water, their sufferings being intense. Professor Marsh believes that another day's experience [illegible] would have destroyed half their [illegible] But it was not merely among the [illegible] from the arrows of the [illegible] With [illegible] Indians constantly around them it is surprising that they escaped a fight. [illegible]

It was on this expedition that the party [illegible] Sioux skull [illegible] had no significance [illegible] skulls of [illegible]

[illegible] which had long lain [illegible]

[illegible]

I have [illegible] some of the [illegible] After the [illegible] for the first discovery [illegible] Spotted Tail and his [illegible] while on their way to their present [illegible] one of the most valuable results [illegible] might not have been obtained. The journey back to [illegible] the party [illegible] three weeks the party produced [illegible] their wild and savage appearance [illegible] their [illegible] taken for an attacking band of Sioux [illegible] short time [illegible] short time but the next day [illegible] again [illegible]

THE BAD LANDS EXPEDITION.

After a short rest the [illegible] party early in August proceeded westward to Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, to prepare for their second expedition. The object of this journey was to explore the geology of the region between the North and South Platte, which had never been carefully examined. The escort consisted of a detachment of [illegible] under Captain Montgomery. The party first went south from the fort into Northern Colorado, where Professor Marsh discovered [illegible] miocene [illegible] formation [illegible] about [illegible] miles south [illegible] This region is part of the interesting [illegible] tertiary [illegible] which makes that country so important a field for scientific discovery [illegible] forms the southwest border of the great [illegible] in [illegible] Rocky Mountains.

The [illegible] remains of [illegible] an animal [illegible] which was of immense size [illegible] these animals were entirely [illegible] Marsh obtained bones enough to [illegible] and nature of the animal and [illegible] that it was much [illegible] than the size of the text books.

[illegible]

After [illegible] the party went to Antelope Station on the Union Pacific Railroad [illegible] Professor Marsh [illegible] a [illegible] well [illegible] dug up from a depth of sixty-eight feet [illegible] found [illegible] remains [illegible] named [illegible] During this [illegible] additional remains [illegible] remains, including [illegible] Professor Marsh has [illegible] complete structure four different species [illegible] were found—

1. [illegible]
2. A horse of [illegible] three toes [illegible]
3. An animal with two small [illegible] hind like those of an ox or a deer.
4. A horse larger than the [illegible]

This makes [illegible] of fossil horses [illegible] found on this continent.

Of the other animals obtained [illegible] were two kinds of rhinoceros, an animal [illegible] like the hog, one or two allied to the camel, and two or three carnivorous animals, one of them larger than a lion. In all fifteen specimens [illegible] were found in a space of ten [illegible] and only six or eight feet in depth, making it [illegible] the most remarkable animal [illegible] part of the world. It is [illegible] once the margin of a great lake [illegible] animals sank down in the mire [illegible] the water to drink. [illegible] secured by Professor Marsh [illegible] increase the number and wonder of its remarkable discoveries.

If Professor Marsh saw me write this I am sure he would suggest [illegible] the injury done to science by the [illegible] New York doctor who pronounced [illegible] and [illegible] he would suggest also an addition [illegible] for the newspaper correspondent—one of the [illegible] writers on the war—who told the world [illegible] upon authority so slight.

After fully investigating the wonders of this wonderful well, the party struck northward to the north branch of the Platte, near Chimney Rock, a landmark which the thousands who have traversed the old emigrant route to California will remember. This rock was found to belong to the tertiary formation, and to contain the same fossils as the Bad Land region of Dakota. The same thing Professor Marsh found to be true of the whole North Platte country as far west as Scott's Bluff. At the place last named large quantities of fossil remains were found, including many fossil turtles, some of them of enormous size. The party returned by way of Horse creek to Fort D. A. Russell after a month's hard labor, and there rested for a short time before undertaking what proved to be the most important journey of the expedition.

GRINNELL AND NICHOLSON ASTRAY.

While the party were journeying along Horse creek on their return to Fort D. A. Russell an incident occurred which shows the extreme dangers which attended the undertaking. [illegible] in the neighborhood but the party had by this time become so thoroughly accustomed to the life they were leading, and some of them had acquired [illegible] of the skill of savages in following [illegible] over the prairies that even the fear of losing their scalps in the cause of science could not [illegible] all of them with the escort. Grinnell and Nicholson especially showed great zeal for [illegible] and [illegible] fearlessness among the dangers which surrounded them. Going off some distance from the party in search of game the careless [illegible] [illegible] separated them from their friends, but seriously [illegible] The [illegible] a fire [illegible] saved them from death. [illegible] was two days and [illegible] only proved [illegible] already traveled.

[illegible]

After [illegible] the party [illegible] to Fort Bridger. From [illegible] and the country [illegible] unexplored by scientific [illegible] hunters and Indian [illegible] a count of [illegible] This was the most important expedition of the [illegible] to be of unusual hardship as [illegible] interest. It was [illegible] the labors [illegible] the hardihood of those engaged in the expedition its accomplishment would have been impossible.

The escort of the party consisted of a detachment from the Thirteenth infantry [illegible] and the whole expedition was [illegible] of Indian ponies. [illegible] guides were employed and never was a region traversed [illegible] the disciple of science where guides were so necessary. They first went eastward to the Green river and attempted to proceed to the south along its east bank with wagons. This was soon found to be impracticable and they were obliged to abandon the wagons and use their mules as pack animals. But even when thus lightened it was impossible to get down the east side of the river, and for a moment the expedition seemed as [illegible] in their first journey. Major North and his picked Indian [illegible] despaired of finding a path to the wagons, [illegible] Spotted Tail's trail had served them [illegible] and [illegible] Indian trail which [illegible] in 1868 saved them now. Striking this trail the went southward to the junction of the Green and White river.

[illegible] WAS ANOTHER ADVENTURE.

While the party were [illegible] the Green river [illegible] met with another adventure quite as exciting and [illegible] as dangerous as his adventure with Grinnell. As he was one day pushing [illegible] among the [illegible] the banks of the river an immense grizzly bear [illegible] made [illegible] Nicholson made his way back to camp as quickly as possible, the bear following him. Seeing the [illegible] animal turned aside [illegible] Professor Marsh and [illegible] other members of the party [illegible] went in search of his grizzly [illegible] to find him.

A MULE AS MEAT.

While a soldier was riding [illegible] a mule the animal stepped into a [illegible] hole and was thrown forward, breaking his [illegible] has been ready for [illegible] beast was [illegible] the party. The meat [illegible] pretty good and I was even [illegible] of the boys as beef [illegible]

THE GEOLOGICAL [illegible]

This whole region in the [illegible] fresh water lake, in which [illegible] of different [illegible] numbers. Along [illegible] abundant. Their remains [illegible] at the bottom of the lake and [illegible] every cliff. It was to [illegible] place [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] was [illegible] Uintah Mountains [illegible] A large [illegible] mountains and are known [illegible] to the [illegible] whose size they had [illegible] horses of the Indian ponies [illegible] eight weeks on this expedition [illegible] Fort Bridger and then went to Salt Lake [illegible] they were kindly received by Brigham Young [illegible] Mormon [illegible]

[illegible] FOREST [illegible]

The trip which the party [illegible] after witnessing [illegible] was [illegible] some of them visited [illegible] Yosemite valley, while the others went north and [illegible] geysers [illegible] The last party with Professor Marsh [illegible] near [illegible] extensive [illegible] forest of immense trees [illegible] and [illegible] probably [illegible] their present [illegible] ages [illegible] they were often seen [illegible] are [illegible] being at least one hundred feet in length and from five to ten feet in [illegible]

After returning to San Francisco [illegible] several [illegible] of interest [illegible] returning [illegible] as far as Denver [illegible] they [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

The remains [illegible] and the special object of the expedition [illegible] of the cretaceous [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] to have [illegible] say [illegible] the investigations of the [illegible] [illegible] Professor [illegible] like the [illegible] is no [illegible] He [illegible] when he comes to [illegible] collections. Professor [illegible] a single [illegible] seven [illegible] that it was [illegible] of immense proportions [illegible] specimens [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] world.

THE [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] interesting [illegible] study of the snakes alone [illegible] to be the work of a [illegible] worthy of becoming [illegible] The immense [illegible] discovered by Professor Marsh may form a [illegible] of a paper before the National Academy of Sciences or even of a volume of profound learning. The geographical discoveries in the [illegible] region and along the Uintah Mountains will in themselves afford some interesting chapters of knowledge. [illegible] has been accomplished by the Yale College geological expedition much more yet remains to be done before the world may fully know the value and importance of their explorations.

It is understood that Professor Marsh has not yet satisfied himself that he has obtained everything of value to science or new in the fields of scientific research which some of these regions afford, and [illegible] he will again return to the Rocky Mountains to explore further the great fresh water lake [illegible] of that interesting locality.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Another democratic paper will be started [illegible]

Theodore Tilton announces he will travel from [illegible]

The [illegible]

A [illegible] will soon be [illegible]

D. W. [illegible] has taken [illegible] charge of the editorial [illegible]

An Iowa editor has unfortunately [illegible] a journalist.

The [illegible] of Raleigh, N. C. appeared in a new dress and enlarged [illegible]

An impoverished editor at the West [illegible] to attract the attention of his readers.

A [illegible] editor [illegible]

[illegible] Morrill [illegible]

[illegible] Hopkins, formerly [illegible] of the [illegible] to start a new paper.

It is reported that the Rev. [illegible] of Boston received a call [illegible] New York [illegible] at a salary of $5,000 to $10,000. The offer was declined.

Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor-in-chief of the [illegible] has been [illegible] the Pennsylvania Bible Society in the room of Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., deceased.

William E. Robinson, ex-member of Congress, and formerly a well-known Washington correspondent ("Richelieu"), has associated himself with the Irish [illegible], one of the most popular papers of its class in this city.

The State Register, the organ of the radical party of Iowa, and the organ of the [illegible] interests of the State, has passed from the hands of Mills & Co. to the Messrs. Clarkson, and made its first appearance under the new administration on the 6th inst.

An Arkansas editor apologizes for the lack of editorial in a recent issue of his paper by saying that the day had been consumed in answering challenges and arranging preliminaries to fight. He says "a [illegible] of editorial duties had allowed these matters to accumulate on his hands for several days, so that he had to devote considerable time [illegible] them all in a lump."

Mr. William H. Anderson, proprietor of the [illegible] has [illegible] with him Mr. A. [illegible] in the publication of that paper. The [illegible] will soon appear in a new dress [illegible] press. Mr. [illegible] has had experience in editorial matters, having been connected with the Springfield Daily Union and the Fall River Daily News.

Judge Clark, recently killed in El Paso, graduated from Union College in 1859, and was for a time editor of the [illegible] in [illegible] he went [illegible] a young man of great promise.

The Report of Newspaper Change in [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

[illegible] San Francisco [illegible] a [illegible] story was invented by [illegible] in his own unaided effort [illegible] with [illegible] HERALD [illegible]

GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN.

A [illegible] with the Governor [illegible]

[illegible]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. [illegible]

[illegible] the Governor would have little relish for the Executive [illegible] the Capitol building [illegible] I walked into the Capitol [illegible] the first person I saw was Governor Holden emerging from the Executive office. He passed rapidly across the hall and entered another office, which on inquiring I found to be the [illegible] office. The conclusion at once suggested itself that the Governor [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] Returning shortly afterwards I met him in the same hallway, still [illegible] the Executive office [illegible] but a clerk shortly after [illegible] entrance [illegible] he shook me warmly by the hand [illegible] quite [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNOR.—Quite content [illegible] I have not [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENT.—Is [illegible]

GOVERNOR.—Why, sir, they are [illegible] I had found they are preparing to have a trial [illegible] character of the [illegible] knows that such an expression of [illegible] from deep-seated and heartfelt convictions. [illegible] their protector because they knew that I was sincere in all I did in their behalf [illegible] I had made great sacrifices [illegible] was done them. Even those people who are politically opposed to me—as [illegible]—will do me the justice to say that I am sincere in all I do, that what I have done has been from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice.

CORRESPONDENT.—Are there now any organized political bodies in the State resisting either the State or national authority?

GOVERNOR.—Yes, sir; the same unlawful organizations still exist and, [illegible] their partial suppression by means [illegible] they still hold their midnight meetings, go in their masked garbs [illegible] and [illegible] remain just as they were before. Until these infamous associations are broken up we cannot hope to have peace and if the numbers are allowed to run [illegible] they will [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENT.—Has there been any outrages of a political nature since the release of the [illegible] Kirk [illegible] Caswell?

GOVERNOR.—Yes, sir; numerous outrages. In [illegible] county some half a dozen colored men were cruelly whipped and scourged a short time [illegible] and when they applied for redress and [illegible] both themselves and witnesses were driven from the county. In [illegible] county several colored men have been beaten and mangled, and [illegible] and Caswell there have been colored men whipped [illegible] recently by disguised white villains. Outrages of this kind are still frequent, and they will continue so until the Ku Klux organizations are broken up.

CORRESPONDENT.—What is your opinion of the recent motion of Senator Morton, asking for information in relation to such outrages in this State?

GOVERNOR.—Well, I can't exactly say. There is a widespread interest throughout the country at present in relation to affairs in North Carolina. In fact the State is at present a national spectacle and it was nothing more than natural that Senator Morton, who is one of the leading republican Senators in Congress, should ask for such information. What his ultimate object may be it is impossible to say—that will only be developed by time and [illegible] events.

This end [illegible] conversation, which was here permanently interrupted by a judge, who seized the Governor by the hand [illegible] I wished to ascertain from his own lips what were his views with regard to the admission of [illegible] the Governor [illegible]

[illegible] TO KITCHENS.

A [illegible] Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by [illegible]

Dr. John B. [illegible] information [illegible] died at the [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] It was suspected [illegible] the body and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors

The fair for the benefit of the Union Home and School for the orphans of soldiers and sailors now being held at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, is [illegible] for which this [illegible] is organized [illegible] Army of the Republic [illegible] everything [illegible]

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The [illegible] One of the [illegible] Come to Grief—The [illegible] Out of Them

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

The lottery gambling mania has just received a very severe check which has the [illegible] It is to be trusted will be [illegible] species of gambling. As I told you in a former letter there are no less than [illegible] lotteries [illegible] have been set up in different parts of the State. The Marysville lottery, which is got up for the laudable object of supplying the [illegible] with water pipes, is the most attractive [illegible] 100,000 tickets at $2 50 per ticket and [illegible] The manager of this [illegible] one of the [illegible] broke [illegible] was arrested [illegible] the interests of the lottery, and he too was arrested. The judge of the Police Court [illegible] the case upon the ground that the act of the Legislature authorizing the Mercantile Library affair virtually [illegible] all laws against lotteries. An appeal was taken and the two defendants were held to answer the action of the next Grand Jury. As a consequence none of the lotteries will come off until some action is taken. It will be held on the one side that the Legislature of this State have no power to legislate for the special benefit of any one individual or corporation, and any such special legislation if carried out becomes general in its operation. That if the Legislature had the power to pass a law conferring the privilege of getting up a lottery upon the Mercantile Library Association of this city any other corporation who so chooses can take advantage of the same and claim the same privileges. On the other side it will have to contend [illegible] the Mercantile Library lottery was unconstitutional, as the constitution of the State of California [illegible] that no lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed (Sec. 27, art. 4, Constitution of State of California). [illegible] the above law [illegible] abrogate [illegible] [illegible] Governor Haight and [illegible] all [illegible] lotteries [illegible]

HAYTI

Amnesty Proclamation of President Saget.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Saget [illegible] on lawful [illegible]

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

[illegible] HAYTI [illegible]

Nissage Saget, President of Hayti, in [illegible] decree of [illegible] the Secretary of State [illegible]

Whereas [illegible] of Hayti in the [illegible] have been charged [illegible] on our frontiers; and

Whereas the last have in a great measure been [illegible] especially in the East and [illegible] a few still remain through fear and it having been shown that they are exposed to privations of all kinds,

The Council of Secretaries of State have decreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. All Haytiens are called upon to [illegible] the government [illegible] They are assured they will not be [illegible]

ART. 2. Formal assurance is here given to all that they will be favorably treated, and will enjoy full [illegible]

ART. 3. Every citizen is called upon to report himself at the seat of government [illegible] be certified by the authorities.

ART. 4. The commandants of departments and places on the frontiers [illegible] and to furnish the necessary passports.

ART. 5. This decree shall be published [illegible] throughout the republic, and the Secretary of State for the Interior and Agriculture is especially charged with its execution.

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, the [illegible] November, [illegible] and the [illegible] year of Independence.

By the President, NISSAGE SAGET.

[illegible] Secretary of State [illegible]

VENEZUELA

The following extract from a letter [illegible] dated [illegible] December [illegible] will [illegible] doing business with Venezuela [illegible] the condition of affairs there [illegible] how everything like [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] constant internal strife [illegible]

[illegible]

When the last [illegible] Maracaibo [illegible] they were killed and wounded [illegible] known [illegible] The merchants complain very much of the situation they are placed in [illegible] called upon for money [illegible] Harrison [illegible] merchants [illegible] from Jamaica.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Consequences of the Adoption of President Grant's Suggestions

The Railroad Interest—How Suspension of the Bonding System Would Affect Canada—Confusion to Commerce and Agriculture—Injury to a Large Section of the Country

OTTAWA [illegible] 1870.

The last message of the President of the United States to Congress bears to so great an extent upon the prospective interests of Canada that a few words upon the subject from [illegible] of the country may not be inopportune. The newspapers of the Dominion in commenting upon the threat of the suspension of the bonding system and the laws permitting Canadian vessels to enter American waters have assumed that the recommendation of the President will have little weight with Congress. They appear to regard it as a retaliatory measure of almost schoolboy vindictiveness which no body of men exercising calm and deliberate judgment would for a moment tolerate. They seem unable to look upon it as the serious [illegible] proposition of the responsible representative of a nation of forty millions of people, high spirited and sensitive to slight, and against whom a semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers on the fisheries question in an unfriendly way. They treat the complaint jocularly and are inclined to banter over what appears to them a funny joke, but the fact of this matter having engaged the serious attention of the President of the United States and being thought by him of sufficient importance to be submitted as a suggestion for the interference of Congress stamps it with a significance and importance [illegible] of [illegible] in the eyes of thoughtful [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] colonial [illegible] subject to the severe [illegible] wealth [illegible] the road now building is [illegible] country more as a military necessity [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] pension of the bonding system would [illegible]

It is in this event extreme action [illegible] of the United States on the bonding system will [illegible] the [illegible] of the land [illegible] tern [illegible] dependence upon England [illegible] with the United States and [illegible] when the [illegible] of the St. Lawrence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] years ago a young man [illegible] New York [illegible] married [illegible] In a short time [illegible] home [illegible] They were [illegible] poverty [illegible] a home [illegible] Before the husband [illegible] Mormon faith [illegible] members of the [illegible] Church in good standing. She [illegible] never been a Mormon at heart [illegible] educated [illegible] church. And now that she is growing old, is compelled to [illegible] second [illegible] under the same roof with her [illegible]

Now [illegible] no law to protect good Christian women [illegible] tyranny [illegible] in a Christian land [illegible] government [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] degrade women [illegible] the flag of our [illegible]

The [illegible] Railroad—[illegible] has sent the following to the San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible]

THE THEATRICAL ROW IN BOSTON

The Hub in a Hubbub Over the Fechter-Wallack Imbroglio.

The Stories of Both the Bloodless Histrionic Warriors as Told to a Herald Correspondent.

Who's to Blame?—"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice."

BOSTON, Dec 21, 1870.

The public has not yet ceased to talk about the rumpus between the manager and the actors at the Globe theatre. For nearly a week it has been the popular theme of discussion all over Boston, and in remote sections of the country the interest in the affair appears to have been more general than its actual importance seems to justify. It is a weakness of human nature, however, to revel in just such spicy gossip as this row between Fechter and Wallack and the Chanfraus has been productive of. The voluminous correspondence which has been published has, as is well known, been somewhat of the "you lie" description and after all said and done, the community is scarcely any wiser after having perused the vindictive letters than before they were paraded before the world. Although the whole row may be regarded as insignificant beyond its effect upon the parties immediately concerned, it is, however, as before intimated, one of those funny episodes which ought to be faithfully and impartially recorded for the benefit of future generations. It will serve as a companion romance (founded on fact) to such stories as that of the altercation between Andy Johnson and Congress, the Fenian invasion of Canada and a host of other and similar ridiculous but amusing incidents of this glorious nineteenth century.

The Globe theatre has always been unfortunate, but why it should have been so is an enigma hard to solve. It is one of the finest temples of amusement in the United States, and Mr Arthur Cheney, the proprietor, has always been liberal and enterprising in its management. It was built by Mr Cheney and Dexter H. Follet as an "up town" theatre, although its location (on the corner of Washington and Essex streets) is more properly down than up town. It was started as "Selwyn's theatre" and John H. Selwyn was the manager. Early in its career Follet sold out to Cheney. Subsequently Cheney and Selwyn quarrelled and the latter had to vacate. Then came the great Fechter, with his name on the bills in large letters, as the "Acting Manager." He commenced with the beginning of the season and was determined to show that strong histrionic talent and first class executive and business ability could be combined in one man, and that one man was Charles Fechter. He engaged his own company, and Mr Cheney gave him full scope and continued him to fulfil his promise of "elevating the drama in America." Everything seemed to be lovely and serene at the start, but after a while there were rumors of dissension, on account of what were termed "Fechter's [illegible]." A good many had predicted this at the start and their ability to foresee coming events was now exemplified. First one actor was turned out, then another, and there was a profusion of profanity from those who remained. Finally something occurred which caused Fechter to tell Wallack that his services were useless and then it was that the "mill" began in earnest. Also at about this time Mr Chanfrau, who, with his wife, was a part of the company, had trouble with Fechter no less serious than the rupture between him and Wallack. Mr Chanfrau said that Fechter had insulted his wife, and added a few words about pulling his nose. Things went on in this merry manner for several days, but Fechter, backed partially by Cheney, proved master of the situation. Mr. and Mrs Chanfrau were discharged, and Wallack, although drawing his pay, was not allowed to darken the door at the stage entrance. All these stories were common gossip, and the opinion of the public was generally against Mr. Fechter and therefore when he resigned the other day a great many were uncharitable enough to rejoice.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROW BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE THEATRE.

In endeavoring to get at the origin and incidental circumstances of this gigantic misunderstanding between such eminent members of the histrionic profession I have interviewed all the parties concerned, including also Mr Cheney, the proprietor of the theatre. I found him in the "front of the house," Monday evening, gazing earnestly upon Fechter's admirable impersonation of Ruy Blas. Having indulged in a few preliminary remarks upon other current matters I finally touched upon the one uppermost in the public mind somewhat as follows —

"How about this trouble between Fechter and Wallack?"

"Oh, they were both wrong. Matters ought to have been harmonized. Fechter in a peculiar manner offensive to American actors and Wallack could not put up with it. There ought to have been a compromise."

"I believe, Mr Cheney, that during all this controversy you have taken no part in it—that is, you have made no public statement?"

"No. I have never said a word about it in the papers, and I was opposed to Fechter doing so. The very last thing I said to him the day the *Traveller* published his card was my utter disapprobation of it, but he paid no attention to my request."

"Was there any particular understanding when you engaged Fechter and Wallack as to what kind of business they were to do?"

"Yes, they were to alternate in leading business and I supposed and hoped they would get along good naturedly and harmoniously together, and that I would have a season more successful than I have had. As it is I have not lost any money, neither have I made much."

"Were there any particular conditions in Fechter's engagement?"

"Yes, he was to play for me not only in Boston, but in New York and Philadelphia and when he was away Wallack would have been leading man. If it had not been for this difficulty I should have transferred Fechter to another city in a few days, and then after a while, brought him back and transferred Wallack and alternated in this manner during the season."

"I suppose you don't mean to close up the theatre on account of these troubles?"

"No, not much. I hope there will never anything of the kind happen here again, and for what has happened I am not responsible, and therefore I have not much to say about it. I am willing to give you all the information I have, but Fechter and Wallack are better qualified to talk to the public through the press, and you had better see them."

"I guess you are about right, Mr. Cheney, and I will act upon your suggestion in the morning. Good evening."

"Good evening, sir."

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. FECHTER.

"Is Mr. Fechter in?" I inquired of the gentlemanly clerk of the St. James. "Yes, sir, please send up your card." This I immediately did, and the reply was, "Tell the HERALD correspondent to walk right up," and I accordingly walked right up. I found him in quite a sumptuous and elegant front apartment, surrounded with books, pamphlets, newspapers, letters and manuscripts of all descriptions. My reception was cordial, and when he assured me that he was always glad to see a correspondent of the HERALD I think the utterance came from the innermost recesses of his heart.

"How did you leave things in New York?" he asked.

"Oh, all right. But there has its ups and downs there as usual," I observed, and then added by way of explanation, that my duties on the HERALD required me to be more out of New York than in it.

"Ah, is that so?" was the exclamation, with a strong [illegible].

"Yes, sir, that's a fact. In view of the public interest in the row down at the theatre I thought I would drop in and have a chat with you about it. If reports are true you ought to know as much about it as anybody."

"Ha! ha! ha! Then Bennett's HERALD, I suppose, wants the whole story. Well, be it so, that is a capital idea. There's been so much published here and there about this confounded trouble that it's about time the story was told as it is. The HERALD is a paper of immense circulation and powerful influence, you know, and it's a devilish good idea to have it told right there."

"Well, to begin at the beginning, will you please to state how your engagement was brought about?"

"I had nearly finished my engagement here and was going back to Europe, when Mr Cheney came to me and asked me if I could find a manager for him. He said he was dissatisfied with Mr. Selwyn, and wanted to know at least whether I could recommend. I said I would look into the matter, and there it remained. The next day he said to me, 'I wish you could come.' I said it was impossible, that I had got a telegram from London, and if I remained in America even, I had got to refuse four hundred pounds a week in London, be away from my family and home, and that I should go back. 'Speaking of terms,' said he, 'if you could remain here on the same conditions I could manage that and would want you to come.' He went to New York with me and remained there a day, and there we settled the business. It was very simple."

"I suppose, Mr Fechter, you were to have the sole management?"

"Certainly. It was understood, of course, that I would not go there without having full command of the theatre. No person was to interfere."

"In what condition did you find affairs when you assumed the management of the theatre, Mr Fechter?"

"Oh, very loose, very loose indeed, sir. Everything seemed to run itself without any one being responsible, and when I attempted to inaugurate a reform and have matters conducted on business principles there seemed to be an organized clique working against me."

"I suppose whatever trouble you have found in the management was due to these parties who have figured in opposition to you in the theatre as well as in the newspaper controversy?"

"Yes, the great thing which is harped upon is Wallack's position and that leads me to speak on that point and also of my position and the position I ought to have. His position is what it seems to be. He can't be compared to mine. If his position is equal to mine why isn't he engaged on the same terms? Let him ask the terms of any manager, and he would laugh at him. There is no mistake about this. Here's silk and here's silk—both pieces are silk, but this is three dollars a yard and this is fifteen cents a yard."

"I presume that you have managed theatres before, and know the written and unwritten rules of etiquette which obtain among actors?"

"I have managed theatres before, and was the manager of the Lyceum theatre, London, for five years. When in command of a theatre I did not star. When not in the management I did star. As I was not starring, my name appeared in the cast, with no more display than Mr. Wallack's. From this he thought his position was equal to mine. While he did appear he was in five leading parts, while I was in only two. Those parts were of his own selecting, and the very first part which I assigned to him he refused. He pretended that he had the right to play a part if he chose."

"It looks like what might be called a breach of discipline, and I suppose you so regarded it?"

"Of course. What becomes of a theatre when a man has a part to take and can decline it or not as he pleases? For him to do that and take his $300 a week is ridiculous. As to my position, I made it by lowering mine, but a concession on my part did not establish a right for him. The direct cause of the trouble was his refusal of the part of Don Salluste. After his letter I discharged him and showed him I was to be manager and gave orders to the doorkeeper not to admit him. I have not seen him since. He meant to come and kick up a row. He came up here and intended to go on as the Ghost with Mr Daly, but I did not allow him to come in. He had no right to do so, because his name was not on the bills. Had he been announced the promise to the public would have been fulfilled. When he got my letter —"

"By the way, were all your acts in this connection submitted to Mr Cheney for his opinion?"

"That letter was submitted to Mr Cheney. An act has not been done, nor a letter written without the full knowledge, sanction and entire approval of Arthur Cheney. That letter to Mr. Wallack was written under Mr. Cheney's eyes, and Mr. Cheney himself took the letter to the theatre and had it sent to Mr. Wallack."

"Notwithstanding that fact, Mr Cheney still continues to pay him his salary, does he not?"

"Yes, that is, after Wallack's impertinent reply, I simply handed it to Mr Cheney and said, 'It is what I have received from Wallack, and of course, as he doesn't mean to have any other correspondence with me, I tell you, you will have to do what you like, and to write him upon the subject.' He made a copy of a letter, which he proposed to send to him, and I said it was all right. He told him as he could have no other correspondence with any one himself he thought his services were no longer required. Before he had written a letter from that copy he met Wallack at Parker's and Wallack wanted to know if he was engaged, and of the letter he had received from Mr. Fechter.

Mr. Cheney replied, "It was."

Mr. Wallack said, "Do you endorse it?"

Mr Cheney replied, "Yes, every word of it."

Mr Wallack—"That is all I wanted to know."

Mr Cheney—"Now you know it."

That was the end of the conversation. I heard no more of Wallack. At the end of the next week he did not even come in for his salary. It was sent to him."

"Mr. Fechter, is it not a fact that Mr Cheney continues to pay him his salary?"

"Yes, it is. That was a kind of half and half policy which I saw would not do, and I told Mr. Cheney that if he continued it I must go."

"I should judge, Mr. Fechter, by the correspondence which Mrs. Chanfrau has caused to be published that you could not have had much to do with her case?"

"Why, my dear fellow, I had nothing on earth to do with it. Mrs. Chanfrau refused a part which was assigned to her in a cast made by Wallack himself, before Mr Cheney, in my dressing room, during the fourth act of 'Hamlet.'"

"Then you did not discharge her, after all, but simply sent her declination of the part assigned her to Mr. Cheney and he dismissed her himself?"

"Yes, that is the fact. After sending her refusal I would have nothing more to do with the matter for if I was not to be manager I would have retired."

"Then it would appear that at that time Mr Wallack could not have endorsed her conduct, inasmuch as he cast the part for her?"

"No, Mr. Wallack said she was wrong, that he could not understand her conduct, that if he was asked to do anything (unless it was something that would mar his position) he would do it at once, and said, further, that he thought it was for the interest of all to work for the theatre."

"By the way, Mr. Fechter, how about that gross insult you are said to have offered to Mrs. Chanfrau?"

"There was no truth in that statement. It would be rather funny that a lady should have been insulted, as she alleges, and then ask a favor of the same man for a week's absence, as she did from me. Out of respect to herself she could not have received a favor from a man who had insulted her so grossly."

"You and Mr. Cheney, I suppose, are still on good terms?"

"Oh, certainly. We are the same as brothers. Their attempt is to make him a party to their own plot would seem to show the contrary. They seek to put him forward as if he was opposed to me, but, as I have told you, everything done by me was with his entire sanction and approval."

"You have said, Mr. Fechter, that you found things very loose when you took hold of the management of the theatre. Do you mean that the business department was conducted loosely?"

"Yes, that is precisely what I mean. There were a great many leaks and when I undertook to stop them of course those affected by the reform were arrayed against me."

"I suppose, now, Mr. Fechter, we have gone over about all the ground concerning the difficulties, have we not?"

"Yes, I have given you a pretty correct idea of everything."

"And for all of which I am much obliged. Good day."

"Good day."

I will add, by way of public information, that at the conclusion of Mr. Fechter's services here, in about five weeks, he will proceed to New York, but it is not certain he will accept an engagement there at present. His success or ill in the management of the Globe has not yet been determined upon.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WALLACK.

I found Mr Wallack and his accomplished lady at their quarters at [illegible] place. Like Fechter, he was glad to see the HERALD correspondent and told him exactly how matters stood so far as he was at it. I was aware that Wallack shared the public sympathy in these troubles to a perhaps greater extent than Fechter, and knowing too that Wallack must be aware of this I confess that the little bit of vanity which all human nature possesses might be displayed with the gentleman whom I was about to interview. I was, however, disappointed, for Mr. Wallack, considering the circumstances, was very mild in his allusions, and if he did believe that Fechter had failed in his efforts to out-Shakspeare Shakspeare he did not say so.

After the customary "how do you do?" and the "pretty well, I thank you," the conversation naturally turned upon the troubles at the Globe theatre, and Mr Wallack, in his characteristic, simple and unostentatious manner proceeded to give his version of them. I expected to find in Mr Wallack something of an Englishman, but in this I was disappointed. I found him almost as thoroughbred an American as he was an accomplished gentleman. Even in his most enthusiastic conversation about the theatre his pronunciation was as purely Yankee as if he had been doing his level best before the most critical and appreciative American audience ever seen in New York or Boston. His accent was totally unlike that of the Englishman who came over in the Russia and was going 'ome in the [illegible], but this act, however, is really not surprising when it is considered that Mr. Wallack came to this country when only eight months old, and with the exception of occasional intervals of a year or two, has been here nearly all the time ever since.

As before stated, our conversation very soon turned upon the row between himself and Mr. Fechter, and when the subject was once introduced all other topics were necessarily ignored.

"I dislike controversies," Mr. Wallack said, "and this is the first one, personally, I ever had in my life. And in this case," he added, "I am charitable enough to believe there may have been a misunderstanding, or, perhaps, to be more definite, I did not persuade myself to think so at one time."

"It appears to be a small matter," I said, "but still there is a great public interest manifested as to who is right and who is wrong."

"Yes, I know that, and I am astonished, too, that the public should attach so much importance to what seems to me a very insignificant matter."

"I am one with you exactly," I replied, "but it is still a singular fact that the public want to know all about it, and I have called to see if you can aid me in giving to the world a correct narrative of all the difficulties from beginning to end."

"Well," said Mr Wallack, "this is characteristic of the HERALD and if you will interrogate I will endeavor to answer."

"That is all I can reasonably expect," I said, "and to begin with, I would like to know about the terms and circumstances of your engagement at the Globe theatre."

"My engagement," he said, "was consummated with Mr Selwyn, before the name of the theatre was changed from Selwyn's to the Globe, and the engagement was entered into as long ago as March. I stated my terms to Mr. Selwyn, who was then the manager, and the representative of Mr. Arthur Cheney (then and now the proprietor), and the following letter, which has never been published, was the document of acceptance —

BOSTON, March 28, 1870.

MY DEAR WALLACK—Your letter of the 24th inst. is received, and in answer to it I desire to state that I consider the engagement concluded on the terms and conditions therein mentioned, viz:—"That you engage for Selwyn's theatre, Boston, for the next season of forty weeks, the salary to be as you mention, your name to be used for a benefit, you waiving all right and interest in it, a second benefit to be given you, of which you shall receive a clear half of the gross receipts (after deducting government tax, which you forgot to mention in your letter, and you to dress in room by yourself), and in all new plays produced your costumes to be provided by the management (with the exception, of course, of your own specialties), you to act seven times in the week, if necessary, and any performance beyond that to be paid for pro rata."

This, I believe, covers everything, for I believe nothing can possibly occur to render our business relations less harmonious than the friendly ones which have existed (I hope) between yourself and yours sincerely,

JOHN H. SELWYN.

Immediately subsequent to the foregoing engagement Mr Selwyn was displaced by the appointment of Fechter as manager, but the engagement was ratified by both Cheney and Fechter, but in regard to the line of business Wallack was to do there appears to have been no very clear understanding, and hence, perhaps, the reason of so much consequent misunderstanding.

"I supposed," Wallack told your correspondent in the interview, "that I was to do the parts for which I was best adapted, and in an interview I had with Mr. Fechter, in the presence of Mr. Cheney, this was the positive understanding. I told Fechter that we ought to alternate if necessary, in anything that came up, and he readily assented to my suggestion. It was all 'My dear Wallack, and that is all right, old boy,' and, to confess the truth, I was really infatuated and struck with admiration for the fellow. He appeared to be the essence of fairness and the very perfection of perfection itself. 'If I assign you a part,' he said, 'and you think it is not your forte, you have only to make your wishes known and we will compromise and rearrange to suit your ideas and convenience.' His whole ambition, he said, was to elevate the drama in America, and in this commendable motive I united with him most heartily."

Our interviews were of the most cordial nature, and the idea that the man was unscrupulous, jealous and overbearing was as remote as that of premeditated suicide."

"When did you first discover, Mr. Wallack, any breach of faith or symptoms of unfairness on the part of Mr Fechter?" I inquired.

"I will tell you. Just before the season opened some friends of mine, who had come through Boston from the White Mountains, called on me in New York, and said that they were surprised to learn that I was not going to the Globe theatre here.

"I told them that I expected to appear there at the beginning of the season, as I had already intimated to them before, and asked what gave them the impression that the engagement had been annulled.

"'Why,' said one, 'you told us that you were going as one of the regular company, and that there were to be no stars there whatever, and when we came through Boston yesterday the city was billed with huge posters of the Globe, and Fechter's name was displayed solitary and alone in the largest kind of letters, and yours was not even mentioned.' I paid no attention to this information, but at length the same facts came to me from other sources, and I sent a letter of inquiry to Mr. Cheney, and he sent me back this answer:—

GLOBE THEATRE,
BOSTON, August 15, 1870.

JAMES W. WALLACK, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I have this morning received your note of the 11th. You certainly have gotten a wrong impression from the report of your friends in regard to the posters and placards. The fact is simply this:—After our bill boards were painted, the new name of the theatre inserted, and replaced in their positions in order that they should be filled and look more respectable, I had posters placed upon them which read as follows:—

THIS THEATRE WILL OPEN SEPT. 5,
under the management of
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
with the drama of
MONTE CRISTO.

No one can be more aware that the theatre is not intended to be a star theatre, and I sincerely hope that if you have any or any other idea that your understanding with Mr Fechter and myself regarding your position here is concerned will be carried out to the fullest intention, that you will immediately dismiss them. I am sure you will agree with me that the poster purports nothing to give you cause for complaint, and here let me remark that you, as well as others connected with the theatre have heard, and undoubtedly will hear, all sorts of idle tales sometimes told by those who use to gossip, and very often by those who would like to circulate odious stories to annoy me. Don't believe any thing but this: so far as you are concerned it is all right. If everyone would do so there would be no cause for annoyance. I will do my part according to 'Gindler.' Fechter and party arrived per Russia, last evening, all well. You will undoubtedly hear from him shortly regarding the future.

With kind regards to your wife, believe me, yours, sincerely,

ARTHUR CHENEY.

"Now Mr Wallack, how did you get along at the beginning of the season, and how long before discord succeeded harmony?"

"Everything was apparently satisfactory at the beginning, but very early I began to discover that a petty jealousy was lurking in the heart of the manager. Furthermore, it was plain that he affected to be one who thought he should not only be respected but feared and obeyed under all circumstances. There was that indescribable air about him which seemed to say that 'I am manager, and I want you all to stand in line with your hats off when I am around.' That may do, you know, in some countries, but we actors don't worship ordinary men, in that way here."

"Was this his demeanor towards all the attachés of the theatre?" I asked.

"Oh yes, universally so when he was there. But it should, perhaps, be remarked that he was very slack and dilatory in the business usually required of a manager. In fact, to use an Irish phrase," Mr. Wallack remarked, "Fechter was generally conspicuous on account of being absent. He was high on his discipline when he came, and what was expected so much of in this particular there was an entire absence of. If he ordered a rehearsal at ten the chances are that he would not be around until long after noon, and then with growls and scowls more becoming Fechter than a gentleman."

"Mr. Wallack, now how did matters seem to work when the theatre opened? I mean did it promise to be a financial success?"

"Well I can hardly say as to that. Fechter's salary was and is now $2,000 a week in gold, and with the other extravagant expenses of the place (for Mr. Cheney was bound to have a first class theatre, even if he lost money), the curtain could not be raised much less than $800. Now, when you consider that the opening night, when the house was crowded, only yielded about $1,800, you can answer your question as well as me."

"I suppose then, Mr. Wallack, you mean to insinuate that the season has, so far, been a failure, financially as well as otherwise?"

"Yes, that is it, but I wish you to further understand that the failure is not attributable to any lack of foresight or enterprise on the part of Mr Cheney. I repeat again, and most emphatically, that Fechter's characteristic or chronic weakness to be regarded as the 'Great I am' was the sole cause of the troubles which I so sincerely deplore."

"The declaration of trouble was the result of a character which Fechter gave me to look over, and presuming upon his desire to compromise, as he told me at the time of my engagement, if I did not like any part he might assign, I returned it to him, respectfully stating that it did not meet with my approval. His reply was that he sent it to me to study and not to approve of, and unless I studied it my services were useless and I might consider them at an end that very week. Presuming that the best personal and professional feeling existed, I was somewhat astonished at this singular response, and I therefore appealed to Mr Cheney, whom I only recognized as possessing the authority to discharge me."

"Did Mr. Cheney sustain you or the manager?"

"He has acted as fairly as he could under the unpleasant circumstances in which he was placed. He has paid me my salary according to agreement, and I have held myself in readiness to serve him, and I do now."

"Did you not go to the theatre the other night to play the Ghost in Hamlet?"

"Yes, and I was refused admittance at the stage door by order of Mr. Cheney. Fechter said he would not go on the stage if I did, and to prevent an unpleasant and public demonstration I, of course, did not insist. I simply went there to fulfil my part of the contract, and that I stand ready to do now, as I always have from the beginning."

"Has there ever been any attempt to conciliate the differences between you and Fechter?"

"Oh, yes. Friends of both of us have tried, and I have offered to meet Fechter two-thirds of the way, but he would listen to nothing but an acknowledgment of wrong on my part and the humiliation of calling at his dressing room and addressing him as manager. This I have refused to do, for I recognize Mr Cheney only as my employer, and I have told him repeatedly that I would go or stay just as his interest demanded."

"From the fact, then, that you continue to draw your salary I presume you expect to appear again before the Globe footlights?"

"Oh, yes; but it is not likely that such an event will occur until Fechter's resignation takes effect, which is about three weeks hence. He has said, you know, that he will never appear on a stage with me."

"Well, Mr Wallack, it seems we have discussed this great question pretty thoroughly so far as yourself and Fechter are concerned. Now what do you think of Mr. Cheney?"

"I am frank to say that in all transactions he has acquitted himself as a gentleman, and that if all the men in the theatre had been like him the disgusting affair which we have been discussing this past fortnight never would have taken place."

"Well, I thank you for the information you have furnished so frankly."

"Don't mention it. If I am of service in behalf of the HERALD, for if I have done a service it has been for the whole world. I have always found the journal you represent in every quarter of the globe."

"Good evening."

"Good night. Call again."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Raphael Semmes prays the suffrages of the citizens of Mobile for the office of Mayor.

The name of Hon. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon county, is being urged by his many friends in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

The 23d of January has been selected for the assembling of a democratic State convention at Austin, Texas, in view of developments that may be made in federal and State legislation affecting the public affairs of the State and counties.

CUBA.

The President's Message in Havana—Opinions of the Press—Discovery of a Conspiracy—The Emancipados.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1870.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this city, in its issues of the 16th and 17th inst., devotes nearly four columns to that portion of the President's Message referring to Cuba, no part of which is especially complimentary to the distinguished author. In translating the first sentence it makes the President say, "It is not known that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress," translating "understood" by the reflective *se sabe*—is known. It then says—"At first view it would seem that the President desired to say the least possible concerning the insurrection of Cuba, and had adopted the most laconic form and one the least compromising." It argues, because the President does not know, it does not naturally follow that no change has taken place—which is certainly sensible—and claims that when Congress adjourned on the 15th of July the insurrection was reduced to brigandage on a grand scale and it now exists on a contemptible. It does not say that Spanish officials and Spanish soldiers are pursuing a course of brigandage in robbing and stealing everything belonging to Cubans engaged or suspected of complicity in the insurrection; it does not speak of their destruction of growing crops and of the humble houses of the people throughout the country, by which women and children are made foodless and homeless. It does not refer to the orders given Spanish officers to destroy every particle of clothing, leaving women nothing for the demands of modesty, independent of comfort. All this doubtless it considers right, and entertaining as ever the true Spanish idea of a war of extermination, claims that our soldiers have killed 1,500 insurrects and malefactors; that several thousands of persons have presented themselves (it does not add that they were non combatants), that many bands have lost a greater part of their numbers, that each day they are hiding with more care from the pursuit of our troops, and notwithstanding all their efforts they have failed to bring their incendiarism to the Western department, that the Cuban President and House of Representatives are fugitives, that each one is acting on his own account, and all are escaping from the island whenever opportunity offers, which is precisely the situation the *Diario* pictured a year ago, and will picture a year hence unless some Power intervenes to put a stop to the barbarian warfare going on in this island.

In reference to the system of arbitrary arrests, &c., mentioned by the President, it says the Spanish authorities at the beginning declared the island in a state of war or siege, and proceeded according to the usages and customs in similar cases. After claiming that everything was done in accordance with law, it insists that the complaints of native born American citizens have always been promptly attended to, and only when the complainant was formerly a Spanish subject, and there was some reason to doubt the loyalty of his change in citizenship, has there been delay, and then only for the purpose of proper investigation. It argues in a general way that all the rights guaranteed American citizens by the treaty of 1795 have been respected. It passes over the Lloyd Aspinwall case with a mere reference, having devoted five long articles to that subject heretofore. It quotes that portion of the Message referring to the probable termination of the political relations of Europe with the Continent, and adds—"This paragraph is addressed not only to Spain, but to all the European nations, and they may consider whether the word thus spoken by the President may not soon become a fact. Columbus discovered a new world that Europe might bring to it her religion, ideas, customs, sciences, her traditions, her literature and her complete civilization, peopling it with her races. The doctrine of Monroe, which to-day the republican President of the United States adopts, passing in this with arms and baggage over to the democratic party, desires to undo as far as possible the great work of the immortal Columbus. To be completely logical, the supporters of the Monroe doctrine should restore to Europe all the blood which she has given to America and afterwards ask of Neptune that he will agitate the waves, and so not permit the passage of ships." Which is good. It declines to believe that Cuba will ultimately be absorbed by the great republic, and advises Spain to continue in her course of justice, honor and dignity.

A letter from Holguin the 13th, speaks of a conspiracy which had been discovered there for the assassination of the Commanding General, the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second battalion of Havana, garrisoning the place. The outbreak was to take place on the evening of the 8th, when a grand ball was given in celebration of the Assumption, the conspirators being mostly made up of *presentados*. Most of the parties were arrested while the ball was in progress, and they will be tried by court-martial. How the plot was discovered has not transpired.

The price paid the authorities for the contracting of emancipados declared free by decree of De Rodas went up from three ounces to ten, and great complaint is made by the Spaniards. Some of the leading officials of the late administration are said to have made large sums.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is seriously ill at Lexington, with pneumonia.

Edward Burlingame, son of the late Anson Burlingame, is about to enter Columbia College in this city.

Quite a number of Yale students have signed the temperance pledge which is being circulated in New Haven.

It is stated that Colonel F. Moller, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is a general favorite among the ladies.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* contradicts the report that Mr Penley, (dem.) is to contest the seat in the Assembly awarded to J. Lee Tucker (rep.).

Perry Fuller, somewhat notorious in connection with the New Orleans sugar frauds, has been dangerously ill for two weeks past, but is now recovering.

Rev. S. D. Ashley has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Second Baptist church of Hopkinton, R. I., and will settle down in Providence as the agent of a life insurance company.

The Boston *Herald* says that the New Bedford man engaged in the recent Rhode Island prize fight is supposed to be John Comboy, who kept a boxing school in that city not long ago.

An Ohio widow was requested by the aristocratic relatives of the deceased to give a false name when she went out washing so as not to disgrace the family. Such thoughtfulness is touching.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* of yesterday makes the announcement that the Hon. Henry S. Randall feels compelled by the state of his health to decline being a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly.

Mrs. Laura Fair, who recently shot and killed A. P. Crittenden on the Oakland boat and who is now confined in the San Francisco County Jail on a charge of murder, is very low with inflammation of the brain.

Judge Thompson, of Davenport, Iowa, is something of a farmer. He owns twenty nine 150 acre farms, all of which are situated in two counties. He had [illegible] acres in crops this year—1,300 acres in wheat, the same in barley and 850 in corn. His income from these farms is estimated at $22,000.

Mr. Edwin Bynner, agent of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, who fell off the forward platform of a horse car in Boston on the 15th inst. and struck his head on a stone, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull at the base, was alive at last accounts, but his condition is considered a very critical one. Mr Bynner was formerly engaged in the newspaper business and has at different times been connected with both the New York and Boston press, as partial proprietor, reporter and correspondent.

Through the courtesy of Senator Banks the convention of New York State judges was made the occasion for a most agreeable gathering at the Albany Club House on Tuesday evening. The affair was quite impromptu, so that the invitations were not so general as they otherwise would have been. There were present Judges Allen, Peckham, Rapallo and Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Judges Mullin, Parker, Ingraham, Potter, Miller, Talcott and Learned of the Supreme Court, Judge Daly, of the New York Common Pleas, Judge Verplanck, of the Superior Court of Buffalo; Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court of New York; Attorney General Champlain, Ira Harris, Amasa J. Parker, General Franklin Townsend, John H. Reynolds, Matthew Hale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., Israel Lawton, William A. Rice, John Tracey, Abraham Lansing, John C. Nott, Jacob I. Werner, George Evans, William Lansing and others. The occasion was one of rare social enjoyment.

List of Americans registered at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, N. P., 10th December, 1870—Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton and child, Master Appleton, Miss Lincoln, Mr. James Isaacs, Colonel Alfred Waxstaff, Mrs. Sarah Freeman and child, Miss Harrell, Mr. Loring Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Cochran, Mr. F. Cochran, Mr. A. Hopkins, Mr. Charles Phelps, [illegible], Mrs. A. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spear, Mr. L. Spear, Mrs. Grain and child, Mrs. Kirtland, Mr. Bangs, Mrs. R. L. S. Hall, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clark, Mr. Knoedler, Master Knoedler, Miss E. E. Swift, Mrs. E. S. Goodwin, Mr. W. N. Gray, Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Alden, Miss Alden, Mr. Dexter H. Walker, New York; Hon. Mahlon Chance, Fremont, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hammond and Frank L. Hammond, [illegible], N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook, Miss Mary A. Cook, Miss Sarah F. Cool, Canada; Mr. Samuel R. Frothingham, Mr. Edward Tracy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. William H. [illegible], South Carolina; Mr. Galvin, Mrs. Galvin and son, [illegible]; Mr. Winne, Miss C. Winne, Miss Jennie Winne, Albany, N. Y.; F. C. Whitehouse, the Misses Whitehouse, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Forde, New Haven, Conn.; John F. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; C. S. Knox, H. C. Knox, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Cummings, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Preston, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Tell, the Misses Tell, Passaic, N. J.; Thomas Fleckhouse, Nova Scotia; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wood and daughter, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss and Master Murphy, Halifax, N. S.

OUR CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Council of the Tribes of the Indian Territory.

Progress of the Various Tribes in Civilization—School Houses—Agriculture—Council of All the Tribes—Proposition of Union—Speeches by Various Parties.

OCMULGEE, CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY, Dec. 14, 1870.

The last treaties made between the government of the United States and the larger tribes in the Indian Territory, provide for the holding of a general council, to be constituted of delegates selected by each tribe resident in the Territory. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs is, *ex-officio*, President of the Council. Each tribe, however small, is entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every thousand people or fractional part of a thousand above five hundred. This General Council is clothed with legislative powers upon the following subjects:—"The intercourse and relations of the Indian nations and tribes, and colonies of freedmen resident in the Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of justice between members of different tribes of said Territory and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes and nations, and the common defence and safety of the nations of said Territory."

The Congress of the United States had failed until its last session to make an appropriation, as provided by treaty, for meeting the expenditure caused by convening the Council. It had, therefore, never met until the 27th of September last, and, as the Southern Superintendency had been discontinued by Presidential order, the whole Indian Territory was annexed to the Central Superintendency, and thus the duty of presiding over the Council devolved upon Superintendent Enoch Hoag. He was directed to convene the Council at Ocmulgee, the capital of the Creek or Muscogee nation, on the day just named. The Council continued in session for five days, but as, for several reasons some of the nations and tribes were not represented, it was concluded to adjourn until the 5th inst., and in the meantime to extend an invitation to the wild tribes in the western part of the Territory to participate by delegations in the proceedings of the Council.

At the present session a larger delegation has convened, representing twelve nations and tribes. Among these are several men of strong mental powers, of good education, and of some experience in legislative matters. To those who have never seen the Indian except in his wild and uncivilized condition it would be a matter of great surprise to hear some of the members of this Council expressing themselves in the English language, with all the clearness and force and precision which characterize the efforts of standard speakers at Washington or in our State Legislatures. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks, who were removed into the eastern part of the Indian Territory about thirty years ago, have made a great advance in education, agriculture and Christian civilization generally. Their country suffered excessively in the late war and they have not yet recovered their former condition, but are again rapidly improving. The Cherokees, with a population of [illegible], have already re-established forty two of their public schools and devote thirty five per cent of all their national funds to educational purposes. The population of the Choctaw nation, and of the Creek, or Muscogee nation is each about the same as that of the Cherokees. The Chickasaws number 5,000, and the Seminoles 2,780. All these tribes are making commendable efforts for their own improvement in everything that constitutes a good and prosperous people. A large proportion of them are professing Christians. The Governor of the Muscogee or Creek nation is a minister of the Gospel. The Governor of the Seminoles is also a devout member of the church. The annual message of Governor Downing, of the Cherokee nation abounds in expressions of piety and dependence upon Divine Providence. One, if not more of the delegates from the Choctaw nation is a minister of the Gospel. These instances are illustrative of the character and advancement of these nations. I heard a sermon from W. A. Duncan, an educated and very intelligent minister of the Methodist Church, and a native Cherokee, which did great credit both to his heart and to his head, and it was spoken in English and interpreted with much spirit in Muscogee or Creek, as most of his hearers were of that nation.

The principal subject before the Council up to the present time is that of organizing all the nations and tribes resident in the Indian Territory under one general government, while each tribe shall retain its own distinctive individuality, rights and privileges. The committee have reported favorably upon the subject and their report has been adopted. A committee of twelve were at once charged with the responsible duty of reporting a draft of a constitution for such government, to be republican in form, providing executive, legislative and judicial departments, to be based upon and strictly in conformity with the treaties of 1866, so arranged as to protect the weaker tribes from oppression by the stronger, and to be binding only upon those who consent to and adopt it.

It may be of some interest to report the remarks of Francis King, delegate of the Ottawas, on being invited by President Hoag to give some account of his people. He said:—

"Mr. President—My people have only been in the Territory two years but they are now decidedly improving in civilization. The most of them have comfortable houses. We have a sawmill, and a very good school taught by Mr. Tuttle and his wife. We have religious meetings every Sabbath, and we consider them of very great value to us, both in a religious point of view and as a civilizing institution. Before these Sabbath meetings were opened if one went over to his neighbor's house on Sabbath morning at eight or nine o'clock he found the work of the house unfinished; the dishes were lying upon the table unwashed, the children had on their soiled clothing, and there would be other evidences of sloth and carelessness. But now it is very different. We work all the week to get ready for the Sabbath, and when it comes we rise early, the house is put in order, the children are washed and cleanly dressed for the Sabbath school, and with their parents go promptly and joyfully to the meeting. My people are deeply interested in the proceedings of this Council, and I hope that the stronger tribes represented herein will be careful of the rights of the weaker. For my own part I feel an obligation to consult the interest of my neighbor as well as my own interest, and I trust that all of us will be influenced by the same consideration in our deliberations in this body. Many of the delegates here are men of education and of legislative experience, and are capable of expressing themselves clearly and forcibly while many others who, like myself, have had fewer opportunities of improvement, can speak the English language with difficulty or not at all, and must necessarily appear at a disadvantage. This diversity leads to some hesitation and delay. The former class do not like to say much because they suppose that it will not be understood or appreciated, and the latter, because they are distrustful of their capacity to express themselves as they would like to do. I believe that these hindrances will gradually disappear, and I look forward to the future with hopefulness and good cheer."

At the opening of the adjourned session President Hoag encouraged the delegates to confer together and endeavor to mature their views and form plans for legislation, that they might be able to act promptly and wisely. He advised them to consider that they had been sent here to devise measures, not for their own personal promotion or aggrandizement, but for the good of their people at home—to remember that the power vested in them had been derived from their people, and that the interests of the people had been confided into their hands as a sacred trust, and that their serious attention should be given to all those educational, agricultural and general industrial measures which tend to the elevation and permanent improvement of the nations and tribes which they represent. He furthermore said that as we are dependent for all good upon the Divine blessing a duty rests upon us all to ask that blessing, and that as they had need of special assistance in discharging their important duties, therefore a pause for devotional purposes would be observed at the opening of every morning session, and he desired every member, whether a minister of the Gospel or not, to feel at liberty to engage in vocal prayer, if prompted thereto by the Good Spirit.

The Committee on Agriculture have made a deeply interesting report, and although they have not had time to collect accurate statistics upon the subject, yet they have presented abundant evidences of the increasing attention of the people in this direction. The largest farm in the Indian Territory is in the Washita valley, and embraces a cultivated area of over 2,000 acres. As we passed it a short time ago we were told that the crop of corn is estimated for the present year at [illegible] bushels. The land is exceedingly fertile. It is about twenty miles north of Fort Arbuckle.

General Parker delivered an interesting address this morning to the Grand Council. He commenced by giving a history of the causes that induced the government to incorporate in the treaties of 1866 the authority to call the "General Council" now in session. He expressed at considerable length and with great clearness the wishes and hopes of the government [illegible] of the benefit that would result from the deliberations of the present meeting. He said the President and his Cabinet and their true friends in Congress wanted them to form a constitution which should be republican in form and strictly conform to the laws of Congress and the constitution. It was hoped and expected that they would lay the foundation of a grand confederation of all the tribes now resident in the Indian Territory and of those who may hereafter be removed from elsewhere to this country. This government should be composed exclusively of Indians, with a legislative, executive and judicial department. A delegate should be elected to Congress, and at the earliest practicable moment a State government should be created and application made for admission as one of the States of the Union. He urged this course as a means of strengthening themselves against the encroachments of white men, who are now pressing upon them from the northeast and south. He spoke of the powerful combination of railroad men, land speculators and adventurers who were seeking to open up the country to white emigration through the provisions of a territorial form of government. That was proposed at the last session of Congress, and he admitted that they almost succeeded, notwithstanding they were opposed by the President, his advisers and their true friends in Congress. This is to be an Indian country—the exclusive home of the Indian forever. The form of government proposed was not to interfere with tribal organizations or their laws and customs. Something must be conceded by all for the general good of all. Continue in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, cultivate the arts and sciences of civilization, encourage and foster your schools, practice temperance and virtue among your people, build yourselves neat and comfortable homes, spread abroad among yourselves the elements of practical Christianity, and you will receive the aid and encouragement of the government, the support and earnest sympathy of all good men, and the efforts for self-government and progress will become a triumphant success."

The remarks of the honorable Commissioner were listened to with marked interest, and seemed to make a deep impression on the members as well as the large audience present. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Ross, one of the most intellectual and refined speakers in the whole Territory; also by Mr. Laflore and Mr. Porter, expressing the gratification they experienced in meeting with the honorable Commissioner in their own country at the commencement of their experiment at a unity of all the tribes.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—The Piers Repaired and Being Repaired—A Question of Title—Henry Bergh Wants to Sell a Half Interest in a Pier.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Docks held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt in the chair.

Commissioner Wood put in an appearance as the representative of the Executive Committee, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, and although he brought with him a most formidable pile of "docs" of the parchment kind, every written line of which he was in duty bound to read, without forgetting to make all the proper stops in every proper place, he quietly took his seat, wearing his usual smile, so "childlike and bland." Commissioner Hunt, who was made to wield the sceptre of the head centre of the Board in the absence of Mr. Agnew, took the place of honor at the table, when called to it, with all the grace of a president of a Presidential convention. As for Commissioners Henry and Smith, they were perfectly "at home" the minute Mr. Wood got up with his bundle of papers to give the Board an idea of what

EXTENSIVE RUMMAGING

the Executive Committee had had during the week trying to find what petitions received should be granted, what denied and what should be done with many piers which are not in their way exactly peerless.

Commissioner Wood began operations by reporting a resolution, which was adopted, that if the Navy Yard Ferry Company did not look to it and remove the bulkhead between piers fifty three and fifty-four before the 15th of January they would get particular fits in the shape of a heavy fine.

SCALES WELL BALANCED.

The petition of the Fulton Market Fishmongers to be allowed to erect a boiler and ice house on pier 23 East river was granted by a unanimous vote, owing, probably, to the fact that the Board had taken the liberty to hold a public session on a fish day—Friday—whereas they should have taken their official sit-down the day before. This was a double concession to the fish folks.

The Manhattan Manufacturing Company got a notion some time ago that they wanted the slip foot of Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets dredged by the department's humble servant, and so sent a communication to the department. The committee, however, could not see it, because the city does not own the slip.

PIERS AND OTHER THINGS.

Kane & Ryan were told some time since to repair piers foot of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. They did not mind the warning, so the Executive Committee's resolution to have the repairs done and charge the same to Messrs. Kane & Ryan was adopted. It was also determined not to let the Union Railroad and Transportation Company widen and enlarge pier No. 2 North river, as it was expected that the plans of the department, in reference to the water fronts of the city, would be ready for practical test by spring time, and that the work could be commenced at the Battery.

David D. Smith has an idea that the "L" at the foot of Harrison street ought to be removed, and asked the Board in writing about it. The Board, being under the same impression, gave him permission to do it, provided he paid all expenses, which may not suit Mr. Smith as much as the other way.

Commissioner Wood then presented, as the reports of the executive committee, that permission should be granted to certain parties to keep a dumping boat (under certain conditions) at the foot of Jackson street, 100 feet west of pier No. 51; that owners of pier No. 25 put a string piece on the north side of the pier before the 1st of January, unless they want to foot a department bill for having the work done; that the obstructions at piers Nos. 47 and 48 North river be ordered removed, and that certain permits read for boat offices, derricks, sheds, &c., at certain piers, as requested in various petitions, be granted.

After the disposal of the committee's business, much to the satisfaction of the gentleman who had to read all the papers, he moved that after due notice the department should "go for" any parties who would leave heavy freight on any of the piers in any great quantity. This motion, together with a recommendation that a placard to that effect should be posted at all the piers, so that consignees would have no chance to wriggle away from imposed penalties, was adopted.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Commissioner Wood gave notice that he would at the next meeting present a resolution to dub the district superintendents "inspectors," which idea Commissioner Henry did not seem to relish, basing his opposition to it on the ground that the title "superintendent" was an honorable one, and that to take it away from the district chiefs would tend to shear them of an honor.

Commissioner Wood remarked that the only object he has in view in proposing the change was to avoid the confusion of referring documents to the head Superintendent, and his subordinates who bear the title of superintendent also.

SICKLY KIND OF DREDGING.

A long communication from the Board of Health was read. It called the attention of the department to the dredging going on between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, which the Sanitary Committee had considered dangerous to health, inasmuch as the solid matter dug up was composed of decayed animal and vegetable matter that poisoned the atmosphere and caused a certain kind of fever that was not over pleasant to catch.

Commissioner Wood recited a little of his personal experiences at certain piers. In search of information about the docks he had caught the fever. The question of proper sewerage he thought ought not to be overlooked by the department in their dredging operations.

A communication was received from Henry Bergh, offering to sell his half interest in pier fifty-two, East river, for $25,000.

A report was received that during the past four months thirty one piers and bulkheads had been repaired and rebuilt and that eleven were now undergoing repairs, after which the Board adjourned.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW JURY LAW.

Judge Spencer Compliments Jurors on the Despatch of Business.

At the close of the business in the Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday afternoon, Judge Spencer, in adjourning the court for the term, addressed the jury upon the improvement of the new jury law on the old and took occasion to compliment them on the satisfactory manner in which they had dispatched the business which had been presented for their consideration.

He said under the old law it had been customary to have two panels during the term, consisting of two hundred each, and that with that number the Court had frequently found it impossible to dispose of the business which arose, owing to the absence of a large number of the panel summoned. Under the new law there had only been empanelled for the past month one panel of jurors, numbering sixty-eight men, for that part of the Superior Court, and they had disposed of the whole business of the term with expedition and satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that during the past term there had been more cases tried and more testimony taken than in any term for fifteen years past in that court.

In closing his remarks, which he said had been made in order to show the advantages of the new jury law, the Court returned his thanks to the jury for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duty.

MAJOR VON BECK'S ESTATE IN ULSTER COUNTY.—It has transpired since Major Von Beck's death that the bulk of his Rondout property was some time ago deeded to his son George F. Von Beck, Jr., and his grandson, a son of Morris Von Beck, deceased, who married a daughter of R. D. Du Bois, of this village. The grandson above referred to, who is now a minor residing in this village with his maternal grandfather, R. D. Du Bois. The share of the property to which he will be entitled under this deed is now worth about $75,000. Mr. Du Bois will doubtless be chosen the guardian of this child.—[illegible] *Gazette*.

Micah Faxon, the man who made the first shoes for sale in North Bridgewater, Mass., is hale and hearty at the age of [illegible]. He began the shoe business [illegible] years ago, making twenty-five pairs of shoes a week, and carrying each month [illegible] to Boston. [illegible] the shoe business of North Bridgewater amounts to several millions annually.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.........................No. 358

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—PEST OF THE VILLAGE, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD RING. Matinee.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE BLACK DWARF. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Afternoon and—GRAND CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COLTON'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—MELON, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 24, 1870.

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WHICH WOULD BE MOST PROPER, to advise Senator Sumner to "hide his diminished head" or to hide his St. Domingoed head?

THE REASON WHY the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives so much satisfaction is because he is such a "Pleasant 'un." This is no conundrum.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT has reached Louisiana, where the vengeance of the Legislature is threatened against Senators Kellogg and Harris merely for favoring the rejection of one Blanchard as the New Orleans Postmaster.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the President gives another proof of his sagacity and good intentions by pronouncing against general amnesty. Time was when Phillips was not prone to compliment General Grant.

THE WOMAN'S PEACE CONVENTION was held at the Union League Lecture Room yesterday to set forth the views of women on the French war. It was not so stormy or contentious as the name would seem to indicate—but, then, the attendance was very slim.

SENATOR SUMNER stoutly maintains his position on the St. Domingo question, and seems likely to maintain it on the Committee of Foreign Relations. It is stated that Chandler and Conkling are the chief promoters of a movement to oust him from the chairmanship of that committee, a position he has held for ten years.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, of North Carolina, who has surrendered his office to the Lieutenant Governor, pending his impeachment, is now preparing his answer to the charges against him, having been granted thirty days for the purpose by the Senate. In an interview with our correspondent recently he declared that the movement against him, if not a party measure, looked very much like one, but that he did not doubt the final triumph of the republican party in his State at the next election.

FRED DOUGLASS is spoken of as one of the commissioners to St. Domingo. We have several colored men among our Ministers and Consuls in that neighborhood already, and if we send Douglass probably the people there will think we are all as black as themselves, and that Babcock, Dent and the other white visitors whom we sent them recently are really specimens of our new freedmen.

The War in France and the Prospects of the Republic.

It would indeed be one of the wonders of the century if, after the armies of imperial France were vanquished, the forces of the republic should prove victorious. Though the present affords but little from which we can at this moment look forward to the future and see in the distance a promising prospect for the French cause, yet in that little there is something left to expect. There are those who saw in the defeats of the Union armies at the commencement of our late civil war a divided country and a ruined republic. Even monarchs and statesmen and men of profound learning looked upon the Southern rebellion as the means by which the dissolution of the United States was to be accomplished. In Washington, if the aims of the Southern leaders were understood, it is quite plain that the means by which they were to be compassed were not properly estimated. This may also prove to be the case in France at the present stage of the war.

According to the avowal of King William himself he entered upon this war, which is now desolating a portion of France and bringing grief and misery to many a German household, against Napoleon, and not with a view to inflict injury upon the French people. Sedan gave him the man he sought to punish, and Metz surrendered to him the last of the armies of the empire. Up to this stage the King kept his word, and the valor of his well-disciplined armies, directed by that skill which was lacking on the side of the French, won for him the victories he desired. Here he might have rested. This was the time to make peace if peace then was his desire. But no. Paris must be taken, and the capture of the capital was intended to serve as the grand climax of one of the most extraordinary campaigns in the world's history.

France, however, had not fallen with the empire. Though her Emperor was a captive, her Regent and the heir apparent fugitives in a foreign land, and her generals and the armies they commanded prisoners in the hands of the conqueror, a new life seemed to have been imparted to the country with the proclamation of the republic. The legions of Germany, instead of finding in their opponents the soldiers of whose achievements they had heard and experienced so much, found republican France arrayed against them. The contest had resolved itself into a struggle for liberty on one side and conquest on the other. The capture of Paris was believed to be a task easy of accomplishment. A few weeks at the most, it was thought, were all that was necessary to gain for King William the prize he sought. How grievously the German commander has erred he may at the present time feel, but that he has done so we fear he would be unwilling to admit. During the very first stages of the late civil war in this country, we well recollect the cry of "On to Richmond." McClellan's disastrous campaign on the peninsula is too deeply engraved on the minds of the American people to be easily blotted from the memory. The capture of Richmond seemed much more easy than the taking of Paris. None of the formidable fortifications surrounded the Confederate capital which effectually guard Paris from attack from without. Yet Richmond was not taken until the resources of the rebellion were completely exhausted. Sherman's march to the sea, marching and fighting as he traversed the enemy's country, living off his opponent, away from his base of supplies and entirely severed from communication with the North, was an accomplishment the effect of which can only be measured by its danger. The operations from Fortress Monroe, Charleston, Beaufort and Savannah on the east, Mobile and New Orleans on the south, Nashville and those on the Mississippi in the east, effectually brought the rebellion to a close. The rebels were completely hemmed in and had to succumb.

Regarding the situation in France at the present time, we cannot avoid the belief that the war is not so nearly ended as many consider. A portion of France only has been overrun by the Germans. Troops are pouring into Cherbourg. At Bordeaux numbers of men are gathering and being drilled preparatory to entering the army. Throughout the South of France many camps of instruction are established, and the men so enrolled, now raw recruits, will in a short time be in a condition for operations in the field. Here is another evidence of the mistake of the German leaders in not sending an army into the country at a time when the organization of the republican forces was not so far advanced as it is now. All the French ports are still open. Not a single vessel of the navy of France has yet fallen into the enemy's hands. The armies of the republic are still in the field and daily increasing in number, and exist in every department throughout the nation. On the other hand, the bulk of the German army is outside the walls of Paris, unable to do anything but wait until the city surrenders by starvation. Prince Frederick Charles' army, instead of pushing right into the heart of France immediately after the capture of Metz and dispersing the camps then being formed, as Sherman pushed through the South, had to fly to the relief of Von der Tann before Orleans. Even then the Army of the Loire—a republican army, commanded by republican generals and raised almost in a few days—was almost a match for him. The truth of the matter is that the German armies in the vicinity of Orleans, commanded by the Red Prince, the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von der Tann, have found in the raw levies of republican France a more determined enemy than the experienced soldiers of Napoleon. If the report proves true that the Army of Prince Frederick Charles has been severed, and that a union has been effected between the two wings of the Army of the Loire which had been separated, a bloody fight is imminent in the neighborhood of Tours, with the chances of victory not altogether unfavorable to the French.

Since the capitulation at Sedan little has been accomplished by the German armies to bring the war to a close. Paris has not yet fallen; but suppose it did succumb, it is by no means certain that the war would end. Paris is not France; and there is every probability that the war would continue, though the capital surrendered. Manteuffel's advance on Havre has proved, so far, barren of results, and, even if Havre were captured, of what avail would it be to the Germans with French war vessels in the harbor? The occupation of Tours has not worked injuriously to the French cause. The whole of Southern France is not yet thoroughly awake. No southern city has yet experienced the presence of the invaders; it may only need their presence to kindle a flame which they might find it impossible to quench. In the commencement of the war Moltke's strategy was eminently successful—successful because he was pitted against an army lacking the discipline of the one which he led; but he is now pitted against a whole people, who are animated with a new spirit, and that spirit a holy one. Every day adds strength to the French, while it weakens the Germans, and should the French adhere to the present tactics, at least for a while, of fighting in small detachments, harassing, worrying, tormenting their opponents, yet gathering strength, acquiring discipline and organizing fresh armies, they may yet be able to save France and permanently establish the republic. It is, however, a forlorn hope; but forlorn hopes ere now have proved successful.

THE WAR SITUATION.—The news to-day is again highly encouraging for the French. The sorties of the 21st from Paris have expanded the lines all along the eastern side of the city to Neuilly-sur-Marne, Bourget and Groslay, a considerable distance beyond the line even of huge forts. The Army of the Loire has again united by the withdrawal of the Germans from Tours, and the French claim to have in turn cut off Prince Frederick Charles from his communications. The isolation of his army will be equivalent to its capture, for it is not likely that the Army of the Loire, with all its previous record of blunders, will permit him to escape if he is once cut away hopelessly from all communication with or help from his friends. Another Prussian column is said to be moving northward through Laon and La Fère, evidently to crush the new Army of the North before it is fully organized. General Faidherbe has hitherto shown himself quite vigilant and capable, and he can, no doubt, be trusted to take care of the new enemy that thus appears against him.

A Brief Armistice in Washington.

The two houses of Congress, desiring to share in the social festivities of the Christmas and New Year holidays, have adjourned over to the 4th of January. The interval may be considered an armistice between the republican belligerents on the St. Domingo and other questions. We fear, however, that it will not result in peace. From the intimate official relations required between the President and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations it is contended by the President's friends that Sumner, a declared enemy, should be removed. There is much force in this argument; but there is much mischief foreshadowed in the proposition. Senator Sumner, however, in view of the fitness of things, and from every consideration of propriety, courtesy and expediency, ought to give up his position as the Senate's Chairman on Foreign Relations. The President, in our foreign affairs, acts "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the Senate trusts this business mainly to the Chairman of its Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Sumner, therefore, as an enemy of the President on this committee, stands as a stumbling-block in the way of the administration, and he ought to retire. Lastly, after a reasonable time for consideration, if he will not give way or come to terms, he ought to be removed, and some member possessing the confidence of the President ought to be put in his place.

PERSIA AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—By a special correspondence from Ispahan we are enabled to present to our readers a magnificent pen-and-ink picture of Persia, a fine panorama of the ancient empire, a historical retrospect of its past glories and a topographical and social sketch of its appearance, industries and resources to-day. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the points of the letter. The communication is attractive from its opening sentence to the close. The HERALD special writer himself enumerates the different places which he describes, as well as the news points which he illustrates. He then proceeds to accomplish both works in a very graceful style.

THE SCIENCE OF RASCALITY has almost reached perfection. The shrewdness of the thief who pretended to rush out of a store after his horse, carrying his plunder with him and leaving a pocketbook full of worthless bills to quiet the clerks, is mere bungling compared with the professional skill of the rascal who altered a check yesterday on a banking firm in this city. He missed his point only because the high figure he called for rendered an investigation necessary before the banker would pay it. Your rough bruiser has no longer any carte among professionals. It now requires a skilled and educated man to be a successful thief.

HAVING ABANDONED the negro agitation, the *National Standard* is now devoting its energies to the emancipation of the Indians from hungry speculators and disappointed ring operators at Washington. It announces that it has good authority for stating that there is a formidable combination among the opponents of the President's humane Indian policy, strengthened by military prejudice and jealousy, to embarrass and defeat it. If our whilom abolition agitator should succeed in its present object it will accomplish more practical good than it did by its advocacy of negro enfranchisement.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS this year will be such a Christmas as Paris has not before experienced for many generations. To Europe without Paris this Christmas will be felt as the festival of Old King Cole, the jolly old soul, from which the king, and his pipe, and his bowl, and his fiddlers three, are unavoidably absent from circumstances beyond their control.

GENERAL VARONA'S statement of his sufferings in Cuba, which we publish elsewhere, will give our people a vivid idea of the reign of terror that exists in some parts of the Faithful Isle. Notwithstanding the report that he had been captured and executed by guerillas, the General is alive enough to tell his story as we give it to the public.

The Christmas Season and the Cry for Peace.

With the hallowed and touching festival which commemorates the Saviour's nativity at the door we are not surprised to find that while all thoughts here at home, among us, are turned to religious celebrations of the day, family gatherings and pleasant greetings, despatches and mails alike from the Old World incessantly betray the yearning, even of the fierce belligerents there, for an honorable cessation of the miseries of war. The German press and private messages constantly received in our city by wire and post are full of this prevailing sentiment. Even the humorous papers of the German cities lay aside mere jesting for a moment to express this earnest, heartfelt wish. The Berlin *Kladderadatsch*, for instance, which is the ablest and most widely circulated comic paper in Germany, gives utterance to the weariness of war that is universally felt among its subscribers in a most lugubrious illustration, representing a couple of graves, each surmounted by a rude wooden crucifix. Upon one of the latter is the inscription, "Meyer, rifleman," and on the other, "Lemaire, Zouave." Other graves roughen the plain, which stretches away into the gloom. Over this funeral sketch are written the words "Friede! Friede!" (peace! peace!)

The text and the moral are self-evident. There sleep the gallant antagonists, side by side, in the desolate fields, and thousands upon thousands of their brethren moulder in almost every meadow from the Rhine to the Seine, while thousands more sink daily to rejoin them. Yet the resistance of France, far from being extinguished, is only gathering into fiercer flame, because the quarrel begun in July against aggression and between armies has become a scheme of conquest—a life and death struggle between two whole races. As the circular of the existing French government justly says, now that the empire and the regular forces of France have been cast down, the invaders are contending against armed citizens only who are defending their firesides, their property and their nationality, and so battling in a sacred cause.

Moreover, the struggle which was at first purely political, is gradually assuming that most terrible of all forms of human contention—religious warfare. The higher clergy of France, who held comparatively aloof from the conflict until very recently, are now urging their people to rise *en masse* and leave all things—the plough in the furrow, the wagon in the rut—and rush to the field of the nation's defence. The Bishop of Angers has called even the young students of theology to arms; Cardinal Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux, has followed this example with soul-stirring exhortations, and the famous Dupanloup has uttered a summons that still rings throughout the Orleannais and Central France like a trumpet in the night. The Southern Departments, lukewarm or over-confident for months, are at last alive with mustering armies, while all Brittany and La Vendée echo to the fiery zeal of a crusade *en masse*. Yet, withal, this angry enthusiasm is more the pressure of a national life necessity than any real wish for combat. The people are sick of burning, pillage and bloodshed. When the damage sustained at Strasbourg alone in direct destruction of material is computed by even the Germans at twelve million dollars, what must not the aggregate of all kinds of loss be to the entire invaded east of France? Nor can we believe that in Germany, a far poorer and more frugal land than its great neighbor, the drain of blood, labor, treasure and material has not been sufficient to appall the saving Teutons, vastly increased as their burdens are by the enormous numbers of captured Frenchmen, whose necessities are added to those of their own sick and wounded soldiers.

Of the lamentation and bereavement among so domestic a people, so fondly attached to home and family ties and customs, who shall speak? The rudest German one may meet cannot talk of it without his voice choking and his eyes filling with tears. The German troops, officers and men alike, anticipated the close of the war soon after the victory at Sedan, or, at latest, after the surrender of Metz. They came across the Rhine to punish invasion and to vindicate their country's honor against Napoleonic dictation. Napoleon has fallen, his armies are gone and the republic—that is to say, the French people—only confronts them. The perils and uncertainties of the war are greater at the close of December than they were in the pleasant days of early autumn. Paris is not taken, the landwehr of Germany is all on the march, and behind but the landsturm remains, which, including the married men at home, is the last resource. Where are the merry Christmas greetings; the pride and joy of the returning soldier; the embraces of parent, wife and child; the rewards, the honor and the glory of the village scene?

No people on Earth so heartily enjoy or so fully celebrate, religiously and civilly, the hallowed Christmas season as do the Germans, both Protestant and Catholic. The delightful pens of William and Mary Howitt have described for us in English all their touching holiday legends, ceremonies and customs, some of which are embalmed in Hebel's exquisite poem of the "Christmas Tree" (Christbaum), and to these the memory of the half-starved, shivering soldier at the outposts, in a hostile land, turns with aching regret. Naturally peaceful, mirthful and domestic the German of the people soon tires of long and distant campaigns. His songs are far more of "*Die Susse Heimath*" (sweet home) than of the blood-stained field, and now we may earnestly believe that at many a lonely bivouac the face of the weeping wife in her humble cottage far away, sighing for one who does not and may never come, while she presses her infant to her breast—*vaterlos im Vaterlande*—blots out all the dreams of glory that the poor soldier once thought so bright.

Well may he long for the friendly roof and rest so distant, the gentle form of peace waving the olive branch beyond the Rhine, his own return greeted, honored and sung, and the garlands ribanded with white and black which even the hands of orphans will hold out to him.

What an anomaly of terms! What mockery of Christianity it seems that men should this night be mutually hurling agony and death upon thousands of defenceless homes, while cheers or tears to sing and constrained bells to chime the tones of the Christmas hymn: "Glory to God in the highest! Peace on Earth, good will to men!"

Count Bismarck and the House of Savoy.

From some correspondence which has just reached us by mail we learn that the government of the King of Prussia and the government of King Victor Emmanuel are not on the most friendly terms. Count Bismarck, who has been growling at Great Britain, at the United States, at the King of Holland, has not been wholly forgetful of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. His letter to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs is brimful of bitterness against the Italian government. He denounces them for violating the pledges they took when the present Franco-German war was about to break out. In the course of his letter he refers to the ambition of the House of Savoy in the following words:—"Very active agents are working in the Iberic Peninsula to gather supporters for the candidature of Prince Amadeus, of Savoy. His Majesty cannot be indifferent to the consent given by the Florence Cabinet to this candidature; for if in other times a Prussian influence in Spain could cause any fears for the European balance of power, the same peril might exist also with the Italian influence, especially as that influence is already established both in Portugal and in France, where the King of Italy has family connections." The sting is here. Count Bismarck, in these few sentences, reveals a spirit which may yet burst forth in a more alarming form. Bismarck does not like the idea of the House of Savoy dominating in the councils of Southern Europe. The King of Italy, after William of Prussia, is the most prosperous monarch of the hour. His son is now King of Spain; one daughter is Queen of Portugal; another daughter is wife of the most ambitious of the Bonapartes. It is quite manifest that Bismarck does not like to see so much power in one family. The letter was written, of course, before the Duke of Aosta accepted the Spanish crown. We know that in the interval Prussia has withdrawn all objections to the arrangement. It is not to be denied, however, with this letter before us, that if the war had come to a close as soon as Bismarck believed it would Prussia would have protested against the new King of Spain. The Spanish throne question is for the present so far settled; but it is not impossible that on some future day the jealousy entertained by Bismarck towards the House of Savoy may find more emphatic expression. If Italy and the Pope can agree and come to a settlement it will be the less easy for Bismarck to find an opportunity. If they cannot agree the astute German Chancellor will have no difficulty in finding a pretext for interference in the affairs of Southern Europe. As the champion of the Pope he may yet trouble the House of Savoy.

SUMNER DENOUNCED IN HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD.—The Boston *Advertiser*, which has been accounted a chief organ of the Massachusetts republicans, and the especial mouthpiece of Senator Sumner, says that gentleman's argument on the St. Domingo business will fail before the country as it did in the Senate, and adds this piece of mental philosophy on the subject:—

> No man, however great he may be, however powerful may be his own claims to the confidence and affection of the country, is great enough to do serious harm to an administration which, by abundant merits of its own, holds the people to its support. It is therefore deeply to be regretted that Mr. Sumner, in declaring his well known objections to the acquisition of St. Domingo, felt obliged to leave his strong position and take another which must result in impairing his own public influence or in the humiliation of the President; for these are the only alternatives.

Where's Sumner now? But, more than that, where's his *confrère*, Motley? General Grant has cleverly hit two birds with one stone in this St. Domingo affair—demolished the objections to the withdrawal of Motley from England and established the correctness of his West India policy.

A TURKISH WAR AGAINST ARABIA.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a military expedition to Yemen, in Arabia, to operate against refractory and non-tributary Arabs. A cable telegram informs us that the force, which has already marched, numbers fifteen thousand men, and that reinforcements are to follow. The Turks have had a tendency for war in this direction for many years past. Its active fruition just at present is significant from the fact that the portion of Arabia which borders on the Red Sea embraces the valuable British settlement of Aden. How would it be if Turkey should strike a heavy war blow against Arabia and round off the account of the British diplomacy towards the Treaty of Paris and Russia in the Black Sea by a stroke at Aden?

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press* says the news of the miners' strike in the coal regions must create no serious apprehensions, and adds that "the market is already well supplied, and a suspension of thirty or even sixty days would scarcely exhaust the present surplus." But, "apprehensions or no apprehensions," the fact that the price of coal has advanced in this market, with a prospect of its going up still further, stares consumers in the face and depletes their purses. There's where the shoe pinches.

SENATOR VANCE sets himself right. He says he will maintain all the legitimate results of the war, to the prosperity and honor of the whole country. What better republicanism can Sumner want than that—if he will only agree with Sumner as to the right method of doing it.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON finally fired off his oration on the Pilgrims last evening, and was not subjected to the burning process that threatened him on Wednesday, as it so often threatened two hundred years ago, the Salem witches, of whom he treated.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE, in the Surrogate's Court, seems to be dragging its slow length along to a close. Four of the witnesses yesterday declared that the signature at the bottom of the will was *not* Mr. Taylor's handwriting.

THE LAWSUIT between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Credit Mobilier of America, was decided at Harrisburg yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict against the Credit Mobilier of $636,868 33, the full amount claimed.

REMEMBER, boys and girls, remember, the twenty-fifth of December.

The Central Park and the Proposed Zoological Garden—A Very Cool Operation Even for the Season.

A brace of "landscape architects," whose services have lately been dispensed with by the present Commission of the Central Park, appear determined to keep up a stereotyped advertisement in the daily papers by ventilating their anxiety lest the Commissioners should mar the beauty of the Park by the erection of "structural" edifices for a zoological garden on the meadow to the north of the new Reservoir.

Now, when it is recollected that the glaring defect of the lower Park is the great number of "structural" edifices which were designed by these same architects, and unfortunately adopted by the late Board, it seems to be a cool—a very cool operation, even at this cool season, that they should now undertake to denounce the intention which, we learn, the present Board has formed, to provide, at some future day, shelter for the animals in the fringe of the meadow of the upper Park, and to place the proposed zoological garden in that locality. This sudden admiration for the peaceful and quiet meadow unadorned with any "structural" edifice appears to evince a sudden sense of the simple beauties of nature, and some contrition, also, that so many and such costly structures had been built under their advice and inspection in the lower Park. We are inclined to think these gentlemen exhibit unnecessary alarm. We have evidence that the members of the present Board are lovers of nature, and have too much reason to deplore the number and style of the structures in the lower Park to prevent any imitation thereof on the upper Park. In the opinion of competent judges they are not likely to build a "Casino" of three small apartments at a cost of sixty thousand dollars; nor a "Dairy" (to be supplied with milk by the ordinary milkman from the transverse road) at a cost of fifty thousand dollars; nor an "artificial fountain" on the margin of a natural lake, costing fifty thousand dollars; nor an Eddystone lighthouse, called a "Belvidere," costing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor a "Palaeozoic"—or bearing some other jaw-cracking name—museum, for the plastic anatomies of pre-Adamite and extinct animals, costing three hundred thousand dollars; nor gates to cost six hundred thousand dollars, nor fancy bridges of any kind.

We have no tokens as yet tending to show that the present Commission is not composed of gentlemen possessing good sense and respectable taste—that they do not devote themselves to their work with commendable zeal, and that their voluntary and gratuitous services will not compare favorably with the paid services of the old Commission.

The Central Park is the great beauty and ornament of the city. The work of rendering it still more ornamental must be continued from day to day and meet no obstruction from disappointed parties—no matter from what quarter they may spring—otherwise the labor of years and the city's expenditure of millions will come to naught and all the loveliness and magnificence of the great work become simply a byword and derision for posterity.

The Fechter-Wallack Imbroglio.

We give copious reports of interviews recently held by a HERALD special with the two great Thespian gladiators, Fechter and Wallack. It will, no doubt, astonish the public to learn from these plain statements what a great conflagration a little fire kindleth. It is the old story of knocking the chip off a boy's shoulder, and, properly rendered, would make an amusing extravaganza. It seems that there was no fight or personal rencontre imminent during any part of the controversy, except that interpolated by Mr. Chanfrau in a new version of his celebrated character of "Mose." At the first there seems to have been an extremely amiable state of feeling existing between Mr. Fechter and Mr. Wallack. Fechter even went so far as to address Wallack by the tender appellation of "Old Boy" or "Old Fel"—or something of that sort—and Wallack, it might appear, would move an adjournment to Parker's or George Young's for more affectionate modes of fraternization. Birds and champagne corks might have flown in mingled gracefulness and harmony had not that little misunderstanding about the part of Don Sallust disturbed the placid waters of the two gentlemen's friendship. The billing and cooing might still have continued had not Mr. Fechter's name been "billed" too conspicuously on the theatre posters as a star of the first magnitude, when he considered himself only a manager of the second class. Now, what is the upshot of this whole theatrical rumpus? Mr. Fechter retires from the management of the theatre—the job being too heavy for him to "boss"—and Mr. Wallack stands ready to fulfil his contract with the proprietor of the establishment. We count out altogether Mrs. Chanfrau, who seems really to have had no particular part assigned her in the comedy. The whole affair might be reproduced under the title of "Much Ado About Nothing," with an afterpiece styled "All's Well That Ends Well."

The Investigation of the Building Murder.

The Coroner has taken in hand the task of investigating the cause of the murder of four persons by the fall of the building on Thirty-fifth street, on the 15th of this month, of which accident so painful a remembrance remains in the public mind. He has had ample time to procure all the witnesses necessary for a proper elucidation of the whole proceeding, and we think that in all probability the evidence will show that the building never should have been put up, and that Mr. McGregor, the Inspector of Buildings, did not perform his duty when he permitted the structure to be erected. As far as the evidence already taken goes we have the oath of the builder himself that he always thought the walls not thick enough for a building of this kind, which was eight stories high. He states, moreover, that the work was hastened on quite quick enough, consistent with the permanent safety of the walls; in other words, that it was put up too rapidly. He did not know whether the Inspector of Buildings was ever there or took any interest in the matter, although among the people living around, whose houses were crushed by this fearful disaster, the report was common that the building was liable to fall at any time.

Now, if it is not Mr. McGregor's duty to attend to such cases as this, and to avert, so far as vigilance and the exercise of good judgment can go, such calamities as these, we should like to know what are the duties of his office, and what return he and his deputies make for the salaries they draw from the Treasury? We hope Coroner Keenan will not slumber upon this investigation. The public want to know exactly where the crime belongs, in order that the guilty parties may be made an example of.

The Solar Eclipse and Other Phenomena of Nature.

The solar eclipse was a success for the savans yesterday. The obscuration of the great luminary came off on the day and at the time calculated. It was observed in England—imperfectly in the southern districts of the country, but more advantageously to the northward and at Wick. The facts and latest reports have been telegraphed to us, and appear in our columns this morning. We are happy when the HERALD is enabled to corroborate science and vindicate the eternity and harmonies of the great natural law, as we did in the case of the meteoric display some few years since, against the *dixit* of Professor Loomis. That was a really painful occasion for us, but we were forced, as our readers remember very well, to martyr our own feelings in defence of the stars and against the darkness of New England philosophy. We did so, and, as we believe, with a really excellent effect. The men of science have been more and more careful ever since. Eclipses and meteors, and comets and earthquakes, and volcanoes, advance and revolve, and rumble and groan, and upheave with much greater regularity. We have hope, indeed, that when the HERALD ultimately reaches the limits of its circulation, from India to the Pole, and from the Fiji to the Giant's Causeway, the people of the Earth will be so accurately informed as to the approach of these and such like wonderful convulsions of nature that they may be enabled to get out of the way in due season; or, should they suffer from want of the exercise of a well timed vigilance, that they will duly proclaim "no blame to the driver," whether it be Phaeton rolling the chariot of old Sol or electricity propelling from below—a subtle spirit chanting the *De Profundis*.

Canada, as will be seen, did not sympathize largely with the eclipse. It may be that the people of the Dominion have had quite enough of that sort of thing politically, and, as they have just now commenced to freeze in for the winter, did not care particularly to be left in the dark as well as out in the cold. The British colonists appear to be determined to talk about something "big" notwithstanding; so off they went yesterday morning on the subject of the advent of a tidal wave and an earthquake. Doctor Smallwood—"Phœbus, what a name," under the circumstances!—employed himself "all day"—so the despatch says—"taking observations; but there were no signs of electric or other disturbances" at Montreal. In Quebec and at St. Johns, New Brunswick, they were on the alert for a tidal wave, but were not visited by any such thing. In truth, the tide was lower than usual, which is just what we should have expected in British America "about these times." Canada must be content with snow storms for the present. The "other disturbances" which Doctor Smallwood expected to experience at Montreal may have reference to the Fenians. The Fenians were not on hand either. Indeed, the learned Doctor and the Canadians generally need not expect a visitation of the Irish Sunburst meteor before the time we now predict—a few weeks previous to or a few weeks after the next American Presidential election. Let Canada look out for stars, and lava, and tidal waves in the month of December in the year 1872, HERALD time.

Remember the Orphans of Our Heroes.

We fear a great many of our wealthy and benevolent citizens have lost sight of the call that has been made for assistance to one of the most noble charities of New York. We refer to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans and the fair that is now open at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, for this charitable and excellent institution. This institution needs assistance, and the fair was projected for the purpose of affording that. But up to this time the fair has not been as successful as the friends of it and contributors to it expected. Perhaps the number of fairs that have been held in the city lately for other charitable objects, nearly all of which have realized large sums of money, have caused this to be forgotten to some extent. But what object can be more worthy than this? What can appeal more earnestly to the benevolence and patriotism of our citizens? The little ones at the Home at Carmansville are the nation's orphans, are the bereaved children of those who fought and died for the Union. Let it not be said that they have been neglected. A number of ladies and gentlemen have contributed valuable and curious articles for the fair. Among the contributions is a fine landscape painting from Mr. Bierstadt. The fair will be open only a few days longer. Who will not remember at this season of the year, when all hearts are open to generous emotions and all hands bestow liberally, the orphans of the nation, the fatherless and motherless children of the heroes who died in defence of our glorious country?

A REIGN OF HORSE THIEVES IN KANSAS.—Our Western exchanges contain graphic accounts of a reign of horse thieves in Butler county, Kansas. They have had everything pretty much their own way for some time past; but a reaction has occurred, the citizens have organized vigilance committees, whose excesses have been so great that the State militia has been ordered out. But the end is not yet. At the latest accounts Butler county may be said to be in a state of quasi-rebellion. Shall we ever cease hearing of these acts of lawlessness in the once bleeding but now bloody Kansas?

A HINT TO MR. BERGH.—The verdict of the jury against the society of which the humane and useful citizen Bergh is President ought to warn that efficient gentleman that he should employ competent persons to carry out the law. A good head to a department is of very little use if the subordinates be stupid and ignorant. In the case alluded to a horse fell in the street and was badly hurt. Some of Mr. Bergh's agents came along, and, in a clumsy and cruel fashion, killed the animal by the slow process of hammering the poor creature's head with hammers and axes. The owner sued the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the value of his horse. The Court charged that the killing was not done according to law, and the jury awarded the plaintiff one hundred and fifty dollars for the loss of his horse. This ought to be a hint to Bergh that cruelty to animals is quite as unjustifiable on the part of his employés as when practised by car drivers or draymen.

CALIFORNIA LOTTERIES.—The lottery mania is spreading in California. Profiting by the license given to the Mercantile Library Company through a special act of the Legislature other enterprises of a similar character are springing up all over the State. The manager and agent of one recently came to grief in San Francisco by being arrested for violating the laws of the State against gambling. Their defence is that the special act for the benefit of the Mercantile Library abolished all laws upon the subject; and so the case stands until the Grand Jury can act upon it. The republican party is trying to make capital out of it by charging Governor Haight with having signed the bill whereby permission was given to the Library Company to inaugurate a gift enterprise—this in the face of the fact that the president of the company, the vice president and a majority of the trustees were republicans. Verily the republican party in California must be in a desperate condition when they can see so much that is black about Governor Haight and so little that is dark about those of their own way of thinking.

NAPOLEON insists upon it that it was not the Emperor but the French people who rushed France into the war with Germany, and that he could not resist their cry of "On to Bull Run," or "On to Berlin," which is the same thing. Very well. The Emperor has paid for his folly, and the French people have got more than they bargained for. When they get through they will be wiser than they were last July.

WHAT IS SUMNER DRIVING AT?—Is it satisfaction for the recall of Motley?—or a break-up of the republican party, and a Presidential scrub race, so that he may have a chance with all the other candidates? In either event he has overshot the mark, and he will have to come down lower before he can go higher.

Personal Intelligence.

Señor Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and wife, have come to the city to spend the holidays and are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. A. H. Laflin, member of Congress of Herkimer, N. Y., is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

Colonel William C. Cook, of Pensacola, Fla., has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Canon Balch, of Montreal, has arrived at the Everett House.

Governor Hoffman came to the city yesterday from Albany, and occupies his old apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. E. D. Peck, member of Congress from Ohio, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. T. Scott Stewart, United States Consul to Japan, has arrived from that country, and is now staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

General N. P. Banks is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General B. M. Patrick, of the United States Army, has apartments at the Astor House.

Colonel George M. Colburn, proprietor of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commander Hugh L. Pilkington, of the United States Navy, is now stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. M. Wilson, member of Congress from Minnesota, arrived yesterday from Washington, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. W. Dittenbach and Major D. D. Wheeler, of the United States Army, are quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Speaker Blaine left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for Boston.

Colonel P. A. Whitney, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Stembel, of the United States Navy, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Hayden, of the United States Army, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General E. R. Warren, of the United States Army, one of the Professors of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, and family, are at the Hoffman House, where they will spend the winter.

FIRES.

Burning of Warp Mills at South Adams, Mass.—Fatal Nitro-glycerine Explosion in the Hoosac Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 23, 1870.

The warp mill of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, at South Adams, was damaged $5,000 by fire last night. The loss is fully insured. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

Fifteen hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hoosac tunnel to-day. John Nolan, the superintendent, was blown to atoms.

Burning of the Boston Mills, at Rochester—Loss $20,000.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Boston Mills, at Brown's Race, owned and occupied by James Connolly & Co., were nearly destroyed by fire last night. There is an insurance of $15,000 on the building, and $5,000 on the stock, which will not cover the loss. The Irving Mills, owned by W. W. Carr & Co., were damaged considerably by water. The mills are insured.

The stables of the Exchange Hotel, on Buffalo street, and the rear part of G. G. Munger's house, on Sophia street, were burned this morning. The loss is about $1,000, insured. This fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LAUBITZ.

Action of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment.

The death of Captain Laubitz, late of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New York, has already been reported, and the following appropriate action of a number of his comrades will be of interest to those who knew him. At a meeting of the Tenth company and the "Associates of the Engineer corps and Company K," held at the armory on Wednesday evening, December 21, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas Almighty God, in his wise providence, hath seen fit to take away from us by death our late … fellow soldier and faithful friend Captain Robert E. Laubitz, and whereas the … of … an … for a suitable expression of sorrow at our loss and respect for his memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That commencing from the time when as a young and gifted stranger … he sought those friendly shores and the fraternal ties which a connection with our beloved regiment engenders, down to the day of his death, a period of forty years, he exhibited a devotion, enthusiasm and zeal which we may emulate, but can never surpass.

Resolved, That on the entire roll of the regiment, veterans and active, there can be found no name which represents longer and more conscientious duty, warmer and more glowing devotion, or more … and irrepressible enthusiasm than that of our lamented comrade, Robert E. Laubitz.

Resolved, That as the first commander of the old "Corps of Engineers" this company loses by his death one of its founders, the regiment one of its oldest and most enthusiastic members, art one of its most … and talented votaries and society … gentleman.

Resolved, That we convey to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the company room be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed upon our minutes and sent to the family of the deceased, to the board of officers, to the other companies, to the Veteran Association of the regiment and to the press for publication.

J. N. … R. …, J. W. … and HENRY L. FILKEN, Jr., Committee.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Alabama Claims Question in a New Light in England.

"John Bull" May Pay Up Through Fear of the Home Situation.

Don Carlos' Claim to the Throne of Spain on Royal Italian Attestation.

Belgium Embarrassed by Her Import Trade.

The Roumanian and Luxembourg Agitations.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England Beginning to Realize the Situation—A Word to the Wise and in Season.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1870.

The London *Times* of to day again editorially discusses the question of the Alabama claims. The writer says:—"The Americans are ready to fight, although they appreciate the value of peace, because their exposed points are few and their resources unbounded. While they do not seek war, they are not likely to decline a challenge, whereas England is always averse to war for converse reasons."

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Dec. 22—Evening.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £63,000 during the week ending to day.

The Eclipse.

LONDON, Dec. 22—Evening.

The observations of the eclipse are reported just now as having been satisfactory.

SPAIN.

The Renewed Throne at New Year—Don Carlos Claims the Crown—The King of Italy Made a Witness in His Behalf.

MADRID, Dec. 22, 1870.

New Year's Day has been fixed for the entry to Madrid of the Duke of Aosta. In the meantime he will remain at the royal palace at Aranjuez.

Don Carlos has issued a protest against the elevation of an Italian to the throne and in support of his own claims thereto, which is supplemented by five letters from the late Charles Albert and King Victor Emmanuel.

The Cortes is still engaged in the discussion of the motion for dissolution.

ITALY AND ROME.

Parliamentary Confirmation of the Annexation Vote.

FLORENCE, Dec. 21, 1870.

The bill ratifying the vote of the Roman people for annexation to Italy has passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 239 to 20.

BELGIUM.

Heavy Imports and Custom House Embarrassments—Profits of Neutrality.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22, 1870.

Antwerp is so overstocked with importations that the authorities have given notice of their inability to give proper shelter to the goods.

The wharves and docks are covered with merchandise suffering from exposure to the elements.

GREECE.

The Legislature in Session—Eclipse Observations.

ATHENS, Dec. 21, 1870.

The session of the Chamber of Representatives was opened to-day. The speech from the throne was omitted.

Satisfactory observations were taken of the Sun's eclipse in Greece.

ARABIA.

War Operations of the Sultan of Turkey—An Army Against the Arabs of Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22, 1870.

A Turkish expedition has started for Yemen for operations against the Arabs.

The troops already forwarded number 15,000, and reinforcements are to follow.

YEMEN, THE SEAT OF WAR.

This country, in which it is said the Turks are about to operate with an army against the Arabs, belongs to the southwestern division of Arabia. It comprises the chief part of the Arabia Felix of the ancients. A portion of it, which borders on the Red Sea, is called Tehema. The principal towns are Sana, Mocha and Aden. It is worthy of note, in connection with the Turkish war movement as just reported, that Aden is occupied by the English. Myrrh and coffee are produced abundantly in the districts of Yemen and Tehema.

LUXEMBOURG.

Does Prussia Wish for Arbitration?

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1870.

There is nothing to prove that Prussia's wish is to decide the Luxembourg question by arbitration.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

No Secession on the Part of the Roumanians.

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The rumor propagated in the Austrian newspapers that the Roumanian Diet intends declaring the Danubian Duchies independent from the Sublime Porte is a pure invention.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Dec. 22, 1870.

Three steamers have arrived from Spain bringing 2,500 troops.

Arrived—Brig Havana, from New York.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Negotiations for the Settlement of the Fisheries Question.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1870.

It is reported that Sir John Rose is on his way to Canada, entrusted with a mission from the British government regarding the fisheries question. After consulting with the Dominion government Sir John will proceed to Washington with a view to conciliation and compromise.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Monster Mining Blast—California and Arizona Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1870.

A blast containing 12,000 pounds of powder will be fired at the Blue Gravel Gold Mine, at Suckers Flat, Cal., next week.

The certificate of incorporation of the Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Central Arizona narrow gauge railroad has been filed in Sacramento. It is the intention of the corporators, at the head of whom is General Phineas Banning, to publish that road as early as possible.

NATURE AND NATURE'S LAWS.

The Solar Eclipse Observations—An Earthquake and Great Tidal Wave Expected in Canada—"All Quiet on the Line."

The Eclipse in England.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1870.

The weather to-day is cloudy, and the eclipse of the sun was seen but imperfectly in the south of England.

It was, however, well observed to the northward, particularly at Wick.

British North America Excited—An Earthquake or Tidal Wave Expected, but no Visitation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1870.

The people breathe freely again, now that the day has passed without an earthquake or a tidal wave in the Gulf.

Dr. Smallwood has been taking observations all day, but there are no signs of electric or other disturbances.

The Dominion Insulted.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 22, 1870.

The tidal wave predicted for to-day, and which created so much alarm and uneasiness, did not make its appearance.

The tide rose to its usual height.

QUEBEC, D. C., Dec. 22, 1870.

The tide, which was expected to be so high this morning, was in fact lower than usual. The people living along the water side who had made preparations for protection against the great wave returned to their homes relieved of anxiety. Those living on higher ground, who expected an earthquake, feel easier in their minds.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Favorable Prospect for the Democracy—Heavy Gains Throughout the State.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 23, 1870.

The official vote of Richmond county shows that the democratic ticket has been elected there by 600 majority. The democrats carry the Fifth district by over 4,000 majority, and elect S. A. Corker and D. M. DuBoise to Congress and four-fifths of the members of the Legislature.

SAVANNAH.—It is believed that the democrats have elected all the county officers in Chatham, also the members of the Legislature. Paine and McIntyre, democrats, are probably elected to Congress from the First district, and Rufus E. Lester, democrat, is chosen State Senator.

LEXINGTON.—The democrats carry Oglethorpe county by 300 majority.

ROME.—Floyd county has gone democratic by 1,000 majority. The full ticket of that party is chosen.

CHATTANOOGA COUNTY.—The entire democratic ticket is elected.

POLK COUNTY.—A democratic majority here secures the triumph of the candidates of the party.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—The democrats have returned a unanimous delegation to the Legislature.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—T. M. B. Young, democrat, is chosen by 3,000 majority.

WHITFIELD.—This county has gone democratic by a good majority.

COVINGTON.—Newton and Walton counties are democratic by large majorities.

COLUMBUS.—Muskogee county elects the entire democratic ticket.

CHATTAHOOCHIE.—This county gives a democratic majority of over 250. Marion, Stewart, Harris and Talbot counties are reported democratic.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—William F. Wright is thought to be certainly elected.

Macon and Quitman counties are democratic. Bibb county elects a republican to the Legislature. The average majority on the ticket is 3. Much illegal voting is charged, and a contest of the election is talked of. Early, Sumter and Dooley counties are democratic. Dougherty, Lee, Clay, Terrell and Calhoun counties are doubtful. Macon and Houston counties are largely republican. Twigg county gives a republican majority of 400. Jones county is supposed to be democratic. Wilkinson county is republican.

BIBB COUNTY.—Jefferson F. Long, republican, beats Winborn J. Lawton, democrat, for the Forty-first Congress by 51; and Thomas J. Spear, republican, beats Lawton for the Forty-second Congress by 40.

ILLINOIS.

The Fight for the Senatorship—Coalition to Defeat General Logan—Stringency in the Chicago Money Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

General John A. Logan is in the city canvassing his prospects for the United States Senate. He thinks there is no doubt of his nomination in the caucus, but has fears that enough republicans will remain out of caucus to effect his defeat. This programme is strongly talked of by his opponents, and will probably be carried into effect. It is said that ex-Governor Koerner, who is a German, is proposing to unite the opposition to Logan on himself. The democrats, however, say they will not support Koerner; they want the republican minority to go with them for Judge Lawrence or Joseph Medill, or some other citizen of equal ability.

The money market here is close. Some of the strongest houses have asked for an extension of time on their paper.

The weather is intensely cold and the thermometer falling.

RAILROAD TRAGEDY IN HARTFORD.

The Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Killed and a Western Clergyman Seriously Injured.

HARTFORD, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Rev. Collins Stone, Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in this city, was killed by the cars on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad this afternoon and the Rev. James W. Strong, pastor of the Congregational church, of Fairbault, Minnesota, was badly injured and is in a critical condition. The two were riding together in a covered carriage, near the residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and attempted to cross the track at the Sigourney street crossing as the quarter to five o'clock train was coming in from New Haven, but were not quick enough to escape the engine, which struck the carriage, carrying it and its two occupants several rods before the train could be stopped. After being taken out of the carriage Mr. Stone lived but a very few minutes. Mr. Strong was taken to the American Asylum, where his wounds were dressed. One leg is badly shattered above the ankle, and he has some severe wounds in the head. He suffers severe pain and is delirious. The physicians, however, think there is a chance of his recovering. He came East to attend the meeting of the Congregationalists in Boston, yesterday, and took part in the proceedings there. He came to the city this morning to visit Rev. Mr. Twichell, and had letters of introduction to Mr. Stone, who invited him to ride with him, and had driven out to show him Mrs. Stowe's residence, and was returning from there when the accident occurred.

Mr. Stone was fifty-eight years old, and a graduate of Yale in 1832. He came to the American Asylum as a teacher in 1833, and was one of the most faithful and efficient of the corps of that institution for nineteen years, when, in 1852, he accepted the position of principal of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. In 1863 he was offered the position of principal of the American Asylum here and accepted it. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Hawes, of this city, and was ordained to the ministry in 1853, while principal of the Ohio institution. He has been for nearly forty years one of the most efficient, faithful and conscientious of men engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb and most highly esteemed and loved by all his associates and by the pupils under his charge.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

A fire broke out last evening at No. 54 East 12th street, on the second floor. It was caused by one of the inmates carelessly throwing a lighted match on a parcel of woollen clothing in a closet. No alarm was given and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage to clothing was about $500 and the damage to building $300. The furniture and building were insured in the Bowery and Hanover Insurance Companies for $15,000.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Washington Market in Its Glory—Grand Display in the Great Bovine Rialto—Geese and Goslings—Money and Merry Friends.

There never was such a sight. Possibly long ago, in good old times, there may have been hearty, whole-souled, generous and overflowing exhibitions, but Washington Market yesterday towered over all. Such universal shouts of joyousness from sellers, such jokes and laughter and puns too, by the way, and rosy cheeks and smiling, comely matrons and young damsels, with tiny baskets for sweetmeats, and penurious bachelors, with empty leathern bags, who prowled for solitary cheap bits, and poor women, fat, lean and good-natured, all of whom were in the best of humor, according to circumstances. Such queries and replies, such kindly importunity and timid examination, followed, of course, in some cases, by semi-reluctant compliance, and in others by blunt refusals. Such a glowing, exciting scene can only be seen once a year. But the crush and the rush for good things, the happy commingling of the rich and the poor, the friendly greetings, even among strangers, the kind and forgiving "Never mind" when a toe was trampled on or a well-filled basket knocked out of sight by the surging throng. Sure enough, it was a splendid spectacle.

A CROSS LOOKING FACE

among the mass would have looked like an obliterative spot upon the clear and cheerful moon. Good old, merry Christmas, with its grand and enlivening traditions, its roast beef and simmering turkey, its gorgeous puddings and tender tit-bits, its toys and dainties and care for little folks, whose laughter and delight brighten the prospects of their protectors—Christmas, the long looked-for and welcomed day, was substantially prepared for at Washington Market. Regiments of turkeys, legions of geese, battalions of game of every description appeared in all directions. Had all the birds exhibited been perched upon their eminences in a live condition and had they been fired upon and hit by each purchaser that looked at them, they certainly could not have fallen to the ground more quickly than they did into the capacious baskets of the many interested parties that surrounded them. The business in poultry was immense.

EVERYBODY SEEMED TO WANT A TURKEY.

The prices varied from sixteen to twenty-five cents a pound; but whatever the current terms were a decided raid was made on turkey. The bird itself had nothing particular to say in this matter; but that turkey will be the subject of some discussion to-morrow is a very reasonable inference, considering the sudden disappearance of some thousands yesterday. The game was very fine and brought an excellent price. So did the geese, which found many admirers at splendid rates. Indeed poultry was among the principal attractions at the market and rather monopolized the business. Not altogether, though, for the gallant butchers were as usual alive to the grand occasion. A rushing business was done in the retail trade. Throughout the morning the wholesale men were extremely busy in sending in gigantic quarters of the finest beef and mutton to the many purchasers who retailed in the interior of the market. Most of the stalls exhibited excellent specimens of beef, and among those handsomely decorated was that of Messrs. Snowden & McConville, who, by the way, secured no less than seventy-two splendid animals from Ohio, each weighing 1,510 pounds, for the Christmas market.

PRETTY ROSETTES

adorned the epicurean exhibition, while the stand itself was neatly decorated with appropriate flags and evergreens. Adjacent stands also displayed extra qualities; but, with the exception of the one mentioned, none others were ornamented for the occasion. The scenes and incidents throughout the day were humorous and pleasant. Towards evening the throng increased to such an extent that a passage through some portions of the market was impracticable. But the best of feeling prevailed throughout. The thought of the grand approaching festival inspired many with joy and all with charity and friendship.

THE DEAD KIT BURN.

Funeral of the Late Sporting Man.

The mortal remains of Christopher Keybourn, better known as "Kit Burn," were yesterday afternoon borne to their last resting place in Calvary Cemetery, from the house 87 Sackett street, Brooklyn. The excitement in the neighborhood was most intense, and crowds gathered around the house for some time previous to the hour set for the funeral. The crowds poured into the place and gazed in the face of the dead with as much apparent reverence as if the deceased were a high toned, honorable, moral and religious light in the community. The casket which contained the corpse was of polished black walnut, with elaborate silver mountings, and on a silver cross inside the lid was the name, date of the death of deceased and age—thirty-nine years and eleven months. The body was enclosed in a neat and very expensive shroud of fine white serge, with a deep front of quilted satin extending the entire length.

THE COMPANY

were of a curiously mixed character. There were several elegantly attired females present, a great many well dressed men and a sprinkling of Fourth ward roughs, not near so many, however, as one might expect to find there. They were very orderly, and smoked their cigars in the hall, and when the demijohn of brandy was produced did not decline to take a "nip."

There were ten pallbearers, each wearing on the lappel of his coat a black and white rosette and waste satin streamer, on which was printed "We Mourn Our Loss." Their names are, Richard Green, George Christopher, Mat. Smith, Jim O'Donnell, Jack Clark, Mike Musgrove, Charley Shannon, James Matlyn, Dick Toner and George Miles.

No funeral services were performed at the house, and about 2 o'clock the funeral cortege, which consisted of a large number of carriages, started for Calvary Cemetery. As we have stated, the roughs were few in number, and there were still less of the sports present. Old Bill Tovee came to take a last look at his old friend and benefactor, and remarked that he "never knew him commit a mean or a mean action;" Harry Williams was there, and Walter Stirling, both well known in the Fourth ward as famous cruisers. Tom Dunn, too, put in an appearance; Jack Musgrove and George Burns, of pugilistic celebrity, Tom Norton, and a large number of others of more or less renown, who followed the corpse to the grave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Suit Against the Credit Mobilier of America Decided—Verdict for the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 23, 1870.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America was closed at a late hour last evening. This morning Judge Pearson delivered his charge to the jury, and in the afternoon a verdict was rendered that the Credit Mobilier pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth $6[illegible], the exact amount claimed.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Dec. 23—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer (in Degrees).	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.75	12	W.	Brisk	Clear
Omaha	[illegible]	6	S.	Very gentle	Clear
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Gentle	Clear
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	Clear
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Very brisk	Clear
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W	Very brisk	Clear
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle	Clear
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Very brisk	Clear
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Very brisk	Fair
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W	Brisk	Clear
Toledo	[illegible]	4	S. W	Gentle	Clear
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Brisk	Clear
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Brisk	Snow
Lake City, Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Brisk	Clear
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Very brisk	Clear
Pittsburg	[illegible]	4	N. W	Brisk	Fair
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	Fair
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	Clear
Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W	Very brisk	Cloudy
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Very brisk	Clear
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W	Brisk	Cloudy
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Mount Washington Weather Report.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

At seven o'clock P. M. the barometer stood at 23.67, and the thermometer one degree below zero. Relative humidity, 40-100, wind north; velocity of wind, four miles per hour.

This being the first calm day we have had in this month it was duly appreciated by all the members of the expedition by making an excursion to the head of Tuckerman Ravine and other places to admire the grandeur of the frostwork. The artists were busily at work, and secured some very fine negatives. A birdseye view was taken by placing the camera on the ridgepole of the Tip-top House.

THE BELFAST AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE RAILROAD.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 23, 1870.

The Superintendent of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad announces that on Monday the trains will run regularly between Belfast and Boston.

The Sodality of St. Paul's (Fifty-ninth street) church, under the direction of the Rev. Father Dolfish, will sing a new and beautiful Christmas oratorio entitled "Kinderfeste," at the Grand Opera House, on Sunday evening. The full orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will assist. The entire affair will be unique and entertaining.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Important Political Movement—Reorganization of the Democratic Party.

CONCORD, Dec. 23, 1870.

In accordance with previous arrangements about seventy five of the leading men of the democratic party, from all sections of the State, met here this evening to perfect plans to heal the differences that have existed in the party for some years past. The existence of two organs, the *Patriot* and *People*, is the alleged cause of the differences, and their consolidation under a new direction is thought to be essential to the restoration of harmony. With this object a committee of one person from each county was appointed to confer with the proprietors of the newspapers mentioned and to ascertain upon what terms and conditions they will surrender their journals to a third party, to be consolidated under a new management.

LOUISIANA.

Split in the Republican Party—Senators Kellogg and Harris Asked to Resign.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1870.

The *Picayune* says:—The news of Blanchard's rejection as postmaster created great excitement here among the republicans, and great indignation was expressed in certain quarters against Senators Harris and Kellogg. It is authoritatively announced that a resolution will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature demanding their resignation.

KENTUCKY.

Burning of the Business Portion of Brandenburg—Loss $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1870.

The entire business part of the town of Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., was burned early on Thursday morning. Only three business houses were saved from the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown, but commenced in the hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet. United States five-twenty bonds unchanged. Stocks closed quiet. Erie, 19⅞; Illinois Central, 112, Atlantic and Great Western 22⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant. Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpentine, 31s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 6¾d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—Noon.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 9s 10d per cental for old red Western spring, and 10s 7d a 10s. 8d. for red winter. Corn, 31s. 7d per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—Noon.—Provisions unchanged.

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A General Assortment of Wines, Brandies, Ales, Porter, &c., &c. JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Man's Personal Appearance is a Subject which no sensible person will regard with indifference, and as an elegant and fashionable covering for the head materially improves the appearance of every gentleman, it is an immense advantage to know where such can be obtained. KNOX'S Hat Emporium, 212 Broadway, is the place.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Admirable Collection—Fair Prices—People buy BRADLEY'S finest Oil, Porcelain Chromo Photo English Pictures, elegantly framed. 71 Liberty street.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ALLISON, Agents, 27 Union square.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 215 Canal street and 156 Chatham street.

A.—Gentlemen's Dress Hats
For Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

"Alas! What Shall I Use?"
USE RESTORER AMERICA, which is clear as crystal sheen and sparkling as a diamond of the first water. It will restore your faded tresses to their wonted glory, your scalp to snowy whiteness, and render your presence a hecatomb of rare exotics, diffusing incense fit for the gods.
Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN, 207 East Thirtieth street.

At Scott & Co.'s, 1,211 Broadway, Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, may be found the finest variety of Perfumery, Toilet Sets, Dressing Cases and many novelties for pleasing and sensible gifts, at the lowest prices.

A Cosey Christmas and a Comfortable New Year's secured by ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips. Office, 58 Fulton street, near Cliff. Same stand for seven years.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 923 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street, 62 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Cow Milking Made Easy.—Shown Daily in practical operation. Crowds are being satisfied. A great chance for speculation. See COLVIN BROTHERS, 433 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivaled Hair Dye—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's Hats. Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 592 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
592 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Acted Like a charm, says J. M. Smith, Esq., 45 West Tenth street. Office 21 John street.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furs.—Bargains in Fine Furs for Holiday presents. BURKE, 603 (one of 609) Broadway. Branch at 135 Fulton street.

Gentlemen's Hats and Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Inverness Cloaks from $10 to $30; Overcoats remarkably cheap. Custom Work as usual.
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THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Contest Over the Discovered Will.

The Genuineness of the Signature Questioned—Important Testimony for and Against—A Rare Chance for the Lawyers—Further Interesting Developments.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the examination in the Taylor will case was resumed before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings.

Seldom has the Surrogate's Court been so densely crowded. During the whole progress of the proceedings every available inch of space was occupied, the whole semi-circle behind the numerous well filled chairs which cover the centre of the room being blocked up with a throng of persons standing, all of whom appeared rapt in the disclosures which were made. The testimony, which was of a most important and interesting character, is fully given below:—

WILLIAM B. BARNETT'S TESTIMONY.

William B. Barnett, sworn, testified—I have been a lawyer in this city for twenty-five years, and knew the deceased during that time; I had frequently business relations with him, and observed that he was very particular in regard to papers; I am acquainted with Mr. Taylor's handwriting, having seen him write very often; I see the signature attached to the will of the deceased, but

DO NOT THINK IT IS HIS;

there is a great similarity between that signature and the body of the will, both in style and the general care with which it was written; this signature appears to have been written after a copy, and not with that despatch which usually characterized Mr. Taylor; his handwriting was never uniform, like this, and, in my judgment, this signature was slowly, carefully and deliberately written.

CROSS-EXAMINED

by Mr. Rufus Andrews—I have seen Mr. Taylor write his name three times within the last three years; previous to that I had not seen him write since 1856; there was some difference in each of those signatures, but the general appearance was unmistakably the same; to the best of my belief

MR. TAYLOR NEVER WROTE HIS NAME TO THIS WILL.

I believe the same person who drew up the will made that signature; it appears to have been written with the same pen, the same ink and at the same time; I saw a photograph of this signature about ten days ago with Mr. Clinton, and in comparing it with five signatures of Mr. Taylor I had in my possession I was satisfied it was not the handwriting of the deceased.

To Mr. Anthon, counsel for Mr. Duryee—People in the execution of documents of that description generally use more care than on ordinary occasions.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN'S TESTIMONY.

Abraham Van Vechten testified—I am a lawyer residing in Albany; I knew James B. Taylor intimately for upwards of twenty years and had frequent business transactions with him; his habits were very systematic in regard to his disposition of valuable papers; he invariably kept them in a safe, the key of which he carried in his pocket; some three years ago Mr. Taylor conversed with me on the subject of his

MAKING A WILL,

and under his instructions I prepared a draft of one now in court; his great object seemed to be to give Kate control of his property, and in the event of her dying without issue he said, "I do not care what becomes of it;" that draft was executed by Mr. Marsh; after Kate's marriage Mr. Taylor wrote to me expressing a wish to see me; I saw him immediately afterwards, and he asked me if the marriage would involve a change of his will; I replied not and that by its provisions her husband could not have any control of it; he told me he was

RECONCILED WITH KATE,

and coincided with me in the opinion that there was no necessity to change it; this interview was about August, 1867; from that time to his death I frequently saw him; he always spoke of Kate with a great deal of affection and seemed to take great pride in her; in my visits to his office I generally saw his clerk, George Duryee; Mr. Taylor spoke of Duryee as being useful to him, but he had no confidence in his honesty or integrity; he frequently told me he knew

GEORGE DURYEE WAS A SCOUNDREL;

I have seen Mr. Taylor's signature to a great many business papers and have received many letters from him; I saw him on the 1st of July, the day after the alleged will purports to have been drawn up; he said nothing to me on the subject of a will that day; after that time he never gave me any reason to suspect that he had made another will; I see the signature attached to this will (produced) dated 30th June, and I don't think it is in his handwriting; when I first saw this will I made the remark that

IT WAS DRAWN UP BY GEORGE DURYEE;

[illegible] always bore a peculiarity Mr. Taylor's signature [illegible] to this will which does not appear in that [illegible]; if this signature is that of the deceased, it is better than I ever saw him write. (Several signatures of the deceased were here handed to the witness and identified by him as those of Mr. Taylor).

I don't think any one was more familiar with the signature of the deceased than myself except George Duryee and the tellers of the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—I first saw this will in the Surrogate's office, and I am willing to admit

I SAID THE SIGNATURE WAS GENUINE;

by comparison with other signatures and after a critical examination, I have come to the opinion that it is not his handwriting; I never saw Mr. Taylor's signature when written slowly, for he always wrote rapidly; I would suppose a person would sign a document of that solemnity with more care than usual; I have stated on more than one occasion

THAT THIS WILL WAS GENUINE;

it was only within the past two weeks I made a careful examination of the signature; Mr. Clinton showed me a photograph of the signature, and on that I made my examination; I never stated to any one that Mr. Taylor said he intended to cut off Kate with $5,000 a year; I don't think I ever said so, and if I did it was not a fact; I stated to Mr. Clinton in our interview that I did not believe the signature was genuine; I saw the deceased the last time about the latter end of July, at his residence; I do not recollect any conversation that took place at that time about Kate, or about the disposition of his property; I heard Mr. Taylor speak of Duryee as a "little scoundrel;" he had a very decided manner of talking, but his expression with regard to Duryee impressed me considerably, for we had serious conversations; I came here voluntarily to testify, and received no intimation whatever of payment; I hold

TWO NOTES OF MR. TAYLOR'S,

for $2,000 each, against the estate; I had a conversation with Mr. Marsh recently, but it was a [illegible] in reference to payment for these notes; I am not now prepared to swear in whose handwriting the body of that will is, but it appears to me the signature and the body of the will were written by the same person; I am not sufficiently well acquainted with Duryee's handwriting to enable me to swear to it, but my first impression is that it was written by him.

To Mr. Anthon, on behalf of Duryee—Mr. Taylor might have spoken of me, possibly in the same way that he spoke of Duryee.

To Mr. Clinton—Mr. Taylor obtained Duryee's discharge from the army, and on one subject he told me there were reasons why he desired his return to his employment and other reasons why he did not want him back.

CHARLES L. FROST'S TESTIMONY.

Charles L. Frost testified—I am president of the railroad of which Mr. Taylor was a stockholder, and for the three years previous to his death was very intimate with him; during that time I had occasion to see his signature in connection with the railroad and was consequently very intimate with it; I have seen him write twenty or forty times; the last time I saw him write his name was on the 5th of August; I was with him on the day he was taken sick; I see the signature attached to this will, and I have no doubt whatever that it is not in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—It was this morning I saw this will for the first time, but I had previously compared a photograph of it with several signatures of Mr. Taylor which I had in my possession; on that occasion I said that the photograph was no accurate copy.

THE SIGNATURE WAS A FORGERY;

I have twenty-one signatures of Mr. Taylor's now in my possession, and they are no more like the signature of the will than a jackass is to a cow (laughter); one looks as if it was a counterfeit and does not bear the mercantile-like stamp of the other; if you examine any one of the twenty-one signatures I have you will perceive that this one in the will is much shakier than any of them and is evidently the result of study; there is no difference between any two of these twenty-one signatures, and I am willing to leave them in the custody of the Court, for they will [illegible] are of [illegible] which might occur from having a bad pen, but the general appearances of the signatures are the same; I had an interview with Mr. Clinton, but as he wanted to fish my mind I cut it short; I have no settled business with Mr. Taylor's estate.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH P. FITCH.

Joseph P. Fitch was then called to the stand. He testified:—I knew Mr. Taylor from 1852 to two years before his death; during that time I was very intimate with him and had frequent business relations with him; I frequently saw him write; I know George Duryee, who was in Mr. Taylor's office; I was shown the will, and said, "In my opinion this signature at the foot of this will is not in the handwriting of the deceased."

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Mr. Taylor had some difficulty with me, and for the last two years our intimacy had ceased altogether; my attention was called to a photograph of the signature of this will by Mr. Clinton, and, on comparing it with the genuine one, I considered it a forgery; it appeared to be too regular in the formation of the letters, and wanted that dash that was displayed in Mr. Taylor's signatures.

At the conclusion of this testimony the examination was adjourned till Wednesday next at twelve o'clock.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Several Frame Buildings Destroyed—Loss $20,000.

A fire broke out in the oil dyeing establishment, a frame building, owned by J. A. Lockwood, Nos. 250 and 252 Water street, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It originated from the hot-air pipes setting fire to the dyed cloth which was being dried in the drying room, on the second story of the establishment. The firemen were prompt in arriving at the scene of action, and rendered invaluable service in saving the closely packed frame tenements in the neighborhood from destruction, which for a time, owing to the high wind prevailing and the inflammable nature of the buildings, appeared inevitable. As it was, the buildings occupied as a paint shop and stables, Nos. 244, 246 and 248 Water street, owned by Messrs. Hebberd, Hobbs & Bligh, were burned to the ground. A tenement house adjoining was so badly damaged as to necessitate its evacuation by the poor people who were there domiciled. No. 255 Water street, owned by Neal Conway, was damaged to the amount of $200; insured. Mr. Lockwood's loss is $12,000 on building, stock and machinery. He has an insurance of $8,000 in the Manhattan, Williamsburg, Lafayette and Niagara Companies.

Messrs. Hebberd, Hobbs & Bligh estimate their losses at $2,000; insured in New York companies.

The sparks set fire to the roofs of No. 176 York street, owned by Mr. Baldwin, and No. 178 same street, owned by Mr. McGee. Damage about $1,000 each. Both were insured. The tenants in the various houses would lose about $2,000 in furniture and clothing.

POLICE PECCADILLOES.

Trial of Policemen—Commissioner Barr's Speech.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning Commissioner Thomas Barr sat in judgment upon offending policemen. There were about fifty complaints, the majority of which were for being off post, conversing and not found on post. During the trial of two officers of the Twenty-first precinct for conversing Mr. Barr took occasion to address the members of the police force present, and announced that it was his determination hereafter to vote for the dismissal from the force of every officer against whom three charges per month are preferred. The Commissioner commented upon the growing habit of the force to violate rules, and declared if the other Commissioners would sustain him he would endeavor to increase the *morale* of the force. He then proceeded with the trials. Officers Tierney, Mathews, Kelloe and Honseman, of the Twenty-second precinct, were charged by Sergeant Fitzgerald with being off post in a brewery. The officers admitted the charge and gave as an excuse for being several blocks off post that they were cold and went into the furnace room to warm themselves. Mr. Barr, with the concurrence of Mr. Manierre, who was also present, recommended that the accused be dismissed the force. Officer Reynolds, of the Twenty-second, was charged by ex-policeman Whitman with improper conduct. Whitman said men came into his saloon and raised a row; he put them out, when they struck him. Reynolds grabbed him, instead of the men, and refused to arrest them when asked to do so. He arrested Whitman on a charge of disorderly conduct, although one of the rowdies struck him in the face while he was in Reynolds' custody. The charge was sustained by four or five witnesses. Reynolds stated that he arrested Whitman because he saw him strike one of the men, and on a previous occasion Whitman was arrested by him for personating an officer. The evidence in this case was referred to the Board.

SUITING HIMSELF.

A Brooklyn Tailor Swindled—Sharpers Select Superior Suits and are Seen no More.

An old dodge bears repetition sometimes. There can be no doubt upon that point. In Brooklyn the sharps make a haul not unfrequently upon the most clever business men by playing games which should have been threadbare long ago, and therefore too thin to bear repeating in that or any other community of equal intelligence. The latest case of victimizing a storekeeper is as follows:—About two weeks ago a very fashionably attired young man called at the tailor's shop of James Mitchell, Montague street, near Hicks street, and, after having closely examined the varied stock on hand, selected materials for a full suit—coat, pants, vest and overcoat. He ordered the clothes to be made without any delay, and agreed at once to the price fixed by Mr. Mitchell, $120. He gave his name as George H. Montgomery, and said he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, City Hall. The clothes were to be ready for him on the following Saturday at two o'clock sharp. He paid twenty dollars on deposit. Prompt to the hour agreed upon Mr. Montgomery put in an appearance at the tailor's, on the Saturday, and telling Mr. Mitchell to send the things to the City Hall by a messenger, he left. The tailor sent his boy with the things at the time agreed upon. The latter was met by Montgomery at the entrance, who took the bundle and gave the youth a check on the Atlantic Bank for $100. It went through the usual routine in the banks and a day or two ago was returned to Mr. Mitchell as worthless. The police instituted inquiries upon every side, but in vain; the swindler, for such the fellow proved to be, could not be found. It is unnecessary to state there was no such person employed in the Tax office. The same tailor was beat out of two coats the other day in a very simple, though adroit manner. The boy was met at the entrance to 175 Baltic street, where he was to leave the coats, by a young man who took them from him and entered the house. Inside he inquired of the lady of the house whom he met there, whether the gentleman for whom the things were intended was at home. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he walked off. The boy discovered his mistake too late.

THE CRONIN HOMICIDE.

Unnecessary Delay in the Investigation—Gulles Denies His Guilt.

The circumstances attending the death of John Cronin, late an assistant cook on board the steamship Morro Castle, whose death is alleged to have been caused by being struck on the head with a tumbler in the hands of Robert Gulles, chief cook on board the same steamer during a quarrel between them at 25 West street, some three weeks ago, was to have been investigated yesterday before Coroner Flynn, but for some reason best known to that official it did not take place. All the important witnesses could have been in attendance on short notice. There seemed to be [illegible] influence brought to bear to stave off the investigation, notwithstanding the accused was exceedingly anxious to be relieved of the suspicion now resting against him, and was fully prepared with his witnesses. Gulles, who bears a good reputation, claims that he was first assaulted by deceased then much under the influence of liquor, and whatever he did was purely in self-defence; that he had no intention whatever of taking Cronin's life, &c. It was finally determined to proceed with the investigation this afternoon, and in the meantime Gulles remains in the Tombs awaiting the result.

A DISHONEST SHOEMAKER.

A Son of St. Crispin Charged with Stealing a Diamond Ring.

Theodore Janicke, a son of St. Crispin, called, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Mrs. Phebe A. Doyle, of No. 61 Pike street, to collect a small bill. Mrs. Doyle was at home. Theodore took a seat and talked about the weather and other similarly interesting subjects. By and by his eye got the glitter of a diamond on the mantelpiece. Then Theodore, walking over, took up a prayer book and began to turn over its pages. Mrs. Doyle was working around. "What church do you belong to, Mrs. Doyle?" he remarked, closing the book. Mrs. Doyle informed him, and shortly after Theodore was again at the mantelpiece, apparently inspecting the ornaments thereon. In due course of time his bill was paid and Theodore left. Not long after, however, Mrs. Phebe Doyle missed her diamond ring, which was valued, by the way, at $40, and after considerable cogitation she arrived at the conclusion that Theodore was the thief. She accordingly caused his arrest and he was yesterday brought before Justice Scott and held to answer at the General Sessions. Janicke lives at 24 Eldridge street.

GALLANT ROBBERY.

Shortly after candle light on Thursday night two well dressed young men entered the jewelry store of J. & W. Kelr, No. 215 Hudson street, and desired to look at a diamond cross, valued at $150, which was in a tray with about $3,000 worth of diamond rings. One of the clerks produced the desired article, and while the supposed customers were examining it a confederate who had stepped in front of the store entered and, snatching the cross from one of the men's hands, made off with it, his confederates at the same time leaving the store. As they left the store a cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and after an exciting chase of several blocks by Captain McDonald and detective Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, they were captured and conveyed to the station house. They gave their names as William Henderson, alias "Billy the Kuck," and Richard R. Rice, and were recognized as recently arrived Western thieves. It is presumed that it was the intention of the parties to induce the clerk to show the whole tray of brilliants and make off with them by the above dodge. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and denied the charge, but were committed without bail to answer.

THE COURTS.

The Custom House Simony Case Dismissed—Important to Real Estate Owners—The McFarland Case in a New Phase—Is the Copy of a Copy a Receipt in Law?—Kearney, Charged with the Shooting of Gordis, Discharged.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Charge Against Mr. Phelps Dismissed—Custom House Simony.

Before Commissioner White.

Charles H. Phelps, the weigher in the Custom House, who was charged before Commissioner White with having sold positions under him, has been discharged. The testimony, which has already appeared in the HERALD, showed that in two instances other parties, one of whom was Phelps' sister-in-law, had received money from men to get positions under Phelps, and that these men were afterwards hired by Phelps, but it was not shown that Phelps, when he hired these men, was personally cognizant of this money having been paid, and it was proven that he discharged the men on hearing that they had paid money to have influence used to obtain these positions, and had the money which they had paid refunded to them.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Important to Real Estate Owners.

Before Judge Barnard.

The following, which is the substance of an opinion just given by Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, will be read with interest by real estate owners:—

Elizabeth Wiley vs. Cameron W. Hopper et al.—This is a motion to compel purchasers at a referee's sale in partition to complete their purchases. The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Judge Barnard says:—At a referee's sale in partition among the heirs of one Charles Hopper of certain real estate situated on Houston, Mott and Elizabeth streets, in the city of New York, Terence Farley and others became purchasers of different parcels of the property. On objection to title taken by their counsel, an order of reference was made by this Court to a referee to take proofs respecting the validity of the title of the parties to said action to said several parcels.

Proofs taken on such reference are returned with the report, and to the report of the referee that by the deed of the referee by whom the sale was made a sufficient title would pass, exceptions have been filed by the purchasers. To so much of said exceptions as relates to the encumbrances on some of the shares of the parties to the action, the answer is that the purchasers will be abundantly protected by a direction to the referee by whom the premises were sold to cause them to be satisfied from the proceeds of sale. From the proofs returned with the report it satisfactorily appears that, so far as the premises purchased by these objectors are concerned, Charles Hopper, at the time of his death, under a claim to own the same in fee simple, had been in possession thereof for at least thirty years, and occupied by him or his tenants without molestation. There is nothing in the evidence taken before the referee tending to show that there were or are any adverse claimants who, by reason of any disability, could interfere with his title. It appears, also, that to a very great extent, a record title is shown in Hopper or his grantors, and one deed for a portion of the property, the absence of which from the record constituted one of the grounds of objection, was produced and its execution proven, and the same is returned as one of the exhibits annexed or appended to his report. It is true, however, that there are links in the chain of conveyances, antecedent to the time that Hopper acquired his title, which are wanting. Under these circumstances it is urged by the purchasers' counsel that the title of Hopper is what is called a possessory one; and they insist that they should be released from their bid. I do not think such a claim can be sustained. The Court will not compel a purchaser to accept a doubtful title. It is urged that as a title established by possession rests to some extent on parol evidence, a purchaser should not be compelled to take, where the validity of the title depends on matter of fact. That, however, is true of every title to a greater or less degree.

I think that if this were a private sale the title proved would be sufficient to maintain a bill for specific performance, and that under the authorities, here and in England, it would constitute a good marketable title. The exceptions are overruled, and an order will be entered directing purchasers to complete, and requiring the referee from the proceeds of sale to satisfy the specific liens reported on the shares mentioned. The costs and expenses of the purchasers, under the circumstances of this case, I think should be allowed them from the fund in the hands of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Another McFarland Trial.

Before Judge Jones.

Andrew A. Hough vs. Michael A. McFarland.—In this action the plaintiff sued for counsel fees due for services rendered in the notorious trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson in the spring of the present year. The plaintiff claimed that he was employed by the defendant, who is the brother of Daniel McFarland.

The defendant denied having employed the plaintiff.

On hearing the testimony, however, the jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, $471.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Suit Against an Alderman—Is a Copy of a Copy a Receipt in Law?

Before Judge Joachimsen.

Charles Wills vs. George Mitchell and Charles Wright.—In May, 1870, Alderman Mitchell sold out his interest in the business carried on in Houston street under the firm of Mitchell & Wright, owing at the time a bill for meat to Jantzen Brothers, of Centre Market. When he sold out Alderman Mitchell sent an agent to Jantzen Brothers with money enough to pay his half of the debt then standing in the joint name of the firm, telling him to get a receipt discharging him from all liability connected therewith. The agent got the receipt, which the Alderman claims discharged him from liability; but having lost it he could not prove it except by parol.

Mr. Wills (the assignee of Jantzen Brothers), the plaintiff, claims that when the agent came to him he told him he would give him a receipt for the money, but could not give one so as to discharge Mr. Mitchell from liability, as he did not know the other partner.

Mr. Wills' bookkeeper testified that he wrote a receipt, but it being blotted he wrote another and gave it to the agent, and after he had gone made a copy of it and put it in the safe, after which he tore up the blotted one.

The Court held that the receipt produced, being a copy of a copy, could not be introduced into evidence. The main point in the case is whether the receipt contained the words "his half" or not, plaintiff claiming that it did not, and defendant that it did.

The Court reserved its decision. For plaintiff, Peter Cook; for defendant, C. A. Runcie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Twenty-fifth Street Homicide—Michael Kearney Discharged.

The trial of Michael Kearney, charged with shooting Richard Gordis, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, in June, 1869, was resumed yesterday, and terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner, the witnesses not being able to identify him as the person who fired the fatal shot.

As Kearney was leaving Court the Recorder said: "You are discharged. You have had indefatigable friends."

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Did Not Deface the Stamps.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

John Garliger, of Sheffield avenue and Jamaica Plank road, East New York, was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of having neglected to deface the revenue stamps on kegs of fermented liquor. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Real Estate Dispute.

Before Judge Gilbert.

John H. Fairy vs. Obadiah C. Morgan and Mary J. Morgan, his Wife.—The plaintiff brings suit to secure the redelivery of certain deeds executed and delivered by the defendants to plaintiffs. Fairy was the owner of a hotel in New Jersey and the defendants contracted to exchange a house in Brooklyn for it. The defendant Obadiah Morgan took the deeds to Jersey and gave them into the charge of plaintiff's lawyers. A few days afterwards he went to Jersey himself and then discovered that the stamps had not been affixed to the deeds and cancelled. He thereupon took the deeds to Brooklyn, where his wife destroyed them, it appearing that the house was held in her name, and she was not a witness of the delivery of the deeds to plaintiff. Decision reserved.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1870.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, after hearing case No. 105, by order of the Court, a recess was taken until Wednesday, January 18.

On the 3d of January next the Legislature of Delaware assembles at Dover. Of the thirty members all are democrats, so that that party will be entirely responsible for all the legislation, good and bad, of our little neighbor.

THE DOOLITTLE REFERENCE SCANDAL.

Motion for a Rehearing of the Motion to Set Aside the Referee's Report—The Counsel at Daggers Drawn—Dialogue Between the Judge and the Counsel—A Drawn Fight.

Yesterday morning the Doolittle reference case was revived in Part 2 of the Superior Court, before Judge Spencer, by Mr. Eldridge, who moved for leave to renew the motion to set aside the report presented by Mr. Doolittle as referee in the case of Gray against Fisk, Jr.

COMMENTS OF COUNSEL.

In commencing the proceedings Mr. Eldridge said:—I ask to have this order which your Honor made amended in two respects, that is as to their reciting the supplementary affidavit which I sent your Honor, and which I sent the other side notice of, or to recite that which was presented and offered, publicly read and refused, and then I ask that I may be allowed to renew this motion on payment of the costs of this motion. I state to your Honor that I think it will probably be profitable and well for this Court that this motion to renew should be granted.

COUNSEL ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Dudley Field, who had sat with his back to his opponent, not deigning to bestow a look upon him, now rose, and, addressing the Court, said:—"I am entitled to hear the grounds of the motion of counsel before I answer."

A FRANK JUDICIAL ADMISSION.

The Court—There was an affidavit sent to me by Mr. Eldridge, which I did not read. I sent a letter to you to say I would not read it. Perhaps I was wrong in refusing to read it, and I will let him have the benefit of it.

Mr. Eldridge—I did not get any letter from your Honor.

The Court—I sent a letter to you and also to Mr. Field. Did you receive one, Mr. Field?

Mr. Field—No, sir.

The Court—Well, I wrote a line to each of you. It is possible the letters were never mailed, and are lying among my papers at home. Mr. Eldridge wrote to me, sending that affidavit, enclosing a letter which he had sent to Mr. Field on the subject; then Mr. Field sent me a letter, enclosing one he wrote to Mr. Eldridge on the subject. Then I returned notes in reply—exact counterparts to each, saying that I had not read the affidavit and should not read it. Then afterwards Mr. Field came into court, and I thought he had got my letter, but it seems he had not received it. I stated then, in open court, I would not read that affidavit. There has been already more public scandal in the public prints than I liked to see with reference to this case. The referee has been held up to the judgment of the public, and now you will make it a nine days' scandal again.

COUNSEL ON HIS DIGNITY.

Mr. Eldridge—Now the case is under consideration, I will state that there are facts connected with the case that could not get to your Honor's ears. You think the judgment too sacred to allow of the facts, the sacred facts, which brought it about being stared in the face. Perhaps it is a matter of policy with your Honor.

The Court—You can make a motion for a rehearing before the Special Term of the Superior Court, when any Judge sitting in that branch of the court will give you an order against Mr. Fields to compel him to show cause why the motion should not be reopened.

Mr. Eldridge—Do I understand your Honor to say that I can make a motion for a rehearing?

Mr. Fields (warmly)—I hope your Honor will not make any such order.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

The Court—You don't want any such order. Go to Special Term and ask for an order to show cause why the hearing should not be reopened, and you can make the other motion at the same time, if you think it a matter of public policy.

Mr. Eldridge—I have some doubts about the public policy in the matter.

The Court—Well, that is left to your own discretion.

COURT AND COUNSEL AGAIN.

Mr. Eldridge—It has been circulated that your Honor made some remarks to the effect that I ought not to have brought this motion.

The Court—I am sure I made no such remark. If I made any remark about it it was to

EXPRESS MY SORROW

that the case had been brought into court. I refrained from writing any opinion or saying anything from the bench to indicate my private views on the subject. I decided the question on its merits on the papers before me.

Mr. Field—I heard no such remark from your Honor. Now, if the counsel wants to have an order entered I suggest that it be drawn by him now on the spot.

After some further

CROSS FIRING

the Court gave an order permitting the motion for a rehearing to be made at Special Term, when the contending counsel left the Court House by different avenues, seemingly anxious to avoid a conflict outside the court, after the little brush inside.

EDUCATION IN BROOKLYN.

Reception of Public School No. 31.

There were glad little heart-throbbings in Public School No. 31, Ryerson street, near Myrtle avenue, yesterday. The occasion was an auspicious one in the lives of the young people who are stripping the tree of knowledge at that new and commodious institute of learning, and who, having made a good record for the dying year, purpose enjoying a vacation, in the course of which they will strip the Christmas tree. The event was no less a one than the first reception of this, the largest and handsomest schoolhouse in Brooklyn. At a quarter after nine o'clock ruddy-cheeked boys and girls were in their seats in

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

of this school. The attendance was, as usual, large, and the appearance of the children such as to reflect the highest credit upon the lady principal of that department, Mrs. Warren. The School Committee of the Board of Education, Messrs. W. L. Gill, Wm. Burrell and — McGee, were there at the appointed hour and did the honors. There were also present many ladies and a few gentlemen friends of the pupils. After the Bible lesson and the Lord's Prayer there were music and calisthenics, marching, &c., in all of which exercises the children acquitted themselves most creditably, and won for their painstaking teachers the encomiums of all present. A few remarks were made by the members of the committee, one of whom very sensibly advised the youngsters against partaking too freely of plum pudding, the [illegible] of youth, lest they be prevented from attending the reopening of school after New Year's.

THE INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT

was then repaired to. The scholars here, being older, are, of course, more advanced in their studies. This branch of the school is under the [illegible] charge of Miss Agnes Racy. The exercises consisted in singing choruses and solos, recitations, dialogues, &c. The solos were especially fine. The [illegible] dialogue, between four misses in character, "Mrs. Partington and Her Visitors," was admirable and would have done honor to older heads. Mr. Gill addressed this department in eulogistic terms, remarking that they had worked wonders considering the brief period which has elapsed since the organization of the school—only eleven weeks. He hoped they would continue to improve for the future as they had done in the past. Mr. Sprague and others spoke in a similar strain.

THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT

was the highest and last branch visited. Here the exercises were carried on until nearly half-past one o'clock. The pupils recited their parts exceedingly well. Ex-Judge Greenwood, A. R. Baylis and the members of the committee each spoke at considerable length here, and the school, with a "Merry Christmas and happy New Year," was dismissed for the holidays.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and ordered to join his regiment, the order to take effect from December 31. Captain George W. Pepper, unassigned, has been transferred to the Tenth cavalry. First Lieutenant J. A. May, Twelfth infantry, has been honorably discharged. Captain [illegible] M. Kellogg, unassigned, has been discharged at his own request.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster D. E. [illegible] is ordered to the Terror; Ensigns E. McDonald, Charles A. Clark, Charles E. Curtis and Kenneth Niles to the North Atlantic fleet; D. V. Stuart, William F. Low and F. A. [illegible] to the Colorado; H. S. [illegible], Henry B. [illegible], H. W. Turner and J. H. C. Coffin to the Tennessee.

The United States steamer Benicia left Nagasaki November 19 for Kobe. The [illegible] was at Yokohama, the Monocacy overhauling at Shanghai, the Alaska up the Yangtse.

The United States steamer Tennessee, now fitting out at New York, for sea, is destined for service in West India waters. Several of her officers have been ordered to report for duty.

Commodore Fabius Stanley is ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector in the Fifth district, relieving Commodore William E. Buckley. Samuel [illegible], H. G. [illegible] and Sidney K. May are ordered to the Tennessee.

Commander James E. Jouett is relieved from duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse district, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander William W. McCoy is relieved from duty in the Pacific fleet, with permission to return home.

SUFFERING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Adventures of a Cuban General.

Wounded Five Times, but Undaunted—A Spanish Lie Refuted—General Adolfo Varona Alive and Well—General Quesada's Expedition.

Diplomatic and military lies come thick and fast from the Spanish cut-throats in unhappy Cuba, but not one of the despatches dictated by De Rodas and Valmaseda caused so much consternation in the ranks of the Cuban refugees in this city as the announcement flashed over the wires some time since that General Adolfo Varona, chief-of-staff to General Quesada and chief of the Cuban artillery, had been

CAPTURED BY GUERILLAS

and instantly executed. It being well known that the General was the bearer of highly important despatches to the Cuban government, and that on the proper delivery of the commissions and papers depended the fate of a number of patriotic men whose lives were of infinite value to the sister republic, and of an important expedition, toward which the eyes of all Cubans are now anxiously directed, the anxiety of the inhabitants of the Queen Isle of the Gulf now here can be readily understood.

Following the telegraphic despatch which appeared in all the papers of this city came a letter to the HERALD from its Havana correspondent, noticing the rumor of General Varona's capture and execution. This more than the telegraphic despatch filled with grief the breasts of thousands of our people.

On Thursday afternoon General Varona, in person, with jaunty step and determined mien, entered the HERALD office, and requested very politely that the Spanish report be corrected. He said, laughingly, that he was not dead, and did not mean to die by a Spanish bullet or balletin if he knew himself; and, indeed, the General seemed to know *himself* particularly well. That he had had

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

in his perilous mission this gallant officer's appearance abundantly showed. One wound in the breast (gunshot) with a supplementary hole in the left side; a sabre cut in the forehead and three bayonet prods in the right side testified to this fact.

The General stated that he was the bearer of highly important despatches from Quesada to the Cuban government. He landed on the shores of a certain district in Cuba, on the 28th of October, from a sloop, and proceeded inland with his servant. Not far from the coast he was, at nightfall, attacked by four guerillas, one of whom was an officer. He peppered the attacking party with his shots from two revolvers, but did not succeed in killing any of them. A rush was then made for him, the officer rushing at him with a drawn sword and the guerillas [illegible] him in the rear with their bayonets. Fully alive to the importance of getting off with his despatches, he waited until the officer advanced to within a few feet of him; then he drew

A SMALL DERRINGER PISTOL

and fired it into the face of his assailant. At the same moment he received a deep cut in the forehead from the descending sabre of the guerilla chief, and three bayonet wounds in the right side from his followers. He then fell and swooned away. He supposes that the guerillas must have rushed to the assistance of their chief, and left him to die, for on recovering they were nowhere to be seen. Crawling on his hands and knees as fast as his strength permitted, he entered a neighboring wood, with the intention of destroying his despatches and then giving up his life for his country. What happened afterwards he cannot tell. He awoke from a deep slumber to find his servant (who ran away on the appearance of the guerillas) by his side and a number of Cuban soldiers round him. He was carefully tended, and in due time was able to renew his journey and to present in person to the Cuban Executive the despatches of which he was the bearer.

THE MISSION OF THE GENERAL.

General Varona arrived here from Cuba on business of importance and will remain until his desperate wounds are healed, when he will return to his post. He is confident that Cuba is sure to succeed in gaining her independence. The people are enthusiastic and resolute, and only await the arrival of arms and ammunition to inaugurate a movement against the Spanish of a most formidable character. Referring to

THE EXPEDITION OF QUESADA,

he said that but little credit should be given to the reports of its failure. He was sure that the main object aimed at would be attained and such an impetus thereby given to the cause of Cuba Libre as would settle the pretensions of the Madrid government to the control of the Antillean island at once and forever.

CHINESE FESTIVAL.

The Chinese in San Francisco are making preparations for the celebration of the most important festival that has occurred in their calendar for ten centuries. Next February will be, according to the Chinese tradition, the commencement of another thousand years, and the rejoicings will surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in the celestial life in this country.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARROWS—RYCKMAN.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Mikels, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, Mr. HENRY C. BURROWS, United States Navy, to ANNIE E. RYCKMAN.

LUDLOW—MCSPEDON.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. John C. K. Milligan, GILBERT E. LUDLOW, of Cranford, N. J., to ARABELLA MCSPEDON, of this city.

MEADE—WINCHELL.—On Thursday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mikels, Mr. JAMES M. MEADE to MARY R. WINCHELL.

ORR—WILSON.—At the residence of James Bryant, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. F. G. Watson, ROBERT ORR, of Edgewater, to Miss WILSON, of New York city.

OSBORN—SMITH.—At St. Mark's church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. [illegible], Mr. E. W. B. OSBORN to Miss ANNIE K. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

SCHILLER—THOMSEN.—On Wednesday, November 23, at Hamburg, Germany, by Rev. Dr. Ritter, JOHANNES SCHILLER to Miss [illegible], daughter of C. Thomsen, Esq., of New York.

UHLES—LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, December 22, at the Church of the Reformation, by the Rev. R. D. Brewer, Mr. HORACE B. UHLES to Miss HELEN M., daughter of Richard M. Livingston, all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

WESTFALL—[illegible].—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, December 21, by the Rev. Wm. Shorts, Mr. OLIVER A. WESTFALL, of New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE V. [illegible], of this city.

WILLIAMS—HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. J. Few Smith, GEORGE J. WILLIAMS, of [illegible], Iowa, to Miss IRENE HOLDEN, of Newark, N. J.

Iowa papers please copy.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, December 23, ANNIE, wife of William A. Armstrong, and daughter of Abby A. Hadfield and the late Captain Martin Thompson.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from [illegible] Henry street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BAILEY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, December 22, KITTY, daughter of J. A. and T. R. Bailey, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 125 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BEERS.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, MARGARET V. A., widow of Cyrenius Beers.

Funeral services this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, at her late residence, 254 West Twenty-third street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible].—At his residence, in Clifton, Staten Island, JAMES [illegible], native of [illegible], parish of [illegible], county Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to St. Peter's Cemetery.

[illegible].—On Friday morning, December 23, [illegible], son of the late Dr. Carl [illegible] and Catharine Bremond.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Paul Bremond, and brothers-in-law, J. W. Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. W. Stewart, [illegible], at one o'clock, [illegible] until further notice.

CHRISTIE.—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Thursday, December 22, [illegible], son of [illegible] and Lydia Ann Christie, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to his funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch church, at [illegible], this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at one P. M.

COBEY.—On Thursday, December 22, MARY E., daughter of Owen and Mary Cobey, aged [illegible] years, 2 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 184 Mulberry street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Wednesday, December 21, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Connell, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 East Fifty-[illegible] street, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered, and thence to be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

COYLE.—CATHARINE COYLE, a native of Kells, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 36 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 960 Sixth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CRUMMENAUER.—On Friday, December 23, GEORGE J. CRUMMENAUER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 181 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, December 22, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH M., wife of Henry S. Davis, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 846 Third avenue.

DEAN.—On Friday morning, December 23, of consumption, JOHN S. DEAN, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 231 West Twenty-fourth street.

DOAN.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, December 22, WINSLOW DOAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Java and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DORIN.—On Friday, December 23, at the residence of her parents, 41 Cheever place, Brooklyn, THERESA FRANCES, youngest daughter of James C. and Jane F. Dorin, aged 6 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Dublin and Wexford (Ireland) papers please copy.

DUFRENE.—On Thursday, December 22, JOHN BOWEN DUFRENE, second son of Thomas W. and Caroline Dufrene, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 224 West Twenty-ninth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia and London (England) papers please copy.

FITZGERALD.—On Thursday, December 22, JOHN A. FITZGERALD, Jr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Sheenan, 142 East Fifty-sixth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

FRENCH.—On Wednesday, December 21, CASSIE, daughter of Philip and Johanna French.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 114 River terrace, Hoboken, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, HATTIE LEAH, only child of William and Sarah E. French, aged 4 years and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 251 Raymond street, near Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FURLONG.—On Thursday, December 15, at Jacksonville, Fla., PHILIP B. FURLONG, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 375 Washington street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GALE.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, December 21, MARY F., wife of Stephen H. Gale, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of [illegible] Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Bird, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street at nine A. M.; returning, leave Tarrytown at ten minutes past five P. M.

GARDNER.—At Haverstraw, on Wednesday noon, December 21, SILAS D. GARDNER, after a long and painful illness, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his son-in-law, A. B. Bell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HAIGHT.—At Chappaqua, Westchester county, December 22, CALEB HAIGHT, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and the Friends' meeting house at eleven o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—On Thursday, December 22, Miss AMANDA HITCHCOCK.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of the Sixteenth Baptist church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the meeting house of the Baptist church, in Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Newburgh papers please copy.

[illegible].—On Friday, December 23, JOHN WILLIAM [illegible], of organic disease of the heart, aged 73 years and 9 days.

All friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Seventh street and Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, at half-past three o'clock, P. M.

Canadian papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, December 23, ISAAC F. JONES, in his 69th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 311 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Wednesday, December 21, GEORGE A., son of Samuel and Eliza Montgomery, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 106 East Fifty-fifth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCNULTY.—On Friday, December 23, JOHN MCNULTY, aged 25 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 156 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MUNROE.—In London, on Wednesday evening, December 21, Mr. JOHN MUNROE, late of Paris.

MYERS.—On Thursday, December 22, GERTRUDE R., daughter of F. M. Myers and granddaughter of George W. Tucker, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Charles W. Bathgate, Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, December 22, MARGARET, the beloved wife of the late Thomas Murray, a native of Killeshandra, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 45th year of her age.

Her brother and sister, Henry and Elizabeth Smith, also the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The funeral will leave the church at two o'clock precisely.

MCARTIE.—On Wednesday, December 21, ANNIE, wife of Thaddeus J. McArtie, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 215 East Thirtieth street.

MCCOOL.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, December 22, BRIDGET, beloved wife of John McCool, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence to the Church of St. Cecilia, Englewood, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Trains leave Chambers street ferry at half-past nine A. M.; returning, leave Englewood at four P. M.

MCCULLOUGH.—On Friday, December 23, ANN GREENOUGH MCCULLOUGH, widow of Alexander McCullough (who died August 31, 1814, from wounds received in the attack upon Fort Erie) aged 83 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Astor House on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 23, NATHANIEL P. OGDEN, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's church, Eastchester, on Sunday morning.

RYER.—On Wednesday, December 21, WILLIAM RYER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SAWYER.—On Thursday, December 22, EMILY, wife of Nathaniel Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 131 East Seventy-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[illegible].—On Sunday, December 18, at Catskill, N. Y., WILLIAM E. [illegible], aged 43 years.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 22, ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of William H. D. Smith and daughter of the late William and Jane [illegible], aged 20 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 80 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, precisely.

California papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Thursday, December 22, SUSAN, wife of William Smith, daughter of Patrick and Mary [illegible], parish of [illegible], county Cavan, Ireland, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible] West Thirty-first street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

STORM.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, JOHN B. STORM, only son of the late Isaac A. Storm.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, Fifth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

TRACY.—On Friday, December 23, JOSEPH TRACY, a native of [illegible], county Galway, Ireland, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, No. 411 West Twenty-seventh street, from whence his remains will be taken to St. Columba's church, West Twenty-fifth street, where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, December 22, [illegible] CLARK, infant daughter of Frederic F. and [illegible] F. Valentine, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles E. Clark, 133 East Eighty-sixth st., to-day (Saturday), at twelve, noon.

WHITE.—At Newport, N. J., on Friday morning, December 23, at eight o'clock, CATHARINE FRANCES WHITE, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock, from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn side. Remains to be interred at Flatbush Cemetery.

WOLF.—On Friday, December 23, MARY HENRIETTA, daughter of John C. and Mary A. Wolf, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and [illegible] pilots are invited to attend the funeral, from 31 South Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

On Change to-day wheat was in better demand, and firm. The cotton market was more active under cable advices of an advance in prices at Liverpool and higher during earlier dealings, but the improvement brought out sellers and the advance was lost, but the market at the close was strong.

MONEY STILL ACTIVE.

The "bears" in the stock market seem determined to reap the fruits of their long and arduous operations and hence take advantage of the natural activity in money at this time when so many institutions and corporations are making preparations against interest and dividend time to aggravate the situation by locking up money. To-day six of the leading down town banks were creditor at the Clearing House for sums ranging from about $375,000 to $400,000—making a total of between two and a half and three millions of dollars locked up. The banks were prompt to explain that they were not wilfully instrumental in producing this result, the checks representing the locked up money having been certified by them yesterday in the regular routine of business, but not deposited in other banks, showing that the holders have kept them in their pocket. Of course the parties connected with this movement are well known as interested in the speculation for a decline in stocks. The money market was strongly active all day at seven per cent currency to seven gold. Borrowers on stocks frequently paid "commissions" of 1-16 a ⅛ per cent in addition to the full legal interest. The government houses were exceptionally supplied at six to seven per cent. Commercial paper is dull and without quotation, dealings having been suspended owing to the dearer rates on call.

Foreign exchange closed dull on the basis of 109 for prime bankers sixty-day sterling and 109[illegible] for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS UNSETTLED.

The government list was unsettled by the activity in money and prices at the Boards went off ⅛ a ⅜ per cent. Subsequently the market rallied, and at the close of street dealings was steady as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109⅞ a 110; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109¼ a 110[illegible]; do. do. coupon, 113 a 113[illegible]; do. five-twenties, registered May and November, 106⅜ a 107½; do. do. 1862, coupon, do. 10[illegible] a 107⅜; do. do. 1864 do. do., 107 a 10[illegible]; do. do. 1865 do. do., 107 a 107[illegible]; do. do. registered January and July, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do. 1865, coupon do., 1[illegible] a 109⅛; do. do. 1867, do. do. 109⅞ a [illegible]; do. 1868 do. do. 110 a 110⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do. coupon, 106⅝ a 10[illegible].

GOLD STAGNANT—110 A 110⅛.

The gold market stood at the same point one all day—the extreme fluctuations being one eighth of one per cent. The foreign news, Washington rumors and other matters were received with utter nonchalance by the unimpressionable metal. The only excitement [illegible] was [illegible] the renewals for the Clearing House, when the activity for money led to high rates for carrying. The record of the prices during the day is as follows:—

10 A. M.	110⅛	2 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110[illegible]	[illegible]	110[illegible]
11:45 A. M.	110⅛	3 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅛	4 P. M.	110
1 P. M.	110	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from five per cent currency to seven per cent gold for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,0[illegible]
Gold balances	1,320,9[illegible]
Currency balances	1,23[illegible]

STOCKS HIGHER AND STRONG.

With the bears tightening money the bulls advanced stocks and the results of the day show a rather unusual record as between the money market and the stock market. The feature of the list was Harlem, which rose three per cent—[illegible], from 130 to 133. Reading was lower, taking the average of its prices as compared with the previous day. Otherwise the market was strong, but only moderately active. There are good buyers in the street but they are not numerous and the outside interest seems in abeyance pending the return to the close of the holidays. There is a general scrutiny and comparison of prices of dividend paying stocks by heavy capitalists and private investors who are evidently deliberating as to a choice against the arrival of January with its business disbursements of interest and dividends. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65½ a 66[illegible]; Consolidated Coal 30 bid; Cumberland Iron, 25 a 29; Western Union 4[illegible] a 4[illegible]; Quicksilver [illegible]; Mariposa, 5 bid; do. preferred, 10[illegible]; Boston Water Power 1[illegible]; Adams Express, 64 a 64⅜; Wells Fargo Express 32 bid; do. scrip, 2 a 2½; American Express [illegible]; Pacific Mail [illegible]; New York Central consolidated, 90⅜ a 90[illegible]; do. scrip, 87 a 8[illegible]; Erie, 22⅜ a 22[illegible]; Harlem, 133 a 134; Reading 97[illegible] a 98; Michigan Central, 115[illegible] bid; Lake Shore [illegible] a 91½; [illegible]; Union Pacific 11[illegible] bid; Illinois Central 1[illegible] a 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg 1[illegible]; Chicago and Northwestern 70⅜ a [illegible]; do. preferred, 80½ a 8[illegible]; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81[illegible]; New Jersey Central [illegible]; Rock Island 1[illegible] bid; [illegible]; do. preferred [illegible]; Wabash and Western [illegible]; [illegible] 113; Alton and Terre Haute, 2[illegible]; do. preferred 5[illegible] bid; Chicago and Alton, 1[illegible]; do. preferred [illegible]; [illegible] 11[illegible]; St. Louis and Iron Mountain [illegible]; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 10[illegible]; [illegible] 88 a [illegible]; [illegible] Hartford and Erie [illegible]; Hannibal [illegible]; do. preferred [illegible] 137; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central [illegible].

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The following is the official comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the six months of the fiscal year 1870, ending November [illegible]:—

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	111,913
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	179,13[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,049
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	$2,410,[illegible]

[illegible] 2,414,[illegible]

Total net [illegible] 2,96[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The southern state bonds were [illegible] and the [illegible] we[illegible] dull [illegible]. The North [illegible] and Virginias were exceptionally [illegible]; Tennessees were the only [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a 88½, do. new October 66½; Missouri sixes, 92⅜ a 93⅜; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph 92⅜ bid; Louisiana sixes, ex coupon, 71; do., new 63; do., levee sixes 7[illegible] bid.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$485,018
Gold payments	60,273
Gold balance	91,338,5[illegible]
Currency receipts	62[illegible],176
Currency payments	1,147,05[illegible]
Currency balance	12,057,69[illegible]
Customs	467,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Dec. 23—10:15 A. M.

$25000 U S 5-20 c '64 b3	107[illegible]	300 shs West U Tel b c	45
5000 U S 5-20 c '65, n.	109⅜	100 Canton Co b c	65½
25000 U S 5-20 c '67	109[illegible]	100 Pac M SS Co b c	[illegible]
2000 do s3	109[illegible]	300 do	39
1000 U S 5-20 r '67	108[illegible]	38 Wells Fargo Ex	13
5000 U S 5's, 10-40 c	106[illegible]	400 Adams Ex b c	64⅜
21000 Tenn 6's old	63[illegible]	300 N Y C & H R RR	90⅜
10000 do	63½	50 do	91
5000 Tenn 6's, new	62[illegible]	200 do b c	90⅜
10000 do	62[illegible]	300 do	90[illegible]
10000 do	63½	100 Reading RR s3	98
50000 do	62[illegible]	100 L S & Mich S RR	91
5000 do s30	63[illegible]	100 do b30	91[illegible]
5000 N Car old	44	200 do b c	91
2000 Missouri 6's	93⅜	9 Ill Cen R R	135
25000 do	93	100 Chic & N W RR	70
1000 Va 6's, n d	67½	200 Chi & N W pf b c	8[illegible]
10000 N Y Cen 6's '83	90	100 do	81[illegible]
1000 Erie 4th mtg	85	400 Chic & R I RR	111[illegible]
2000 Cen Pac gold bds	93⅜	200 do	11[illegible]
3000 do	93[illegible]	600 do s3	111[illegible]
2000 do	93[illegible]	58 do	11[illegible]
2000 Un Pac RR 1st m	79⅜	600 Mil & St P RR	64[illegible]
3000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	81	50 Mil & St Paul pf	78[illegible]
3000 Great West 2d m	80½	100 Tol, W & W RR	47[illegible]
1000 Quin & Tol 1st	81½	100 do s30	47½
1000 C & R I & P I R 7's	100	100 do b3	47[illegible]
6000 Clev & T 2d m	94	200 Del Lack & W RR	102½
1000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	88	17 Chic & Alton RR	114½
1000 St L & I M 1st m	89½	200 Ohio & Miss RR s3	37
1000 M & St P 1st 1c	94⅜	100 do b30	37[illegible]
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	102½	200 do c	37
6 shs Metropolitan Bk, xd	101	7[illegible] do	37[illegible]
16 Del & Hud Canal	119	100 H & St Jo RR pf	105[illegible]
100 West Un Tel	45⅜		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 U S 6's '81 c	113⅜	$1000 U S 5-20, reg. '67	108[illegible]
10000 U S 5-20 r '62	105[illegible]	12000 U S 5-20 c '6[illegible] b 3	110
1000 U S 5-20 c '65 n	109[illegible]		

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's old	62[illegible]	400 shs Clev & Pitts b c	103
1000 do	63	100 Illinois Cen RR	134[illegible]
1000 Tenn 6's new	62⅜	100 Chic & Alton	114½
2000 N C 6's, new	24	100 Chi & N W RR	70⅜
5000 N C F dg Ac '68	20	10 do	7[illegible]
6000 Missouri 6's	93	400 Chic & N W pref	8[illegible]
5000 Cen Pac RR g b	93⅜	25 do	81
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	8[illegible]	100 do b c	8[illegible]
1000 Chi & N W s f 1st bds	9[illegible]	600 do	8[illegible]
50 shs Phenix Bk	107⅜	200 Chic & R I RR	111[illegible]
6 Bk of America ex d	140	100 do	111
50 West Un Tel b c	45	20 do	111[illegible]
100 Pac M SS Co b c	39[illegible]	600 Mil & St Pa RR	64[illegible]
50 Amer M U Ex b c	4[illegible]	100 Mil & St P pfd b3	7[illegible]
100 N Y C & H R RR	90⅜	100 do	7[illegible]
200 do b c	9[illegible]	100 Tol, Wab & West c	47[illegible]
400 do	90⅜	100 do	4[illegible]
600 N Y C & H R R scrip b c	8[illegible]	200 do	4[illegible]
200 Erie RR	2[illegible]	100 Alt & Ter H RR	20[illegible]
100 L S & M S RR	91⅜	400 Ohio & Miss RR s3	3[illegible]
100 do b c	9[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Union Pac R R	11[illegible]		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union Tel	45½ a 45[illegible]	Northwestern	70⅜ a 70½
Pacific Mail	39[illegible] a 39⅜	Northwestern pf	81⅜ a 8[illegible]
N Y C C [illegible]	9[illegible] a 91	Rock Island	11[illegible] a 11[illegible]
N Y Cen scrip	8[illegible] a 8[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
Erie	22[illegible] a 22[illegible]	St Paul pref	[illegible]
Harlem	13[illegible] a 13[illegible]	Wabash	4[illegible] a 4[illegible]
Reading	9[illegible] a 98[illegible]	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Lake Shore	91[illegible] a 91[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

BEESWAX was dull and nominal at [illegible]. No sales were reported.

CANDLES were slow of sale, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character and prices favored buyers. We quote:—Adamantine 15c. a 16c., sperm, 38c. a [illegible]c., and patent, 38c. a 40c.

COCOA.—We heard of no business. Prices were nominal at 9[illegible]c. a 9[illegible]c. for Guayaquil, 21½c. a 2[illegible]c. for Maracaibo and [illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c. for Caracas—all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was without change in value. We quote—Manila, [illegible]c. a 21[illegible]c.; Sisal rope 1[illegible]c.; Russia bolt do. [illegible]; Russian tarred 16c.; American do. 15c.

COPPER.—The demand was moderate at about former prices. The sales were about [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]c. a 23[illegible]c., [illegible]

COFFEE.—Rio was quiet, but full prices were demanded for all grades. We heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull [illegible]. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14[illegible]c. a [illegible]c.; fair do. 15[illegible]c. a 16c.; good do., 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; prime do. 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; extremes [illegible] 14[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c. Java, government bags, 2[illegible]c. a 23c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Maracaibo 1[illegible]c. a 18[illegible]c.; Laguayra 16[illegible]c. a 17[illegible]c.; Jamaica 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 8[illegible]c. a 9c.; Ceylon 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; Costa Rica 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; Mocha 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; Mexican, 1[illegible]c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 1[illegible]c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple opened active and [illegible]c. higher, but closed quiet with the improvement lost. There was a good business, exporters being the principal operators. Including 1,1[illegible] bales to arrive there were sold 4,1[illegible] bales, of which 2,1[illegible] were for export, [illegible] for spinning, 10[illegible] on speculation and 2[illegible] were in transit. [illegible] for future delivery was [illegible] and advanced [illegible]c., the market closing [illegible] with a part of the advance lost. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December 900 at [illegible] [illegible] The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	13[illegible]
Good ordinary	14[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	14[illegible]
Low middling	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Good middling	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	17

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts [illegible] [illegible] The sales were about 10,000 bbls. [illegible] We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 [illegible] a $4 90
Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible] a 6 1[illegible]
Choice do.	6 [illegible] a 6 [illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra do.	[illegible]
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a [illegible]
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 [illegible] a 5 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a 6 [illegible]
Family	[illegible]
St. Louis low extras	[illegible]
St. Louis straight extras	6 [illegible]
St. Louis choice double extras	6 50 a [illegible]
St. Louis choice family	[illegible]
Rye flour	4 [illegible] a 5 [illegible]
Southern extra and family	[illegible] a 10 [illegible]
Corn meal, city	4 [illegible]
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 [illegible] a 4 [illegible]

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, but rates remained firm on all articles. The chartering demand was light but all kinds of vessels were held with firmness. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,500 bales cotton at [illegible]d. a [illegible]d. by sail and [illegible]d. by steamer, also by steamer [illegible]. To London, [illegible] bbls. flour at [illegible], and [illegible] tierces beef, on private terms. To Glasgow, per steamer, 2,000 bbls. flour at [illegible]. To France—per steamer via Glasgow 100 bales cotton at [illegible]d. To Antwerp, per steamer via Glasgow [illegible] bales cotton at [illegible]. The charters were—A bark to Cork [illegible] for orders, with 2,000 bbls. petroleum, at [illegible]; and a bark to the Mediterranean, with about 450 hhds. tobacco, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—There were no sales reported and prices were nominal at 1[illegible]c. a [illegible]c. for cloth and 1[illegible]c. for bags. [illegible] linseed bags were sold at 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.

HOPS.—The market presented no new features of consequence. Trade was dull, especially in the common qualities, which were in large supply and freely offered at low prices. The other grades were in moderate supply and weak. Prices ranged from [illegible] to 15c. for common to choice grades, with [illegible].

HEMP.—The demand was light for all kinds and we heard of no sales, except [illegible] bales of Manila [illegible]. Prices were entirely nominal at [illegible] gold for Manila [illegible].

HAY was quite steady in value, with a good trade demand. We quote [illegible] at $1 [illegible] a $1 [illegible]. Long rye straw [illegible].

IRON.—[illegible] the market was dull, the demand [illegible] [illegible]

LEAD.—We heard of no sales of moment. [illegible]

LEATHER.—There was [illegible] [illegible]

LATHS.—Eastern were steady at [illegible], with a [illegible] demand.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was still dull, the demand being confined [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—There was a fine demand for spirits turpentine [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] for pale, and $7 [illegible] a $7 for extra pale and window glass. Tar was [illegible]. We quote Washington, $2 [illegible]; Wilmington, $2 40 a $2 45.

OILS.—We heard of no sales of consequence. Linseed was restricted by the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of freights. Western was generally quoted at $1 [illegible] currency and city, in bags, $3 [illegible] gold.

OILS.—The market for all kinds was extremely quiet, but prices were generally steady. Linseed in casks in small lots was selling at [illegible]. Lard was quoted at $1 10 a $1 20, olive $1 [illegible], menhaden, [illegible], crude cotton seed, [illegible]; white winter do. [illegible]. Western distilled red, [illegible]; Bank, [illegible]; Straits [illegible]; extra refined seal [illegible]; crude whale [illegible]; bleached winter do., [illegible]; crude sperm $1 [illegible]; bleached and unbleached winter do. [illegible] a $1 42, without sales of moment.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 512 bbls. pork, 154 bbls. and tierces beef, 774 packages cut meats, [illegible] bbls. and tierces lard. There was no business of consequence transacted in mess, owing to the increased firmness of holders, who demanded $19 [illegible] for small lots on the spot and $19 [illegible] for forward delivery. There were buyers for future at $19 [illegible]. The sales were confined to a few small lots of new mess at $19 50 and 200 bbls. prime mess at $[illegible]. Dressed hogs were quoted at [illegible] a [illegible] for heavy to pigs. Live hogs were moderately active at prices not differing materially from those previously current. The arrivals were [illegible] head and prices ranged from [illegible]. Beef hams were dull and unchanged. A few small lots were sold within the range of $29 a $31. Beef in tierces was in demand [illegible]. Prices were from $25 a $32 for prime and India mess. Beef in bbls. was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were unchanged; sales 100 bbls. within the range of $10 50 a $15 for plain mess and $14 a $17 50 for extra do. The market for lard was decidedly more active, the demand being chiefly from shippers and higher prices were realized [illegible] prime Western steam [illegible] and closed at [illegible]c. There were sales of 1,000 tierces at from 11¾c. to 12[illegible] for No. 1 to prime Western and [illegible] for [illegible]. Lots for January and February delivery were held [illegible]. Cut meats were very quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were still heavy and nominal. We quote:—Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hams, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk continued to rule dull, there being scarcely any demand, and no sales were reported. [illegible] Crude in bbls. was dull at nominal [illegible]. Naphtha was [illegible] [illegible] for January delivery were sold at 4[illegible]c. [illegible] was dull and nominal at 23c. [illegible] [illegible] In Philadelphia the market was [illegible]. There was scarcely any demand. Holders were generally [illegible] anxious to realize and prices were lower [illegible] [illegible] 22[illegible]c. [illegible] for [illegible]

RICE.—There was little demand for Carolina, which was steady in value. [illegible]. A few small lots were sold at [illegible]. Rangoon was [illegible] nominal.

SALT.—The [illegible] [illegible] sack, the market was quiet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Turks Island 4[illegible] [illegible] per bushel [illegible]

STEARINE was [illegible] and the sales were [illegible] [illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

SPELTER.—Receipts [illegible] [illegible]

SEEDS.—There was very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Timothy was held at [illegible]

SUGAR.—The demand for raw sugar and prices [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Havana—Boxes Dutch standard Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Refining grades 9[illegible]c. a [illegible]

SPICES.—The demand was only moderate but prices were steady [illegible] [illegible]

TALLOW was steady [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was moderately active [illegible] [illegible]. Sales [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Of Spanish there were sales of [illegible] bales at [illegible] [illegible] for Havana.

TIN.—Pig Straits were quiet and quoted at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Plates were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A few small lots were sold within the range [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for I C coke [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WOOL.—Though the demand is more active than it was during the previous part of the week [illegible] it is not as [illegible] at this time of the week, there not being [illegible] [illegible] of the holidays. There is considerable firmness in prices, especially of the fine grades, which are [illegible] [illegible] after than the other descriptions. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] combing and delaine wools are still scarce and wanted. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is firm at prices not differing from those previously current, the [illegible] Texas [illegible] [illegible] in value, with moderate offerings. For all sorts [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] demand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The sales were about [illegible] lbs. at from 45c. to [illegible] for [illegible] Ohio [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 125,000 lbs. Texas at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spring and fall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pulled on private terms and 9,000 lbs. scoured at [illegible]

WHISKEY.—Receipts [illegible] bbls. There was an improvement [illegible] demand and the market was steady [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sales [illegible] at 9[illegible]c. for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Nashville	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma	[illegible]	—	—	—

OSWEGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1870.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wheat 17,00[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bushels barley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 15,000 bushels corn, [illegible] [illegible] barley.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 23, 1870.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHESS MATTERS.

An extraordinary game of chess was played yesterday at the Café International, where a Captain Mackenzie gave the odds of the knight, queen's, still to one of the strongest chess practitioners in New York. The game proceeded as follows:—

Remove White Q Kt from the board.

Mackenzie, White.	Amateur, Black.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—B to Q B 4	3—K B to Q B 4
4—[illegible]	4—B [illegible]
5—P to Q B 3	5—B to Q B 4
6—[illegible]	6—[illegible]
7—[illegible]	7—[illegible]
8—[illegible]	8—P [illegible]
9—Q to Q Kt 3	9—Q [illegible]
10—P to K 5	10—[illegible]
11—[illegible]	11—[illegible]
12—[illegible]	12—K [illegible]
13—Q [illegible]	13—[illegible]
14—[illegible]	14—Q [illegible]
15—Kt [illegible]	15—[illegible]
16—R [illegible]	16—B [illegible]
17—[illegible]	17—[illegible]
18—[illegible]	18—Q [illegible]
19—Kt [illegible]	19—K [illegible]
20—[illegible]	20—[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TRESSILIAN COURT;

OR,

THE BARONET'S SON.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE DOUBLE LIFE," "THE BAILIFF'S SCHEME," "THE SUNDERED HEARTS," "THE LADY OF KILDARE," "A LIFE AT STAKE," "THE HOUSE OF SECRETS," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

A FATEFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging upon the Mediterranean near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was the Gull, Captain Varano master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seamen and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen who had procured passage on the Gull to Palermo, whence they intended to [illegible] by steamer to Marseilles the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties and expressing apprehensions as to their safety the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three and twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes set under a wide and massive forehead and tawny hair blown back from his face. Noble, generous and kind hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and a dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tressilian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tressilian, Baronet, of Tressilian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and mustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright fearless look or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tressilian. Young as he was he had seen much of the dark side of life and his experience had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tressilian's hired travelling companion and bosom friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tressilian had spent four years at [illegible] university, where he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in accordance with his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the continent, [illegible] in company with one of his late tutors. The tutor being unexpectedly summoned [illegible] had [illegible] abandoned Tressilian, [illegible] leaving him to find another travelling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy was strolling [illegible] the streets of [illegible], he had been attracted by [illegible] young man [illegible] more or less in his [illegible]. It was apparent that they [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It was strange [illegible] came so opportunely to Guy's [illegible] [illegible] young Tressilian [illegible] interest. He [illegible] Lowder [illegible] learned that he was poor and [illegible] [illegible] the world and took him with him [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] he engaged Lowder as his travelling companion and [illegible] [illegible] more like brothers than [illegible].

"This storm is a regular Levanter," said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks.

"Do you think we shall weather it?" [illegible] Tressilian.

"Oh, yes," [illegible] young Tressilian [illegible] "the Captain knows the [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] we shall [illegible] the bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the hotel [illegible] [illegible] supper [illegible] [illegible] and to-morrow at noon [illegible] we shall be on board for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles you will proceed to England and to Tressilian Court," said Lowder with some little [illegible]. "[illegible] what is to become of me? I have [illegible] and now comes back the [illegible] the anxieties of a wretched old life. You picked me up at [illegible] [illegible] the same destiny is open to me now."

Tressilian turned his handsome face upon his companion [illegible] affectionate reproach.

"Jasper," he said, "[illegible] strange. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future. I will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you. You have only to keep on the [illegible]."

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have not," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to eat at his table his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the decks, interrupted the sentence.

"You wrong my father," said Tressilian, his blue eyes kindling when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do. Wait till you know him."

"It doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder, "[illegible] you have been away from your home for five years and he has not [illegible] called you back."

Young Tressilian's cheeks flushed. Lowder saw in the fading glow that [illegible] only lighted up the tempestuous scene.

"You know of old the reason, Jasper," he said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] old friend [illegible] [illegible] wind shrieks [illegible] increasing."

"[illegible]," said Lowder, "[illegible] [illegible]"

"Yes. My father [illegible] project to have me marry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grow up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for my future [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jasper, I have never yet loved a woman. [illegible] [illegible] my father's summons to come home [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] family—"

"You [illegible]," asked Tressilian, [illegible] his [illegible] hand.

"I have [illegible]," said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daughter of a widow, residing at Brighton. She [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] As might have been expected he fell in love with his landlady's daughter. He offered the young girl marriage on condition that the union should be kept secret [illegible] his affairs [illegible] and he chose to [illegible]. The young girl loved him. Her mother was [illegible]. The result was the [illegible] [illegible] the daughter of his [illegible] [illegible]. Then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"A new [illegible] [illegible] his voice. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] My father [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

seventy in good weather. These [illegible] are dangerous, Tressilian."

Lowder shuddered as he surveyed the sea and sky.

"But about your father, Jasper?" said Tressilian, who had been deeply interested in his companion's story. "What did he do after your mother's death?"

"I remained at the old lodgings with our single old servant a month or more, my father visiting me several times and expressing anxiety as to what he should do with me. A week after my mother's death he told me that his brother was dead. A month later his father was killed by being thrown from his horse. My father came into riches and honors by these deaths. At last, desiring to rid himself of me, he took me down to Brighton to my old grandmother. Her sons were dead, she had given up keeping lodgers and I was grown [illegible]. He promised her 500 pounds a year to keep me, and to keep also the secret of my paternity, solemnly promising to acknowledge me some day as his son and heir. The old woman agreed to carry out his wishes. She would have done anything for me. I never saw my father again. I went to school, grew up and at the age of twenty-one came into my grandmother's money—the fruits of years of saving—she dying at that time. My father had deliberately abandoned me. I did not know where to seek him if I had wished to. I took my money and came abroad. I had been two years on the Continent and had spent my little fortune when I met you. The rest you know."

"An odd, romantic story! But why did your father abandon you?"

"That he might be freed of encumbrance to make a grand marriage. From what my grandmother said at different times I conclude that my father was in love with a titled lady before my mother's death. No doubt he married this lady. If he lives this lady's son may be his acknowledged heir. My father has utterly disowned the son of his first hasty ill starred marriage. I have a fancy that I shall meet him some day," and Jasper's brow darkened to deeper blackness. "However I stand no chance of ever receiving justice at his hands."

"What is your father's name, Jasper?" asked Tressilian.

Lowder's face darkened. He bit his lip savagely.

"What I have told you about myself I learnt from my own observation or from chance words of my parents and grandmother. My mother's maiden name was Jeanette Lowder. At our London lodgings my father bore the name of Lowder. I don't know his real name, but I should know his face anywhere although I have not seen him in thirteen years. My mother was actually married, Tressilian, but I never heard my father's name. The clergyman who married my mother was dead, the [illegible] [illegible]. When my grandmother was dying she tried to tell me the story. She had put it off too long. All that I could understand of her mumblings was the name of Devereux. I shall never forget that name—Devereux. Probably that was my father's name—my own rightful name. But as I should never find him if I sought him, and as he would refuse me if I did find him, I stand no chance of inheriting his property. He may be dead. He may have other sons who have succeeded him. It is all a mystery, but the prominent truth is that I am an outcast, poor, disowned and friendless."

He leaned over the bulwark, the spray dashing over his face violently.

Tressilian's heart warmed to him.

"My poor friend!" he said. "Must I say again you are not friendless while I live? My father has influence enough to obtain for you a government appointment. This tangle may straighten itself out some day. But if it don't you are resolute enough to make your own happiness."

[illegible] Lowder [illegible] looked with warm, bright eyes full of sympathy into Lowder's [illegible] face.

There had been a temporary lull in the storm. But as the two stood there the tempest revived and swept over the vessel in maddening rage.

There was no time for talking now. The wind [illegible] [illegible] that words would scarcely have been distinguished. The storm that had gone before had been [illegible] to this awful outburst. The vessel drove on, creaking and groaning, a mere cockle-shell on the billows.

"Mother of Mercies!" wailed the Captain. "It's all up with us, signors. I can't make out the Cape in this darkness. We shall go on the rocks. [illegible] save us!"

The seamen echoed his cries.

The two young Englishmen, comprehending their peril, clasped hands in silence.

For the next few moments it seemed that a Pandemonium reigned.

Then a noise like the report of a cannon suddenly [illegible] [illegible] and the darkness. The little vessel shivered [illegible] [illegible] upon her side.

She had struck upon a rock.

A moment [illegible] crew and passengers were struggling in the waters.

A few moments of buffetings and tossings, of vain struggles and agonized involuntary prayer, and then Jasper Lowder [illegible] up round him, and became unconscious.

When he came to himself he was lying upon a rocky beach on the Sicilian shore, sore, bruised and weak as a child.

He opened his eyes. The wind had spent its fury and now moaned along the coast with a dull, sobbing, despairing wail. The waves beat against the rocks.

Lowder struggled to his elbow.

"Wrecked!" he muttered. "I am cast ashore while the others are drowned! Oh, Tressilian! I have lost my best friend!"

He moaned and wrung his hands.

"He's dead, who would have done so much for me, and I, so worthless, am saved! All my hopes of an easy and luxurious life must be resigned now!"

At that moment he beheld a dark object at a little distance in the water. The waves hurled this object against the projecting head of a sunken rock, and [illegible] instant Lowder recognized it as the body of a man.

He crept toward it and the waters lashed the body on the shore at his feet. He put his hand on the face. How cold and wet it was! It felt like the face of a dead man. Lowder's fingers came in contact with the soft silken mustache and he knew that the body was that of Guy Tressilian.

Of the five who had stood on the sloop's deck a half hour earlier these two were left alone. The captain and his crew had found their deaths among the cruel, yawning water.

Lowder thrust his hand under the waistcoat of his friend, but he could not perceive the beating of his heart. Despair took possession of him.

"Dead!" he said hoarsely. "Dead! And he would have done so much for me if he had lived! And his father and the young girl he was to have married will wait in vain for his coming. His place at Tressilian Court is empty. Who can fill it?"

It seemed to him that some demon at his side echoed the question, "Who could fill the place left vacant by poor Guy Tressilian?"

A thought came to him, a thought so strange and sinister that he shivered involuntarily. Again he felt of Tressilian's heart. It gave no throb against his hand. He passed his hand over Tressilian's head, and discovered a gaping wound in the skull. The hair was clotted with blood.

Putting his hand into his breast pocket Lowder drew out his little waterproof match safe. He opened it with trembling fingers and struck a light. [illegible] turned it [illegible] on young Tressilian's face.

How ghastly and terrible it looked! The eyes were closed, the smile was gone. The seal of death [illegible] on the noble [illegible].

Lowder gazed [illegible] [illegible] by contrast with the [illegible] [illegible] perceived [illegible] character.

"I believe [illegible]," he muttered. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] drew out his private [illegible] [illegible] letters, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] garments [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] two persons.

Then he took his own purse, his pocket book, a few receipts and trifles from his own pockets and put them in the pockets of Tressilian.

"It is [illegible]," he whispered to himself, looking [illegible] with [illegible] eyes [illegible]. "No one is harmed. He is dead. If he had lived he would have provided for me. As he is dying or dead I must provide for myself. This [illegible] will make my fortune. His friends will be spared a terrible grief and I—I shall live at last. Fortune gives me a chance to gain name and wealth at one lucky stroke."

As if to give himself no chance for repentance he arose to his feet and turned his searching gaze in an inland direction. A [illegible] glimmering faintly through the [illegible] haze, caught his gaze.

Raising his voice he called loudly:—

"Help! Help! Help!"

The wind had abated, and his cries rang out through the night with startling distinctness. The light he had seen moved and disappeared. A [illegible] answering [illegible] reached Lowder's ears, and he beheld the [illegible] approaching light of a lantern borne aloft by a man's upraised arm.

"This way," shouted Lowder. "We are wrecked on the rocks. [illegible]"

The [illegible] of the lantern [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sicilian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and sympathetic.

In as few words as possible Lowder told the story of the shipwreck and [illegible] attention to the [illegible] of his [illegible] lying [illegible].

"He is [illegible]," he said, in a [illegible] voice. "Lift him up to your cabin. [illegible] [illegible] save him. [illegible] [illegible] Tressilian. He is my travelling companion [illegible] [illegible] Jasper."

The two Sicilians lifted the lifeless form of poor young Tressilian [illegible] [illegible]. Jasper Lowder followed [illegible], bowing his head. The above we publish as a specimen chapter. The continuation of this story will be found only in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated January [illegible], which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William street, New York. He is the publisher of the original [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] moral tone is the purest and its circulation the largest [illegible] weekly in the world [illegible] the paper for having it.

MRS. LEWIS' NEW STORY.—IN THIS WEEK'S NEW YORK LEDGER is commenced the publication of another magnificent story by Mrs. LEWIS. It is entitled TRESSILIAN COURT; or, THE BARONET'S SON. This beautiful tale, like its predecessors, is a pen picture from real life, every chapter in it having been taken literally from the annals of a well known family, and every mystery and adventure therein being presented in its exact order. The stories of Mrs. LEWIS have now come to be looked for with the keenest interest throughout the Old World. Every tale she writes is republished by the London Journal and a dozen other London periodicals, not to mention those of Ireland and Scotland, and several translations into French and German. What is more to the point (for all those European editions are pirated from the LEDGER) is the fact that the whole reading world is realizing that these beautiful tales are written expressly for the LEDGER, that they appear in the LEDGER every week, and that the only way to read them, so far as this Continent is concerned, is to take the LEDGER regularly.

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MORE ABOUT THE PILGRIMS.

The Extinguished Oration Delivered at Last.

Address of Ralph Waldo Emerson at Steinway Hall.

The address in honor of the Pilgrim saints, who landed two centuries and a half ago upon Plymouth Rock, and which would have been successfully delivered at Association Hall the evening before last by Mr. R. W. Emerson had not an inopportune explosion of gas frightened away all his audience and compelled him to defer it, was at length read yesterday evening at Steinway Hall. There was a very good attendance, who plainly betrayed their New England origin by the critical feebleness with which they applauded their chosen orator. As is well known, the hearty approval with which a New York crowd greets their favorites is extremely vulgar, and altogether too low toned for a high-bred, pork and beans, pumpkin-pie Boston audience.

THE HIGH PRIEST OF TRANSCENDENTALISM

was introduced by a brief prayer from a well known sensational preacher and a few fulsomely eulogistic remarks by Mr. Choate, who officiated as chairman. The lecturer was evidently gotten up for the occasion—in a suit of rusty, well-worn black, and with spectacles and boots both of huge dimensions. His hair was neatly brushed over the bald patch on the top of his head, where, according to the phrenologists, the bump of self-esteem has its seat, and he looked, every square inch of him, a light of Boston culture.

He said he greeted this assemblage who had met to honor the remembrances of the anniversary of the landing. The impressive virtue of the founders of the republic had made the words of the original charter, which gave them all the wide lands from the mouth of the Potomac away to the far north, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for their heritage, a literal fact. But it had taken 250 years to bring this about. The growth of nations was not generally continuous, but moved by sudden leaps. But our country is an exception. In these two and a half centuries we had outlived many dynasties and had drawn new lessons out of their failures. These planters at Plymouth tried the crucial experiment of getting a footing nearest to Europe, and had succeeded, though many others had failed, by the might of their virtue, the industry of their hands and the blessing of God. True, the country where they settled had never grown very big. But they had taught men to build a free, happy and honest republic on even a desert shore. Year after year, as new colonists arrived, they had built cities and settled State after State.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS

at Plymouth, it is now been established, were Brownists or Separatists, who believed that the Church was a purely spiritual institution, and not Puritans, who, though dissatisfied that the Reformation was not carried further, made their peace with the State and accepted its aid. Robinson, Brewster and Bradford were all Separatists. Later on, the Puritans, in 1628, also formed a company to go to New England, though they at the time expressly stated that they did not desire to leave the Church of England, but simply to sever themselves from its corruptions. The speaker then reviewed the privations attendant upon the landing of the Pilgrims. The colonists began building their settlement on Christmas day. Out of 101 souls that composed the company half died during the first year. Mr. Emerson then traced the first few settlements made by the Pilgrims, and, in speaking of Boston, alluded in a long and learned digression in which the opinions of many philosophers and theologians of the ninth and eleventh centuries were adroitly introduced, to the influence of climate and soil upon human and national character. Chemical atoms had their spiritual importance. Perhaps the people of New England owed their equal dexterity in incompatible works to

THEIR CLIMATE OF EXTREMES,

which gave them the splendor of the equator, and then ran down to a cold approaching the temperature of the celestial spaces. The capital fact distinguishing the colony of New England from all others was that they stipulated that the charter granted to the company in England should be transferred to them, and so they were able to bring their own ideas of government with them and put them into practice. No doubt the early colonists exaggerated their dangers and privations, and really faced very much less than a hardy backwoodsman or a frontiersman at the present day. Captain Smith was nearly stung to death by a sting ray, and an exploring expedition was reported to have nearly died of the strong scent of the ferns, and some other Pilgrims firmly believed they had seen lions in the forests of New England. But if these dangers were imaginary the terror inspired by them was real. That was, indeed, an age of many terrors. Men had terror of witches and of evil spirits—terror even of God. New England was situated in a climate unfriendly to grace and elegance; but there might be found there that refinement which education and wealth were powerless to bestow. This was the effect of deep religious sentiment, which imparted a delicacy and grandeur of thought that nothing else could yield. One secret of the success of the Pilgrims as colonists was the subdivision of the State they built up into small parcels of land. The lecturer then showed that in the system of town meetings introduced by the Pilgrims the grand secret of good government was reached. He had found, however, in the antique books which treated of the proceedings of these meetings—what some might think curious—a certain spice of

ENVY AND PIQUE AND SPITE,

which, perhaps, was the surest proof that justice was done and virtue and truth triumphant. It was very touching to read of the kind and loving regard with which the colonists regarded good Governor Winthrop. In particular he alluded to the request made by the Governor that none of the citizens should make him presents, and the kindly anger of the people at the prohibition. The rulers of that age did not possess the greed of those of the present day. The signal pre-eminence of Boston over all the rest of the world, even in those early times, was then at length insisted upon by the lecturer, especially as evinced in the fact that a house within its sacred precincts was worth twice as much as one in a more timorous town. It was true that history told cruel tales about Massachusetts—of murders of Quakers and witches; but it must be understood that the first colonists, the Brownists of Plymouth, had no part in these outrages and stood aloof from them. The prosperity of Massachusetts was singularly rapid—perhaps without example elsewhere in human annals. There was a permanent tone of audacity in the sense of right which

THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON

pre-eminently possessed, in spite of the many sins of which her people, like the people of all great cities, were guilty. Boston was sometimes pushed into a

THEATRICAL ATTITUDE OF VIRTUE

to which she was not entitled. But she might fairly claim a certain high, intellectual tone of mind, which was strongly unfavorable to oppression. Literary beauty, too, had come over to Boston with the first colonists and had never deserted her. He confessed he did not find in Boston, with all the hereditary education of its people, a fair amount of originality of thought or any capacity for broad generalizations or any large power of imagination. They had produced no "Novum Organum," no "Principia," no "Paradise Lost," no "Wealth of Nations," no national anthem. But it must be remembered that nature was a frugal mother, and never gave without measure. Massachusetts so far had not perhaps

NEEDED BIG POEMS,

but simply workers. Mr. Emerson then alluded to English criticism of America. In reply to it he pointed to the large English emigration to this country, the enormous investments of British capitalists in American securities and the vastness of the trade between the two countries. And America was now looking forward to absorbing and annexing not only English colonies, but England herself. England had long been the cashier of the world; but now English capitalists must pass to China and Japan by the Pacific Railroad.

ENGLAND'S TRUE GLORY

was her steady justice toward subject nations, and he especially alluded to India. And in all the dangers that were likely to threaten her America was sure to sympathize and so far as possible aid her. And what protection could be more noble to bestow or to receive? The reason why England had better writers and artists than we had was probably that the power of her genius had been drawn into a focus, while ours had been scattered over an undeveloped Continent. Mr. Emerson concluded by feelingly expressing a hope that wherever they might be scattered the children of New England and their most remote posterity would not disgrace the soil from which they sprung.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND THIEF.

An Ex-Coachman of a Hartford Lady Gets Away With $40,000 Worth of Diamonds and $1,890 in Money—He Joins the Navy, but is Apprehended and Arrested.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A dashing young fellow named Samuel F. Andrews, formerly a coachman for Mrs. Antoinette Gridley and Miss Nellie Gridley, was arrested at the Navy Yard this afternoon for larceny from the women named of about $40,000 worth of diamonds. He had served them as coachman for some time, and had gained their confidence to such an extent that Mrs. Gridley sent him, a few weeks since, to Lancaster, Penn., with power of attorney, to manage some property which she had there. He improved the opportunity by raising $1,890 or more on the property, and then returned to Hartford, and gathered up diamonds and other jewelry to the amount of some $40,000, and then left for parts unknown. He was tracked to Boston, and finally found over in the Navy Yard, where he had enlisted as a seaman on the California, and was to sail to-morrow.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN BANKER IN LONDON.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A private cable telegram received in this city to-day announces the death of John Munroe, the well known American banker of Paris. He died in London yesterday, suddenly.

WOMAN'S PEACE CONVENTION.

Election of Officers—Address by Julia Ward Howe—Speech of David Dudley Field.

The first session of the Woman's Peace Convention was opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, at the Union League theatre. The attendance was rather slim, and among those present were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. William Cullen Bryant and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The following were nominated officers of the convention:—President, Julia Ward Howe; Vice Presidents, William Cullen Bryant, Lucretia Mott, Henry Ward Beecher, George W. Julian, Rachel S. Howland, Professor T. S. Upham, Gerrit Smith, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Rev. Abel Stevens, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Alfred H. Love; Secretaries, Mary F. Davis, T. B. Sanborn, Anna Rice Powell and Henry T. Child; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward.

Mrs. HOWE then said that two questions are to be decided—first, whether a peace congress should be held in the coming year, and, second, whether it should be called a woman's movement. Woman is a sympathetic agent for the transmission of truth, and in every way adapted to the work. While asking the aid of Christian men in the work it is in every way essential that the sisterhood should take each other by the hand and use their influence in behalf of peace.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM next delivered a long oration in favor of peace, and was followed by Mrs. WILBOUR, Vice President of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

THE EVENING SESSION

commenced at eight o'clock.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE called the meeting to order. She read letters from Mr. William H. Furness, of Philadelphia; Professor Thomas C. Upham, Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Gerrit Smith, Madame Gasparin and Harriet Beecher Stowe—all expressing their sympathy for the object of the Convention. A letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill was then read; it expressed a doubt as to the advisability of having a separate congress of women, as such movements—he says—are more prolific of words than of actions.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD next came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:—This is a meeting to promote peace by

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

Let us look at the end and at the means by which this object may be attained. The end is peace—peace among the nations of the earth. War sometimes is a necessity, for we have not yet arrived at the advanced stage at which peace can be secured under all circumstances. Italian unity, for instance, could never have been attained without war. But we ought to find a remedy for war. A common authority should be established, which will be to make it just as difficult for nations as for individuals to war against one another. Is this merely a visionary scheme, or can such a supreme council settle the disputes between the nations? The speaker then cited the United States as an example for the European nations, whence he concluded that

A COURT OF ARBITRATION

would be the panacea of all the troubles and international quarrels of Old Europe. He, therefore, thought the object which the meeting proposes to attain a reasonable one, which should meet with universal favor. The next question that arises is whether the means have the tendency of securing the end. The means, said the speaker, are the influence of woman. As women suffer as much as man by war it is her duty to do all she can to prevent war. He did not quite like the idea of a woman's congress. He would have given it a less pretentious name. The means, therefore, he thought, were true and legitimate.

Mrs. HOWE then introduced an address, in which she depicted the horrors of war.

THE PRESENT WAR

in France, said the speaker, cries out before high heaven for something to check its fearful and bloody progress. Men are not likely to take the necessary steps against war, therefore women, who are non-combatants, outside the diplomatic bins, and the mothers of men, ought to stay this bitter destruction of human life. If it is wrong and foolish for women to fight it surely cannot be right for men to do so. The address continued in this strain. After the reading of which

Mr. JOHN O'HARA, a gentleman from Ireland, delivered a lengthy oration. He was followed by Mrs. Mary F. Davis, who spoke very feelingly on the sad results of war. The audience was then requested to append their signatures to a document and to contribute something handsome toward Mrs. Howe's expenses, which proposition seemed to chill the audience.

Mrs. HOWE then delivered a closing address, after which the meeting adjourned.

HEAVY FORGERY.

Attempt to Swindle Parties Well Known in the Commercial World.

Yesterday afternoon a young man acting as messenger for L. S. Lawrence & Co., bankers, appeared at the National Park Bank, and presenting a check to Mr. Wright, the paying teller, asked to have it certified. Mr. Wright took the check in his brisk business way, pulled it through between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, held it off by both hands at arm's length, gazed at the paper, placed his head a little one side and squinted at the paper, turned it over, looked at the back of the note, turned it over again and again with a nervous rapidity, looked quizzically at the young man who presented the check, shook the check two or three times, and said,

"This check may be all right, but as sure as my name is Wright I'm afraid it ain't right. Where did you get this, young man?"

"A gentleman is at our office now, waiting for the money. It is to be paid in gold."

A messenger belonging to the bank was called and told to hasten up to the party by whom the check was drawn—E. S. Higgins & Co., the carpet dealers, on Broadway. In due time the messenger returned, in company with the attorney of Messrs. Higgins & Co. The attorney examined the check and recognized it by the number as one which had been drawn two days before in favor of some party in Newark for $15 59. An order had been sent to the Higgins establishment for a sample of carpet, with money to pay for the sample and a request that a check be sent for whatever balance may remain. The check had been sent for the balance, which, as above stated, was $15 59. This was evidently

A "PUT UP JOB"

to get possession of a check. The rogues having obtained the check must have gone to work immediately to alter the face of the note, and so cleverly had they done the work that the lightest lines in the signature were not erased. The date had been obliterated, the figures and wording had been altered by means of acids and the requisite changes written in. The amount was written over the signature and along on the back of the note, and everything was done apparently to guard against counterfeiting or alteration.

The discovery of the forgery having been completed the messenger and Messrs. Higgins' attorney proceeded to the banking house of the Messrs. Lawrence to capture the owner of the check. He had evidently become alarmed at the long absence of Messrs. Lawrence's messenger and left. Owing to the shrewdness of Mr. Wright the bank was saved the heavy loss of $5,600 in gold. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives and the "smart" Jerseyman may yet be brought to justice.

CHARITABLE FAIRS IN JERSEY.

What the People Have Done and are Doing for Churches, Hospitals and Other Objects of Charity.

The people of Jersey City can be truly said to have contributed far more towards objects of charity than those of New York, liberal though the latter have been, during the last six months, considering the means at the disposal of each. One of the largest fairs ever held in the city was that in aid of the Hudson County Hospital, which closed last Monday night. The proceeds are very large. It was preceded in the very same building by the fair in aid of the Children's Home, which, in point of success, is entitled to rank third. A week or two previously the German fair was held, in aid of the wounded soldiers, and the amount realized was nearly double that of any other city, taking into account the number of Germans in the population.

Then came the fair in aid of St. Patrick's church in the Bergen district, which proved great generosity on the part of the residents of that locality. Now comes the fair in aid of St. Peter's church, and that in aid of the German Catholic church in South Eighth street. The latter was opened yesterday under such favorable auspices that the pastor, Father Krahe, has every reason to feel gratified. It is largely patronized by the Irish Catholics, who regard the pastor as a most zealous and deserving priest, who knows no favoritism among Catholics of any country.

But that which will not appeal in vain to the hearts of the people is the fair which will be opened this evening in St. Michael's church to enable the good Sisters of St. Francis, otherwise known as the "Sisters of the Poor," to complete the erection of their hospital on Hamilton square. Of what this sisterhood have accomplished in their splendid hospital at Hoboken, not only for that city, but for the entire northern section of the county of Hudson, every old resident of Hoboken speaks in terms of the highest commendation. In the matter of hospital accommodation the people of Jersey City have been hitherto poverty stricken.

The people of Trenton are also up and doing. The Catholics have been holding a fair, which was even more successful than that of last year, and the friends of the Central Methodist church are engaged in a similar business at Washington Hall.

TRIAL OF ILLEGAL VOTERS IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Yesterday, in the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, William Zimmermann, Henry Zimmermann, Charles E. Whaley, Abraham Lowndes, R. W. Forsyth, Charles [illegible] and Conrad Marts were arraigned for trial on a charge of having voted illegally and procuring others so to do. Their counsel tried to have the indictments quashed on technical grounds, but Judge Depue denied the motion. He agreed, however, to a postponement of the trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MISS GLYN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—The first remark that any unprejudiced looker-on in Verona would have made Wednesday evening, while entering Steinway Hall a few moments before eight o'clock, would have been, "How fine an audience for so bitter a night!" The next observation would most probably have rested on the peculiarly intellectual and distinguished tone of the company present. Many active and eminent members of the bench and of the bar, well known literati, artists, authors, prominent politicians of the higher order, diligent toilers on the press, and even some noted divines were there, attracted by the love of genuine dramatic art in the legitimate Shakspearian sense, and by the reputation of superior talent which has preceded the English tragedienne and reader, Miss Glyn to our shores, and has already made her name familiar here. The sudden biting cold and searching north wind that made the evening the most wintry that December has brought us this year had threatened to mar the attendance of just that class of people whose presence is most desirable upon such an occasion; but the vast hall was comfortably filled, and skilful organ preludes, pleasant warmth and brilliant light made up the rest that was required to furnish agreeable concomitants to the programme offered.

The latter was simple and straightforward enough to please the most fastidious taste. A few minutes later than the hour fixed for the beginning of her task Miss Glyn appeared in plain draperies of pink and white, with but little ornament to contrast with her glossy jet black tresses, her clear, bright complexion and a contour of shoulders, arms and bust full of classic vigor. The lady's countenance is not in the first flush of youth, nor yet of faultless Grecian outline, but is rather of the substantial English or even Celtic type, yet extremely animated and earnest in expression, mobile, changeful, and lit up with eyes that sometimes sparkle, sometimes glow, with intellectual and emotional fire, playful, winning, threatening, pleading by turns, as the sense varies and the inner spirit moves. Her voice, which at first seemed less distinct, owing to the peculiar English accent that is not pleasant to the American ear until the latter has grown accustomed to it, became clearer and more melodious with each succeeding scene, until, warming with the work, the fair reader was enabled to reveal its thorough training and rounded, sonorous elocution with just effect. Only here it was, indeed, that fair criticism could commence. Any one who will consider the special difficulty that surrounds a foreign artist confronting a strange audience in a strange place, untried before in the presence of a throng of people assembled to note every inflection and every gesture; without the aid of theatrical facilities, rests, relief, costumes, make-up and "business" (as it is technically termed), yet assuming all the chief characters of the most difficult acting drama of the Shakspearian repertory, and with all the intricacies of Shakspearian phrase and diction to overcome, will appreciate our approval when we say that Miss Glyn achieved an unequivocal and decided success. She was the coquettish, crafty, fascinating Egyptian Queen—the soul of artful device, and yet of passion as boundless as Sahara and as burning as its clime—to the life, so far as voice and gesture were engaged; and yet she was equally effective as the doting Roman Mark Antony, struggling between love and duty, with all the pride of his race and the dignity of his great fame and martial temperament, but flinging all way, at last, for the embraces of the bewitching sorceress of the Nile. The wonder was that, portraying these great parts so well, the *tragédienne* should lose nothing in the presentation of the remorseful Enobarbus, the leader, devoted, high-souled Eros, the gentle Octavia, or even in the more lordly and commanding, although briefly sketched *rôle* of great, stern, imperial Cæsar himself. And then, at a bound, to spring from these to the serio-comic part of the clown, who brings the fallen Queen "the worm of Nilus" in his basket of fruit and flowers, and to there elicit the repeated applause of her audience, was certainly a triumph rarely witnessed on any stage or platform. All this Miss Glyn honestly achieved. Suffice it to say that, in all the love and death passages she displayed real histrionic power of the highest order; and the general remark was that in set play on the stage she would have ranked in any of the parts with the strongest artists familiar to the American boards. Yet, take it all in all, as a reading the work was too long, and even the exquisite dying farewell of Cleopatra would have been the more telling for an earlier portrayal. We look forward to the next reading for this improvement, but, in the main, Miss Glyn deserves the welcome that fair, just and genial criticism has elsewhere accorded to her. On Wednesday evening next, the 28th inst., Miss Glyn will read "Macbeth"—one of her most famous and magnificent efforts—and active preparations are making to present her on the stage.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Mlle. Aimée made her first appearance Wednesday evening as Boulotte, in the "Barbe Bleue," the most musical of all the works by which Offenbach has lifted *opéra bouffe* into its legitimate sphere as an attractive feature of the modern French stage. Everybody is familiar with the plot of "Barbe Bleue." And all that we have to do is heartily to endorse the commendations which Mlle. Aimée, as Boulotte, won at the Variétés in this character after having made her début in 1863, when sixteen years old, at the Concert des Ambassadeurs, in the Champs Elysées, and then singing successfully at the Eldorado; after which she sang at Marseilles and Bordeaux, and for four years and a half at Rio Janeiro. She made still another voyage to Rio, whence she returned to Paris in 1869, since which date she has been the "*actrice attitrée des Variétés*." Escaping from Paris by balloon, she has come to New York, where her youth, her beauty, her fresh and clear voice, and the vivacity, and at the same time the good taste of her acting, made last evening a most favorable first impression. The merry archness with which she sang "*Y'a des Bergers dans le Village*" introduced her at once to the best good will of those who were most obstinately determined to adhere to their old and well founded prejudices in favor of Mlle. Irma-Marie as their typical Boulotte. And throughout the representation of "Barbe Bleue" Mlle. Aimée sustained with increasing power the earliest favorable impressions which she had made. Three times encored in the favorite song, "*Qu'il est charmant, le Frelaquet*," and rapturously applauded in several other *morceaux*, she was never tempted to go beyond the proprieties—that is, to indulge in the cascades, the "gags" which certain ill-advised friends of the members of *opéra bouffe* companies have erroneously told them are indispensable with a New York audience. At last we may hope they have all learned that the contrary is the truth. M. Gaussins, who cannot boast of a voice that, as might be desired, wakes all the echoes of so spacious a hall as that of the Grand opera, but who is nevertheless a comic actor of fine quality and high degree, almost made the audience forget the magnetic force of M. Aujac in Barbe Bleue. M. Duchesne as the Roi Bobèche, seemed to have recovered entirely the healthful vigor which impressed all the old admirers of General Boum. The other *rôles* were creditably sustained. We need scarcely add that *les choeurs* were excellent, and that the *mise en scène* was admirable. "Barbe Bleue" is destined again to be the success of the season.

BRISTOW'S GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—This celebrated musician and favorite organist gave on Wednesday evening, at Zion church, the first of a series of organ concerts, which, judging from its success, augurs well for the rest. Among the audience were some of the leading people of this wealthy and fashionable parish. The quality of the audience may be imagined from the fact that, unwilling to indulge in outward demonstrations of applause, a written request was sent to the conductor when an encore was desired. The artists were Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Jenny Kempton, contralto, and Mr. Beckett, basso. Mr. Bristow played three organ pieces—the "Pastorale" of Bach (four movements), overture to "Egmont" and the ever welcome "Poet and Peasant" overture. The organ arrangement of Beethoven's work brought in all the orchestral effects of the original—a work attainable only by a first class musician. Miss Beebe's beautiful soprano voice was heard to advantage in "With Verdure Clad," and Miss Kempton sustained fully the high reputation she has acquired both in America and Italy by singing a little, tender song by Mrs. F. S. Holmes, called "The Rose Song." Into this song Mrs. Kempton threw a world of expression and feeling, which went right to the heart of every one present. The duet "Quis est Homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was sung by these artists with an effect that told well for American talent. Mr. Beckett did justice to the "Pro Peccatis" and in a duet with Miss Beebe.

LINA EDWIN'S.—"Little Jack Sheppard," one of the most successful burlesques of the season, has been renovated at Lina Edwin's, and Minton, the celebrated scenic artist, has furnished it with some superb scenery—a much needed addition to the burlesque. This was the only thing wanting to make the burlesque a thoroughly enjoyable treat for an evening.

STADT THEATRE.—Miss Clara Perl, the well known *prima donna* contralto, closed her brilliant engagement at the Stadt theatre this week, taking a benefit in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The house was crowded to its fullest extent, and the beautiful *bénéficiaire* was laden with bouquets and applause. One interesting mark of public favor was in the shape of a dove, which flew from one of the boxes and lighted on Miss Perl's shoulder, bearing a costly brilliant in its bill.

"LITTLE OLLIE'S" ENTERTAINMENT.—Master Oliver F. Goldsmith, the "little Shakspearian wonder," gave a series of recitations, Wednesday evening, at Chickering's new Music Hall, in Fourteenth street. The little prodigy is only six years of age, and his histrionic powers are extraordinary for one so young. He portrayed the fiery ardor of the love-sick Romeo in a pleasing manner, and in reciting the "Seven Ages" and the dagger scene in "Macbeth" he mouthed and seemed to ape the mannerisms of his teacher. This little tragedian in embryo will yet, however, make his mark. Miss Sterling, the excellent contralto, sang several ballads that were repeatedly encored, and Mr. Joseph Poznanski's performance on the piano was highly appreciated by the audience.

BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—A "grand musical soirée" was given Thursday at the Conservatory Hall, 128 Court street. The audience crowded every part of the hall, and the concert was creditable to the conductors, Signor E. Marzo and Mr. O. Carmichoke. The programme included the Haydn symphony in E flat; Donizetti's song, "O Mio Fernando;" Mendelssohn's "Priests' March," from "Athalia," and Mozart's duet, "La ci Darem la Mano." Misses L. and A. Serre and Miss Josie Eddy were the principal vocalists, and Mr. Isaac H. Poznanski was violin soloist. The pupils of the Conservatory sang, with excellent time and precision, Rossini's overture, "Elizabeth," and Sir H. Bishop's overture, "Guy Mannering," Mr. Mark Hallam acting as director.

Fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the extension of the three story frame tenement house 512 West Thirty-seventh street, occupied by Christian Werner as a bakery, damaging the building to the extent of $2,000. Insured for $1,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 22 | Moon sets.....eve 7 11
Sun sets....... 4 37 | High water...eve 10 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Dec 24	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Dec 31	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Hansa	Dec 31	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship England (Br), Webster, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.

Steamship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c—U S and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Agnes, Tisdale, East Indies—Frederic Baker.

Bark M A Evans (Br), Davis, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark A M Schweigaard (Nor), Pedersen, Gloucester—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amoy (Br), Parkman, Glasgow—Chas F Swan & Co.

Bark Svanen (Dan), Ebsen, Alicante—Wendt, Tolens & Bockmann.

Bark Arcadia (Nor), Eldrup, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Calypso, Whitmore, Buenos Ayres—Russell, Howes & Co.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Ella, Lewis, Portland—Howe, White & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Demarara—D Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa—Jos Foulke's Sons.

Brig Suwanee, Super, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Richmond, Va—A Abbott.

Schr A L Whitney, Masters, Aspinwall—S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Annie Harper, Wood, Brashear City—J S Ingraham & Co.

Schr Cora Nash, Coffin, Savannah—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Wilmington, NC—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Geo H Squire, Haley, Richmond, Va—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Cora, Bush, Washington, DC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr Mary Lee Newton, Murphy, Baltimore—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Elm, Grindle, Baltimore—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr O C Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Steamer Octavia, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Brown, Liverpool Dec 6, Queenstown 7th, via Boston 22d, with mdse, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec 20, with mdse, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had stormy weather, with snow, after passing Hatteras. 22d inst, at 4 PM, 40 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, passed steamship City of Merida, bound south.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Washington & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Hartlepool, 56 days, with railway iron, to J Atkins & Co; came the southern passage. Had moderate weather to Hatteras, and been 12 days north of that point, with heavy N and NW gales; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark F A Munch (Nor), Brehnsen, Cardiff, 73 days, with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov 7, lat 37 3 N, lon 17 7 W, spoke ship Hilda, from Christiansand for New Orleans. The F A M is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Hansa M (Br), Parker, Bremen Nov 30, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. First five days out had strong westerly winds, then had four days calm. Nov 29, wind ESE. Passed Dungeness Nov 30. On Dec 1 took my departure from the Lizard bearing NE, distant 18 miles, wind canted northerly; on the 5th canted back to E; on the 13th canted to the westward; 19th, got soundings on Nantucket; since strong westerly gales and very cold weather.

Bark Veteran, Cathcart, Cronstadt Oct 26, and Elsinore 42 days, via Edgartown Dec 23, with hemp, &c, to Wm Ropes & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; lost boat and galley, and had decks swept of everything moveable. Nov 29, lat 48 53 N, lon 33 20 W, fell in with bark Ina, of and for Bristol, E, from St John, NB, with a cargo of lumber, dismasted, and had her decks swept of boats, galley and everything else moveable, and five feet of water in the hold; lay by her for two days waiting for a chance to get the crew off, but neither of us having a boat, and it blowing very heavy all the time, could not do it. After running down by her and getting a line to her for the purpose of getting them off in that way, they would not risk it, and said they would stay by the wreck and try to get her in some port, as she was lumber loaded and could not sink.

Bark Arizona (of Stockton), Copant, Catania, 63 days, with brimstone, &c, to Fabbri & Chauncey. Made the Southern passage; has been 23 days from lat 28 79 N, lon 67 40 W; been driven across the Gulf twice, with heavy NW gales; split sails, stove water casks, lost bowsails, &c. Dec 19, lat 35 55 N, lon 72 12 W, spoke brig Sophus (Br), from Genoa for Baltimore, 74 days out. The A is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Samuel E Spring (of Portland), Small, Montevideo, Oct 19, with hides, &c, to Brett, Son & Co. Have had heavy W and NW gales for the last 10 days; crossed the Equator Nov 23; Nov 5, lat 29 29 S, lon 32 19 W, spoke bark Argentine (of Bangor), from Rosario via Montevideo for Boston; Nov 16, lat 11 S, lon 34 24 W, exchanged signals with a ship in distress who reported his foremast sprung. He gave no name, where from or where bound in our signals, but reported that he required no assistance; showed American colors and was steering to the northward. November 28, lat 6 S, lon 34 50 W, exchanged signals with bark Stella (Br), bound south; same time schr Teresa (Arg), do. Nov 21, lat 1 S, lon 35 W, ship Ingleton, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

Bark Mary (Br), Dunlop, Havana, 17 days, with sugar to F Fisher & Co; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had very heavy northerly and westerly gales; was blown off on Dec 17, lon 70 30 W, across the Gulf Stream; been 10 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Richmond (of Bangor), Powers, Bordeaux, 42 days, with wine, &c, to Lennox & Burgess. Had moderate easterly winds up to the Banks, since strong westerly gales, and received some slight damage. The R is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Brig Adelaide (Br), Tregarthen, Malaga 49 days, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co; vessel to Geo F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Nov 1; had fine weather up to Hatteras; since strong westerly gales. Dec 19, off Fire Island, spoke brig Palestro (Fr), from St Domingo for New York; 19th, at 10 PM, 15 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into by an unknown brig, bound east, carrying away bowsprit, cutwater, head and head rail and foretopgallant mast, topgallant and royal yards and sails, and had boats stove; damage to the other vessel unknown.

Brig Palestro (Fr), Legrand, Aquin, Hayti, 21 days, with logwood, to Baker & Co. Had heavy northerly and westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Virginia (Span), Mendizaba, Cienfuegos, 28 days, in ballast, to Zubira & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales on the coast. Had a pilot on board 8 days.

Brig Romhaw, Salvador, Sagua, 18 days, with mahogany and sugar to R A Robinson & Co. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras; since heavy W and NW gales.

Brig Elizabeth (Br), Purnell, St Johns, Newfoundland, 28 days, with herrings and oil, to H P Gomes; had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr C S Bushnell (of New Haven), Mayo, Cuba 66 days, with marble and rags, to J Phillips & Son; vessel to Bradley, Miller & Thomas. Passed Gibraltar Nov 4; moderate weather up to Hatteras, then strong westerly winds; Nov 4, in the Straits, passed bark Shawmut, bound east; Dec 17, lat 27, lon 66 30, spoke schooner Abbot Lawrence, from Surinam for Boston; 19th, lat 35 30, lon 74 10, passed brig Hunter, bound south; no date, &c, brig Melrose, do. The C S B is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Schr Minetta (of Stockton), Crocker, Jacmel, 28 days, with logwood and coffee, to Kimbrell & Co; vessel to James E Ward & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; 12 days N of Hatteras; lost and split sails. Dec 7, in Crooked Island passage saw schooner Sarah Helena, from Jacmel for New York. Left in port brig Alice (Br), and schooner E L Gregory for New York in 15 days.

Schr Fred Smith (of Bangor), Smith, Salt Cay, TI, 21 days, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to H W Loud & Co. Was 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy W and NW gales. On the night of Dec 21, under close-reefed sails, went ashore on Jones' Inlet, the wind blowing at the time W; was taken off without damage at 6 AM 22d inst by the Coast Wrecking steamer Relief.

Schr Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Galveston for Boston, 23 days, with cotton, to master. Had moderate weather.

Schr Brothers (of Harwich), Eldridge, Norfolk for New York, with corn, for orders. Went ashore on Sandy Hook at 2:30 AM the 21st inst, during a strong NE snow storm; vessel lies tight and lying easy, the crew all having landed on the Hook.

Schr J T Williams, Rowbury, Baltimore.

Schr Hannah Champion, Taylor, Egg Harbor.

Schr L C Clark, Sandy, New London, for Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnet, Somerset for Philadelphia.

Brig J G Troop (Br), Cedarin, Sydney, CB, for New York, 11 days, with coal, to C E Swain & Son; vessel to Boyd & Ward. Had strong W and NW gales the whole passage; was 81 hours from Cape Canso to Nantucket South Shoals; from thence was 5 days to Tarpaulin Cove; lost water casks and stove bulwarks.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, Bangor for New York, 11 days, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Brig R S Thompson, Cobb, Boston for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr Electric Spark (of New Bedford), Haley, Ruatan, Hon, Nov 28, for New York, with cocoanuts, to Jas Douglas. Put into Key West to repair damages, having carried away jibboom and mainboom gear; left Key West Dec 8 and again carried away upper rigging; had severe gales from WNW the whole passage; was 10 days north of Hatteras. Dec 17 passed a full-rigged brig, standing north, with bowsprit, head rigging, foretopgallant mast and head of foretopmast gone; did not ascertain her name.

Schr Kathleen (Br), Wyman, Kingston, Ja, for New York, 20 days, with logwood and coffee, to J Lealycraft—vessel to Henry A Parker. Had heavy W and NW gales the whole passage; was 11 days north of Hatteras. Passed, going into Kingston, brig Mary E Ladd, from New York.

Schr Harvest Queen (Br), Meltride, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, with potatoes, to Henry Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Hertaux & Co.

Schr Jackson Boyle, Boyle, Belfast for New York, with staves to Wetherspoon Bros.

Schr H Prescott, Freeman, Portland for Norfolk.

Schr S B Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for New York.

Schr Corra, Babbage, Rockland for New York.

Schr Calista, Spear, Rockland for New York.

Schr A D Haddell, Long, Salem for Philadelphia.

Schr L O C Wishart, Mason, Spruce Head for New York, with granite to G F Dixon.

Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr John B Clayton, Compton, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr James H Flanagan, Norwood, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary T Hudson, Vaughn, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Jane L Newton, Rich, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Marietta Hand, Baylis, Orient for New York.

Schr J Trueman, Gibbs, New Bedford for New York.

Schr E L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.

Schr J L Chew, Phillips, Taunton for New York.

Schr R S Dean, Cook, Taunton for Baltimore.

Schr Lady Antrim, Baker, Wareham for New York.

Schr Hunter, Crane, Somerset for New York.

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for New York.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.

Schr W H Bowen, Butler, Providence for New York.

Schr Memento, Mason, Providence for New York.

Schr W G Bearborn, Birch, Providence for New York.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr F B Colton, Somers, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr B F Jonas, Graham, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Rienzi, Parker, Newport for New York.

Schr Sparkling Sea, Falkenburgh, Norwich for New York.

Schr E S Gildersleeve, Ellis, New London for Philadelphia.

Schr Jennie A Sheppard, Gilbert, New London for Baltimore.

Schr Challenge, Ferry, Greenport for New York.

Schr E E Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport for New York.

Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York.

Schr Robert Pettis (new), Dennis, Connecticut River for Virginia.

Schr Alice H Belden, Mayo, Hartford for New York.

Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr St Mary, Kilborn, Middletown, Ct, for Philadelphia.

Schr Kate Grant, Grant, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Parker, Pierce, New Haven for New York.

Schr W S O'Brien, Burns, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Haven for New York.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr, Robinson, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr C Goodwin, Dickerson, New Haven for Amboy.

Schr Julius Webb, Granby, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Ripple, Conover, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Blast, Bartlett, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Judge Runyon, Brewer, New Haven for New Brunswick.

Schr C P Stickney, Young, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Kingsr, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Mist, Muncey, Bridgeport for Trenton.

Schr Surge, Warwick, Bridgeport for Trenton.

Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for Jersey City.

Schr Celeste, Clark, Huntington for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Virginia for Fair Haven.

Schr Nathan Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Chasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—

Schr Joseph Lindsey, Nason, Virginia for Fair Haven.

Schr W G Atwater, Parker, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr C P Stickney, Matthews, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Drayton, Baltimore for Winterport.

Schr F L Porter, Jones, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Restless, Baxter, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr F Nickerson, Tilly, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr A G Pease, Baxter, New York for Connecticut River.

Schr Mount Hope, Allen, New York for Belfast.

Schr Justina, Kenniston, New York for Boston.

Schr Sarah, Mitchell, New York for Boston.

SAILED.

Steamships North America, for Rio Janeiro, &c; Albemarle, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset N.

Shipping Notes.

Captain Pierre Guana, commander of the schoolship Mercury, has received instructions to proceed to sea and cruise between the latitudes of 10 degrees north and 5 degrees south and of longitudes 5 degrees east to 45 degrees west of Greenwich, until the 15th of March next. Captain Guana will take with him 257 boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years. The chief object in view is to perfect the boys in seamanship, but the Commissioners of Charities indulge the hope that by the careful observation of the officers the interests of commerce may be advanced and the cause of science greatly promoted. Rare results may be expected from this and like cruises if that attention is given it which is demanded by the importance of the movement.

Unlike many of the large machine shops which by prostration of the business that only made their owners' fortunes and caused their murky laboratories to be hives of industry, that are now stilled and their machinery going to ruin, the Continental Works of Greenpoint, owned by Mr T F Rowland, present a pleasant contrast. For a long time past they have been very busy and have had employed many competent engineers and journeymen machinists of skill and experience. This number has been recently augmented, owing to the consummation of the contract for the building of the two iron ferryboats for the Union Ferry Company, designed to be put on the Fulton ferry, and now the works are employing over 500 artisans—a very fair exhibit, indeed, these dull days. Of course there is not observable that bubbling, ceaseless activity surrounding the different shops of these works as during our late war, when monitors and iron-clads were turned out with such rapidity that the mechanical and naval worlds were astonished, but there is a gratifying evidence of what industry and talent will accomplish. The boats for the Union Ferry Company will be sister vessels in every respect, even to the minutest detail. They have been contracted for with the object that they shall be safe against collision, floating fields of ice or any other accident which is liable to befall the boats of the company running on the Fulton ferry, and it is fully believed that their construction will be such that this result will be realized. These boats will be 150 feet in length, 33 feet breadth of beam and 12 feet 4 inches depth of hold. They will be divided into three athwartship watertight bulkheads, the iron of which will be three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The hulls will also contain two fore and aft watertight bulkheads, running the whole length of the vessel, and these are to be so constructed that no injury can be sustained by the engines or boilers whatever the circumstances, and will be perfectly tight about the floors, the latter result being a mechanical achievement due to the inventive genius of Mr Rowland, and for which he has already received great credit. The keels will be molded 10 inches, sided 10 inches and five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The frames will be 24 inches apart at centres, and of angle iron 4 inches by 3½ inches. The floors will rest on every frame and be 15 inches deep. The engine and boiler keelsons will be of iron, of box girder form, running the whole length of the vessel. Heads of frames will be tied together by shelf plates 7-16ths of an inch in thickness by 24 inches wide. There will be three breasthooks at each end of the vessel, running back 12 feet, and the sternposts will be of forged iron 3½ by 5½ inches. The machinery for these boats is in process of construction at the Quintard Iron Works, and has before been alluded to in this column. The engines will be of the inclined description, having cylinders 42 inches in diameter by 10 feet stroke of piston. The boilers will be of the cylindrical-drop return-flue character. Mr Rowland has agreed to have the boats finished in three months, and in every respect these boats, it is believed, will prove to be models after which many others will be constructed. The Continental Works are also busily engaged in turning out the heavy iron work for the domes of the Union depot, now going up at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, and work of an extensive character for several gas-works throughout the country, among which are a telescopic holder, 81 feet in diameter and 41 feet high, for the Springfield (Mass) Gas Works; a similar holder, 80 by 51 feet, for the New Britain (Conn) works; and they have recently finished holders, 110 by 64 feet and 138 by 70 feet respectively, for the Brooklyn and New York works.

During the season just closed the business of towing barges and canal boats on the Hudson to Albany and Troy by the various lines has been very heavy and marked by many peculiarities. The Schuyler line has five large boats, which have constantly been employed since the date they were put upon the route, and during their running have towed up and down the river in safety 11,852 barges and canal boats. This is a handsome exhibit, and will give an idea of the extraordinary nature of the trade. The first trip was made by the Niagara March 21, and the other boats followed her in their initial trips for the season as the business demanded, being Anna (April 2), Belle (April 7), America (April 25) and Cayuga (May 1). Much trouble was experienced by the unprecedented low state of the water at times, but they were favored with very fair weather, no heavy gales playing havoc with tows, as has been the case in former years. In one instance a heavy tow was detained on the bar at Coeymans 36 hours, but detentions of this nature were infrequent. The largest tow down the Hudson during the season was by the America, which contained 82 barges and canal boats. The same opposition between the firms engaged in the towing business has been experienced as in former years, which, although at times oppressive in some measures, has had a tendency to make the different captains of the towing steamers ever on the alert and careful in discharging their duty. It has also caused more than the usual activity among those interested on shore, and in this way has probably been of benefit to those who were their customers. The beginning of the present month the business fell off, and then the withdrawal of the towing steamboats commenced. There were laid up—Belle, Dec 2; Niagara, 10th; Anna, 12th; America, 15th; Cayuga, 15th. It will be remembered that the above exhibit is by one line only. There are others in the same business, but they would be unwilling to supply figures and facts when requested, holding, perhaps, that such secrecy is the chief end of success.

Marine Disasters.

BARK GERMANIA (Br), from Rio Janeiro for Mobile, before reported wrecked, went ashore night of the 8th inst two and a half miles of Fort Morgan. She remained there until the night of the 15th, when the wind increased and was totally lost. No lives were lost, but three ladies lost all their baggage.

BARK A B WYMAN, which was burned at sea on the 7th inst, was valued at $30,000, and owned by Enoch Benner & Co, of Boston, who had only $20,000 insurance on vessel, and none on freight. The following are the offices in which insurance was effected:—Washington, $15,000; Boston, $5,000; India, $5,000; Franklin, $7,000; China, $5,000.

BRIG FANNY J BREWSTER, from Baltimore for Galveston, which was blown ashore in the hurricane of October last, above Cape Florida, and was subsequently sold as she lay for $700, has been got off and was taken to Key West Dec 16.

SCHRS ROCKLAND, ELIZA CROWELL and TIGER, before reported ashore at Bangs' Island, Me, are breaking up and are total wrecks. The Tiger registered 86 tons, was built at Searsport in 1851, and was owned in Camden; the Rockland registered 96 tons, was built in 18[illegible] and was owned in Rockland; the Eliza Crowell registered 121 tons, was built in 1848 and was owned in Bangor. The cargo of schr Tiger, consisting of flour, meal, &c, was saved in a damaged condition. The Rocklands had a partial mixed cargo, a small portion of which was saved in a damaged condition.

SCHR ONWARD—Portsmouth, NH, Dec 22—The fishing schr Onward, of this port, missstayed in beating the river on Wednesday night and went ashore, and lies high and dry at low tide.

SCHR FRANKLIN BELL, Brewster, at Baltimore from Mills River, Ja, was 8 days north of Hatteras with strong north and northeast winds, and lost some sails.

SCHR BROTHERS (of Harwich), Eldridge, from Norfolk, with 1700 bushels corn, is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. She went on morning of 21st, at 4 o'clock.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS was sold at Noank 19th inst for $900 to parties in New Haven, and the coal for $3 50 per ton, for a company in Providence.

SCHR NELLIE STAPLES, ashore near Race Point, has been condemned and will be sold at auction to-day (23d) together with her cargo.

SCHR EMMA, Gillett, from Nova Scotia for Boston, will prove a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Harry Haskell, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Spoken.

Bark Nina Figari (Ital), Ermerio, from New York for Penarth, Dec 18, no lat, &c.

Brig J M C (Br), from Hayti for Boston, Dec 14, lat 36 15, lon 74.

Foreign Ports.

AMOY, Oct 20—Sailed, bark Amadine (Br), Barrows, New York.

In port Oct 27, bark Cedars (Br), for New York ldg.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov 14—Sailed, ship Charter Oak, Tukey, Liverpool; 17th, bark La Plata, Crowell, New York.

CROOKHAVEN, Dec 21—Passed, steamship Manhattan, Forsyth, from New York for Liverpool.

HONG KONG, Oct 22—Sailed, barks Memento (Br), Thompson, New Zealand (not New York); 25th, Penang, White, Swatow and Singapore.

In port Nov 1, bark Marathon, Donnell, taken up for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 21—Arrived, ships Pocahontas, Oliver, New Orleans; Sedbergh (Br), Berry, and Endymion (Br), Jones, do; Gertrude (Br), Doane, Savannah.

In port 20th, steamship Ontario, Townsend, from Havre, for Boston 22d.

NAGASAKI, Oct 12—In port ship Monte Rosa, Thomas, from Cardiff May 17.

PERNAMBUCO, Nov 17—Sailed, brig Water Witch, Sanford (from Baltimore), Rio Janeiro.

WHAMPOA, Oct 5—Sailed (as at first reported), ship Kesutan, Schulze, New York.

In port Oct 23, ships Osceola, Walden, for New York ldg; John Milton (Br), Boutilier, for do.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 22—Sailed, schr E B Kirk, Jersey City.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec 23—In the roads, steamship Caspian (Br), Scott, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Belle (Br), Gray, Maragance, PR; A Tirrell, Atwood; N W Magee, King, and Seventy-Six, Teel, Philadelphia; Senator Grimes, Clark, Elizabethport; New Zealand, Cook, Port Johnson; Nicola, Keller, Weehawken. Below—Brig Goldfinder, Havana; schrs J Paine, and E English, and a steamer, a brig and 15 schrs.

Cleared—Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; bark Restless, Boomer, Port Elizabeth, CGH; brig Example (Br), Coffin, Cape de Verds and a market; schr Whitney Long, Hayes, Savannah.

Sailed—Ship Cashmere.

23d—Arrived, brigs Goldfinder, Havana; H Houston, French, Galveston; schr M D Haskell, Wilmington, NC.

BALTIMORE, Dec 22—Cleared, schrs Beta, Corson, Mobile; Herschel, Chamberlain, Providence; Clara, Cox, Hoboken; Lottie Wells, Wells, and S C Noyes, Bradley, New York; John Manson, Manson, and Decatur Oakes, Berry, do; J Bragdon, Snow, and Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Boston.

Sailed—Brig Amphion.

23d—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston.

BUCKSPORT, Me, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Maggie Bell, Hall, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Dec 20—Sailed, schr Nellie, French, Satilla River, Ga.

Cleared—Schr Eveline, Dutch, Darien, Ga, to load for Cuba.

22d—Arrived, steamships James Adger, Lockwood, New York; J W Everman, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

DANVERS, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Cyrola, Sparrow, Baltimore; Riverside, Brown, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Commerce, Torrey, Hoboken for Boston; M B Torrey, Torrey, Baltimore for Sedgwick; James Jewett, Coombs, do for Belfast; Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport for Portland; Vandalia, Eaton, Baltimore for Winterport.

20th, PM—In port, the above arrivals, bark Veteran; schr H W Benedict and others unknown. Wind WNW light; clear.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 23—Arrived, brig Harold (Br), Ellis, Turks Islands for Baltimore; Afrolo, do for do.

Passed out—Brig Harry, for Matanzas.

GALVESTON, Dec 15—Cleared, barks Golden Land, Wilcox, and Sabine, Brooker, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 21, PM—Arrived, schrs Lena Hunter, Perry, Philadelphia for Amesbury; Geo Nevenger, Young, do for Lynn; Emma L Dick, Higgins, and Cora Morrison, Higgins, Boston for Tangier.

Returned—Schr Bedabedec.

Sailed—Schrs Iona, Chas S Rogers, C S Dyer, Geo Means, T Benedict, A H Cain, Perry, Chas C Bearse, Almira Wooley, J W Woodruff.

Passed by and anchored off Nobsque—Bark Veteran, Cathcart, from Cronstadt for New York.

22d, AM—Arrived, schrs Sabao, Lansden, Philadelphia for Boston; Hiawatha, Lee, do for Portsmouth; Saranna, Gregory, Baltimore for Rockland; Geo P Trigg, Lincoln, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers; Ada (Br), Belyea, New York for St John, NB.

KEY WEST, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Laurel, Sawyer, New York and sailed 16th for Pensacola; Italy, Whisper, Farrow, Boston.

In port 16th, brig W D Andrews, Cobb, from Matanzas, just arrived, to commence ldg 19th for New York.

MYSTIC, Dec 22—Arrived, schr W W Brainard, Dibble, Elizabethport.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 17—Cleared, steamships Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, via Havana and Key West; Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia, via Havana; Dorian, Sandry, Liverpool; ships Gardner Colby, Dunbar, Bremen; Caravan, Nickels, Leghorn; barks Newcastle, Armstrong, Antwerp; R A Allen, Farr, Boston; brig Thetis, Butler, Bloom, Vera Cruz; schr Frank Lucas, Hulse, Ruatan.

18th—Arrived, steamer De Soto, Morton, New York; ship Chrysolite (Br), Gill, Liverpool.

19th—Arrived, steamships Hutchinson (new), Talbot, Wilmington, Del; Chrysolite (Br), Coberley, Liverpool; ships Eurydice, Dowtner, do; Louisa, Glover, Newport; Marcia C Day, Chase, L'Orient; Emily Augusta, Walters, Liverpool; New Wabeno, Mathias, Cardiff; barks Maggie Chapman, Rutherford, Newcastle, Eng; Arizona, Cross, Havana; Hilda, Torjusen, Bordeaux. Below, coming up, ship Meggie Hughson, from Liverpool; bark Wentworth, Bent, from Cardiff; schr A Denike, Jones, from Bordeaux.

Cleared—Steamship Tabasco (Mex), Pares, Vera Cruz and Tabasco; ship Glendower, Lewis, Liverpool; bark La Plata, Matthews, do; schr M A Fisk, Wixon, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 18—Arrived, ships New Wabeno (Br), Mathias, Cardiff; Meggie (Br), Hughson, Liverpool; bark Wentworth (Br), Bent, Cardiff; schr A Denike, Jones, Bordeaux.

19th—Arrived, ship Guardian, Walls, Liverpool; bark Glentalloch, Skene, Cardiff; brigs Fanny H Jennings, Noble, Galveston; M C Haskell, Haskell, Rockland; steamship Crescent City (Br), Williams, Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Dec 20—Arrived, schr Mary J Fisher, Lawrence, James River for New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Wm H DeWitt, Chase, New York.

Sailed—Schr Lady Suffolk, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 21, PM—Sailed previous, schr Electric Spark, Heiser, Key West for New York.

22d, AM—Arrived, schr Louisa Francis, Kelley, New York for New Bedford.

Sailed—Schr Idumone, Handren, Providence for Tangier; and others. Wind NW, blowing fresh.

PM—Arrived, brig Hyarene (Br), Carney, Windsor, NS, for Baltimore.

NORWICH, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Jacob Raymond, Holt, Elizabethport.

NEW LONDON, Dec 21—Arrived, schr San Juan, Lucas, Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Annie, Adams, Richmond; E & L Cordery, Smith, New York; Annie May, Baker, Marblehead.

Cleared—Barks Elgin (Br), Scovil, Liverpool; Alice Tainter, Lessen, Rio Janeiro; brigs Roanoke (Br), Wilkie, Laguayra; C C Colson, Payson, St Jago; Lizzie Troop, Nowell, Caibarien; Hyperion, Woodbury, Havana; schrs Maggie Cain, Scull, Havana; S & N D Scull, Steelman, Galveston; Telumah, Hall, Matanzas; J Johnson, Messick, Hazleton; Comtisbrook, and I F Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence; Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Boston; Howard Macomber, Williams, Lynn.

LEWES, Del, Dec 22, 12:15 PM—Barks Narragansett and Sirius remain at anchor up the bay; brig America returned to harbor last evening, and this morning brought in a schooner from outside.

PM—One of the barks up the bay went up in tow and the other stood up under sail; two schooners are beating up. Wind NW.

23d—Snow storm off the Capes this morning. Wind WSW.

PENSACOLA, Dec 17—Arrived, ships Hannah Cutz (Nor), Winsmon, London; 18th, Cambridge (Br), McLean, Liverpool; Queen of the Isles (Br), McNeal, Glasgow; Maxwell (Br), Kopenhagen, and Gas City, Horgan, Greenock; Admiral Lyons (Br), Inkster, Plymouth; McDavid (Br), Brewer, Rio Janeiro; Rosita (Nor), Stolten, Cape de Verds; bark Earl of Elgin (Br), Anderson, Glasgow; brig Wanderer (Br), Brown, Newport; schr Helen Hastings, Andrew, Matanzas.

Cleared 16th, ship St Helena (Br), Mann, Belfast, I.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Lizzie D Small, Small, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr A Tindell, Hess, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Annie E Martin, Weeks, John Johnson, Messick, and L S Levering, Corson, Philadelphia; Mary Augusta, Lord, Port Johnson; Mary A Predmore, Hall, Weehawken; Expedite, Rackett, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baltimore; Amelia, Cole; Elvie Davis, Hand, and Wm H Wilson, Brooks, Philadelphia; Mary Weaver, Weaver, New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs Annie Roland, Voorhees; Wm Tice, Tice, and Caroline Kienzel, Sanlams, New York; Adelbert, Fairchild, Boston; Portland, Wyndom, NS.

ROCKLAND, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs R S Hodgdon, Collins, New York; 19th, S J Lindsey, Crockett, do.

Sailed 19th, brig W H Snow, Hall, New Orleans; 20th, schrs Nautilus, Crockett; Wm Rice, Pressey, and Elbow, Ames, New York; 21st, bark Trail d'Union, Ballow, Port au Prince; 22d, brig F Emiler, Erickson, Savannah; schrs Richmond, Gott, and Sarah Harris, Hall, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 22—Arrived, ships Lindrace, Woodside, Ardrossan; Achilles (Br), Massey, Newcastle, NSW.

22d—Cleared, ship Sarah Newman (Br), Congdon, Queenstown; bark Fleetwing, do.

SAVANNAH, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Clementine, Havana; schr Annie Hall, New York.

Cleared—Ships Bridgewater, Sisson, and Golconda, Davis, Liverpool; bark Fannie J McCrellan, McClellan, do; schr Daniel Pierson, Darien.

SALEM, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia; G M Partridge, Bunker, Rondout; G W Kimball, Hall, New York; 21st, Royal Oak, Foote, South Amboy.

TAUNTON, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs C James, Kelly, and Isabella, Strange, Baltimore; 22d, Salmon Washburn, Jones, Weehawken, NJ.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Margaret & Lucy, Crowley, New York.

Cleared—Schr Joseph Fish, Turner, Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c, sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

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A.—TO THE LADIES.—THE SKIN MADE WHITE. Freckles, Pimples and Blotches removed, by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment. Price 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

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TRAVEL IN PERSIA.

Ispahan and the Eighth Paradise---Its Ancient Glories and Modern Aspect

The Hall of the "King of Kings" and the Palace of "Forty Pillars."

A Look at the "Throne of Steel" and the "Sublime Gate."

A GALLERY OF MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS

Special Herald Report from the Thousand Valleys.

SOCIETY, CITY LIFE AND RELIGION

Cathedrals, Churches, Congregations and Priests.

The Well of An-Keslonia, or Way to America

INTERVIEW WITH AN ARCHBISHOP.

By way of Europe we have the following special correspondence from Persia, dated in the ancient city of Ispahan September [illegible]. The writer presents a fine [illegible] and most attractive picture of that part of the Eastern world as it was and as it is, its past glories, its romance, its mighty ruins and its stern material realities to-day.

What Is Worth Seeing in Ispahan—Its Ancient Glory—The "Golden Pillars," or "River of Life"—The Char-Bagh, or Four Gardens—Royal College of Shah Hussein—The Eighth Paradise, Hesht-i-Behesht—Wonderful Palace of the "Forty Pillars"—Aladdin's Palace Excelled.

ISPAHAN, PERSIA, Sept. [illegible], 1870.

It has been a serious question long debated with myself how to confine my description of Ispahan to one letter. At first I thought that it were better in order not to cram the pen and the [illegible] of your readers that I should [illegible] wandering under my guidance through the interesting scenes of the city of [illegible] that I should [illegible] Ispahan in one special letter [illegible] every [illegible] extraneous from it.

How shall I describe Ispahan? How shall I picture it so that your readers shall [illegible] a perfect picture of what I [illegible]? It is beyond my powers to do it justice, for it requires [illegible]. However I shall [illegible] what is worth seeing, and then we shall [illegible] our journey [illegible] call to his [illegible] imagination he may have in order to [illegible] take to form [illegible]

[illegible]

First.—The [illegible] Chehel Sitoon, or the Palace of Forty Pillars, with its pictures [illegible]

Second.—[illegible] Hesht Behesht, or the Eight Paradises, built by Shah Soliman.

Third.—[illegible] Residence or Mansion of [illegible]

Fourth.—[illegible] Mansion of Victory.

Fifth.—The [illegible] of the Stables.

Sixth.—[illegible] of Roses.

Seventh.—[illegible]

Eighth.—[illegible] Char Bagh, or Four Gardens.

Ninth.—The Maidan Shah (Royal Square).

Tenth.—The Bazaars.

Eleventh.—The Cathedral and town of Julfa.

Twelfth.—[illegible] or Rustam's Throne.

Thirteenth.—The Five Bridges of Ispahan.

Fourteenth.—The Castle of [illegible]

Fifteenth.—The Thousand Valleys.

Sixteenth.—The Rocking Minarets.

Seventeenth.—The Fire Worshippers' Temple.

Eighteenth.—The Mesjid [illegible] or Shah's Mosque.

Nineteenth.—The [illegible] College of the Shah.

Twentieth.—The Seat of [illegible] Hill.

These are the only objects to be [illegible] number [illegible] is called [illegible]

"He who has not seen Ispahan has not seen half the world," is the [illegible] saying of a Persian writer. [illegible] right [illegible] it was a wonderful city [illegible] Shah Abbas raised it to its zenith of prosperity [illegible] population almost double that of Constantinople [illegible] was [illegible] in comparison. One writer [illegible] to number [illegible] while the plain around it contained 1,500 villages. Another writer set the population [illegible] while those even in 1811 [illegible]. In the 17th century there were 162 mosques or mosques, over 80 medresseh or colleges and 273 public baths. Its palaces were very numerous [illegible] belonging to the Shah [illegible] gardens [illegible] so large, so dense the foliage, so tall and numerous the trees. In Char Bagh, or Four Gardens, [illegible] excelled in any city. These gardens [illegible] avenues each having four lines of chenar or plane trees, with [illegible] between the pedestrians [illegible] palaces of the ministers, royal colleges [illegible] may imagine from this [illegible] what such a city may have been. [illegible] glorious extent [illegible] architecture [illegible] to distinguish even the [illegible] minars, let alone [illegible] houses. [illegible] may be seen [illegible] an agglomerate of beautiful views [illegible] the special characteristics of Ispahan [illegible] city gathers [illegible] within the [illegible] of the eyes.

HISTORY—SHAH ABBAS THE GREAT.

To [illegible] what Ispahan was when it was the capital [illegible] I [illegible] have first read all about Shah Abbas the Great, Shah [illegible], Shah Soliman [illegible] Persians [illegible] Castle of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] you to acknowledge that a great city is falling [illegible] to the south.

A MODERN TOUR AND VIEW.

In company with Mr. Stephen Agnew, the British [illegible] of Ispahan [illegible] Ali Verdi Khan [illegible] River of Life [illegible] the Golden River [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] those who have been to [illegible] will remember [illegible] those who have been to [illegible] those who have seen [illegible] the Champs Elysées. The Char Bagh is [illegible] than what the Shemiran road [illegible] superior to the Shemiran road and not quite so new and [illegible] as the other two, but in a month [illegible] would be perfect.

The Char Bagh, however, is decidedly Oriental. It is a work of magnificence [illegible] many a century must [illegible] Shah Abbas will see its [illegible] grandeur. The contrast [illegible] between the [illegible] [illegible] of this grand avenue [illegible] the governor [illegible] Shah could [illegible] year.

[illegible]

[illegible] of these [illegible] blue and [illegible] colors of deeper [illegible] [illegible] of the Koran [illegible] the purposes of the establishment. The mosque was [illegible] [illegible] the square [illegible] retired.

EIGHTH PARADISE.

[illegible] hundred paces further on along the south [illegible] Char Bagh from [illegible] Hesht Behesht, or [illegible] Eighth Paradise, [illegible] a garden [illegible] with [illegible] apricots, orange, chestnut [illegible] the large kiosk designed for its rich [illegible] the Eighth [illegible] a miniature [illegible] of a summer house [illegible]. In the middle of the marble [illegible] is a fountain, around the [illegible] recesses and small [illegible] rooms. Above, forming a second [illegible] this kiosk, in [illegible] the Lady Sultana of Shah [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] efforts in [illegible] Fath Ali Shah [illegible] with whom [illegible] of the [illegible] James' Court [illegible] part of this century.

PALACE OF FORTY PILLARS.

In [illegible] happily named [illegible] Forty Pillars. You [illegible] you are on [illegible] reservoir [illegible]

[illegible] the Arabian Nights how the Sultan [illegible] the palace of Aladdin [illegible] New York [illegible] Hall was covered [illegible] mirrors [illegible] New York [illegible]. What would the New Yorkers say? Would any one [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] You will say it is [illegible] very simple—cover the walls and roof and pillars with [illegible] of looking-glass [illegible] all this—it is simple [illegible]

It is called the Palace. For [illegible] of Oriental [illegible]

The building designated thus euphoniously [illegible]

[illegible]

Having [illegible] eyes [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] Khan of Turkestan. This Shah is in the act of [illegible] a Turkman from chin to chin while [illegible] ghastly [illegible] whose heads his invincible [illegible] This picture [illegible] with views of the [illegible] who carried terror into the [illegible]

[illegible] Shah Ismael fighting with [illegible]

[illegible] Nadir Shah [illegible] of Delhi, [illegible] vigor [illegible] Emperor of the [illegible]

[illegible] full length picture of Nasr Ed Deen Shah, the present [illegible] in the language of the [illegible]

Another [illegible] picture of the great Abbas entertaining Abdul Azziz [illegible] of the Uzbegs.

[illegible] vicious despot [illegible] giving an entertainment to an Indian [illegible] dancing girls or [illegible] of Shiraz [illegible] color of the ruby [illegible] wine [illegible] with extravagance [illegible] and rolling eyes.

THE HALL [illegible] SEVENTH HALL.

[illegible] close to the [illegible] of the "Golden Stream," just below the bridge called [illegible] or the "Throne of Steel," is a part [illegible] for royalty to love and [illegible] of which the human [illegible]

The [illegible] coolness and good fortune [illegible] [illegible] welcomed [illegible] Hasht Desht [illegible] the Teheran Negaristan [illegible] the royal gardens of the present [illegible] can excel [illegible]. I would pain the reader's appetite and [illegible] own were I to enter into details [illegible] paradises. But the Hasht Desht is an Elysium if ever there was one on earth. There is nothing serious about it; on the contrary it is [illegible] which seems to be unfading; the trees, the flowers, the [illegible], the lights, the shadows are tender; it is a genuine outburst of delicious verdure in [illegible] green and [illegible] springlike. There are winding paths among dense trees, and along the borders are clumps of violets, of [illegible] or lotus honeysuckle, [illegible] and narcissus. You may follow the [illegible] paths and wherever you go, from one extremity of the gardens to the other, you are in the coolest shade, with the warblings of nightingales, chirp of larks and swallows and thrushes breaking out on your ears with the pleasant fulness of paeans. Myrtle and lilac, white and red rose bushes, flowery mimosa, chenar, cypress, plane, apricot, orange, lemon and apple exude their own particular aroma and fragrance, and your lungs imbibe this mixed fragrance with an instinctive [illegible], and over your face [illegible] has grown one great [illegible] smile of gratitude.

JOY, GLORY AND SONG.

It is a scene where anything but fulness of joy has no place. No sombre thoughts can [illegible] your present feeling of bliss; no dismal shadow can [illegible] your happiness after you have entered within. You will bid your heart burst in a song [illegible] Hafiz sang—"O my heart, if you defer the pleasures of to-day until the morrow, who is there who will [illegible] existence?" I learned from the [illegible] that gayety is to be preferred in this cautious and experienced age. [illegible] pearl continues not forever in the shell. For who knows whether Kanz the Kaaim is gone? Who knows whether [illegible] of the goblet of Jam?"

And the palace of Haft Dest, and its harem? For a very small sum of money, my friend, you may wander through them [illegible] chambers for hours and [illegible] yourself with the idea, for the time being, that all this bewilderment of luxury, these [illegible] of royalty, these ornate bowers of love [illegible] are all your own. [illegible] princes and loveliest houris [illegible] mirrors of the reservoirs in perfect [illegible] Narcissus, die of [illegible] at your own shadow.

[illegible] TO THE CITY.

From the Haft Dest I rode toward the city, determined to have a view of the city [illegible] the "sublime or lofty gate." Along the banks of the Zend Rood, covered with depths of [illegible] through the Char Bagh, whose praises none can [illegible] a deserted bazaar [illegible] ruins of mighty caravanserais [illegible] Maidan Shah [illegible]

[illegible] METROPOLITAN VIEW.

Spanish cities are famous for their great squares, especially [illegible] Salamanca, Cordova, Seville and Madrid. They are all surrounded by buildings of great height, three and four stories high. In these squares were formerly burned the heretics, or they were the scenes of jousts and tourneys of [illegible] the square. A Persian [illegible] is [illegible] Maidan Shah [illegible] [illegible]

On the eastern side is the splendid mesjid of Lootfullah and [illegible]. The western side [illegible] Ali Kapi [illegible]. It is called a gate, but had the stranger not known that it was but a gate he might have called it a palace. It is a square tower [illegible] four stories of 100 feet high [illegible]. The portal is 40 feet [illegible] mosaic designs [illegible] magnificent talar, open on all quarters except [illegible]. The third and fourth stories contain a series of habitable chambers, large and small. The roof contains a [illegible] and is reached [illegible] affords a beautiful view which may be had of Ispahan.

I could pass my life away dreaming on the roof of Ali Kapi [illegible] of a great city [illegible] its life away quietly [illegible] sunlight and graceful [illegible] the [illegible] lines of mountains which seem to watch for the coming [illegible] and [illegible] plains and deserts whose dim waves seem [illegible] the hour.

As a whole the scene presents alternations of [illegible] green, gold and [illegible] gray. [illegible] The numerous bazaars are [illegible] Below was the great vast area of the royal Maidan, [illegible] [illegible]

where the ablutions are made before commencing their devotions by the Mussulman.

THE BAZAAR AND THE CASTLE.

Beyond the Mosque [illegible] church of the Chief Mollah is the body of the extensive bazaar from which escape the murmurs of vivacious trade, and beyond the [illegible] the Ark or Citadel, [illegible] which is very ancient and occupies [illegible] in the history of Ispahan. Within its walls there were 30,000 [illegible] something similar [illegible] ignorantly called Tamerlan. It was a very strong place with very thick walls [illegible] bastions and a deep wide ditch, and within were the royal palace, the treasury and records of the [illegible] and have remained [illegible] the Afghan invasion which [illegible] the beginning of the eighteenth century and struck the vital blow at the splendor of Ispahan. [illegible] domes and [illegible] the eye can reach.

PALACES, [illegible] AND FLOWERS.

Immediately to the north the view has a happier phase, for in this direction are the palaces and their extensive gardens. [illegible] Chehel Sitoon, with its lustrous pillars twinkling brilliantly [illegible] the network of leaves [illegible] appear like lines of crystal; then to the right the winter palace built by Mahomet Hossein Khan for his master, Fath Ali Shah, which he furnished so completely that there was nothing to be [illegible] for the uses of the King and his women. An oblong court is before it, where a tranquil stretch of water, green from the superabundant branches reflected therein—from this a passage leads to a [illegible] by a large curtain of white [illegible] decorated by [illegible] flowers. This harem was the scene of the murder of Shah Sultan Hussein, founder of the Royal [illegible] the Afghan usurper. [illegible] walls [illegible] separate those palaces one from the other.

PARADISE.

To the left is the Eighth Paradise, the ornate kiosk, more than half covered by its fair garden, and beyond it is the stately Royal College, with its two spiring minars. This [illegible] a most pleasant view—[illegible] of royalty, bowers of love and pleasure, and beyond them, northerly, extend streams of verdure which finally [illegible] with distance, [illegible] extensive and tranquil forest, bounded by the Atesh Kuh or Hill of the Fire Worshippers.

Last our eyes [illegible] another verdurous scene—the Chenar colonnades of the Char Bagh—the winding River of Life, the Armenian suburb of Julfa, the extensive [illegible] known as the Hezar Jereeb or the Thousand Acres, [illegible] in which is the [illegible] the Cemetery of [illegible]—the Armenian Cemetery, the [illegible] Sofi's Hill, [illegible] Rustam's Throne, and the wonderfully strange scenery of the "Thousand Valleys" (Hezar Derreh).

THRONE OF RUSTAM.

The Sofi's Hill is a serrated lofty ridge which runs parallel with the Zanderood about five miles southwest of its bank. The road thither leads over a whitish and arid expanse with a gentle and even slope up to the base of the hill. At the northern extremity of this ridge is the strange limestone rock formation, known as the "Throne of Rustam." The summit of the rock or ridge at this end happens to be of a much harder material than the slope, and [illegible] during the centuries which have passed [illegible] have been eroded by rain and snows until now the summit overhangs on almost all sides the slope like the cornice of a huge temple wall and presents the appearance of a gigantic altar. The summit is flat and on it has been built, either by fire worshippers or Sefi [illegible], an ordinary looking house which once had a dome. From the base of the hill to its overlapping cap may be 300, perhaps 400 feet. This is what legend and superstitious admiration of the Persian Hercules have denominated Takhet Rustam—Throne of Rustam.

THOUSAND VALLEYS AND PLAIN OF ISPAHAN.

It was an effort of agility requiring a cool head to ascend to it and it [illegible] been evident [illegible] except for the fine view nothing would be derived from the trouble of the ascent. But when one is travelling to see things he must [illegible] his mind upon seeing everything notable, and with that view I ascended. As I climbed up from the western [illegible] I passed some caves and rock-cut tanks, vestiges, as I firmly believe, of either protesting Mussulmans or Fire Worshippers. Finally I arrived upon the summit of the "Throne," and the "Thousand Valleys" and the whole plain of Ispahan were before me. The Ispahan plain is an area of about [illegible] hundred square miles dotted with bleak, barren hills, sometimes as mere [illegible] peaks, others in serrated knots, others with the length and height of mountains, others again as mere dark and billowy waves of rock, and between these stretch and wind and ramify the valleys, each of which is susceptible of high cultivation. Hence the name, Thousand Valleys. It is a very singular scenery. Ispahan is seen to advantage, but not with the graceful details which present themselves from the top of Ali Kapee. It is one broad and large paradise dimmed with the warm haze, which hangs above forest and minar, dome and palace, city and plain during the morning hours, and indistinct and unreal appears the great dun plain around it, [illegible] by its thousand craggy hills.

LEGENDARY STORY.

Amused by the legends told about this dangerous rocky avalanche on which I stood, I turned to my interpreter and asked him:—

"What place is this, Abas?"

"It is the chair or seat [illegible] No, it is Rustam's throne."

"And who was Rustam?" I asked again, though I knew very well, having read that wonderful production, "Shah Nameh," by Ferdousee.

"Rustam was one strong man, sir, stronger than a lion, much stronger than an elephant. He was stronger than a thousand living Persians."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir; he could tear up big mountains and throw them at his enemies. He had a sword, a dreadfully long sword, and with that he could cut a thousand men down at one blow."

"He must have been a very strong and big man, eh? And this house was the place he lived in, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"But don't you think, Abas, this is rather small for such a man as Rustam, if he was so big as you describe him?"

"I don't know, sir."

"And I suppose this was the room he slept in, and this [illegible] his dining table, and [illegible] if he was a good Mussulman he must have spread his carpet [illegible] here?"

"I am sure he must have been a good Mussulman, sir. Yes, sir, this is the place where he prayed at [illegible] and in the morning and evening, and just [illegible] where is the place where he got his water to drink and wash. [illegible] on the rock and [illegible] from the crack there came water, which you may see now."

I went down a few feet and saw the crack and the water which [illegible] was caused by the breath of Allah.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Another legend about the rock is that Balki, Queen of Sheba, being very ill with a strange disease, was sent to be cured to Ispahan as the only district in the kingdom where the climate was uniform, where the seasons came and passed at regular intervals without being subject to variations, and that Solomon built her this house that she might enjoy the purest breezes.

The Queen of Sheba, it seems, is a great character in the East. The Abyssinians claim her as of their country. [illegible] the Emperor of Abyssinia claimed lineal descent from her, and so does the present Prince Menelik, King of Shoa, from Menelik, her son. The Arabs of Arabia Felix have a similar tradition about her.

HILL OF THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS.

From Takht-i-Rustam we rode to the Atesh Kuh, hill of the Fire Worshippers, and here again my inordinate scepticism clashed with the traditions of the natives. It is an isolated hill about three miles from Takht-i-Rustam. On its southern and western sides it seems that it has been used as a quarry for scores of generations. [illegible] wonder is where all the mass of stone taken from the immense quarry has gone. [illegible] see it in Ispahan except in the pavement of Char Bagh, the curbstones and bed of the reservoirs, the lintels of doors and windows and the sides and [illegible] of [illegible] while the stone taken away must have sufficed to build a good sized city all of stone.

We ascended the eastern face of the Atesh Kuh to the summit. At three-fourths of the ascent we passed through a gap in a wall [illegible] feet thick, built of large adobes, each brick about fourteen inches square by about [illegible] thickness, and between each brick were layers of straw. [illegible] Egypt, at [illegible] Hamadan, at Takht-i-Suleiman, at [illegible] Babylon [illegible] massive towers [illegible] Memphis [illegible] of Egypt, with [illegible] of Assyria [illegible] only my guess [illegible] what I have seen.

To [illegible] tell in these [illegible] trade [illegible] [illegible]

until the conquest of Persia by Abu Bekr's Moslem hosts.

But to believe that the Zoroastrian especially built this fortress for their worship is—folly. They practiced their worship on high places. Well, this fortified high place presented them with an opportunity to do so, and if they were piously inclined every fortress in their possession must have contained a select place of worship. Fancy some [illegible] hence travellers coming to Gibraltar and finding the ruins of a Protestant church there, employing that fact as the base of a hypothesis that the British occupied Gibraltar solely for their Protestant worship! Was Jerusalem built solely for the Jewish worship? Is Fortress Monroe, because it contains a chapel, constructed solely for religious purposes?

Another writer, Sir Robert Ker Porter, calls Atesh Kuh "an artificial mount." It is as artificial a mount as Gibraltar is, or else the Rocky Mountains are just as artificial. Ouseley says of it, "A mountain five or six miles distant (from Ispahan), on which are some remains of an edifice not very ancient, but occupying, as tradition relates, the site of a ruined fire temple." Evidently Sir Ouseley did not see it, otherwise he had not called the hill a mountain, and he had not said it was not very ancient. Morier says of it that it is a triangular hill distinctly seen from afar, called the Atesh Gah, or the Place of Fire. It is composed of several strata of rock, and its best ascent is by a path to the eastward. Upon its summit are some old buildings composed of mud bricks baked in the sun, but of a very large size, between which are layers of reeds alone without any apparent cement. The Persians say that these buildings were the works of the Guebers. Sir Morier has been on the top evidently. He is right when he says that there are some ruins of mud buildings on its summit, also when he says the best ascent is by the eastward. I do not know whether he is right when he says it is "triangular." It may be that the straw I saw were merely reeds, but he is very simple when he says that "the Persians say that [illegible] the works of the Guebers." He does not mention the strong walls which mark the hill as being a fort, the only features of it which should indeed give it a celebrity, neither do the other writers I have quoted.

On the highest point of the conical hill is an octagonal building covered by a cupola, pierced by eight doorways, whence a splendid view of Ispahan and its surrounding plains and hills may be obtained.

THE ROCKING MINARETS.

There is another object of curiosity met by almost every traveller about ten miles from Atesh Kuh. This is an insignificant mosque [illegible] which has two rocking minarets. There is a title for you to an open curiosity most [illegible]—minarets that rock or shake. The leaning tower of Pisa, the Syene obelisk yet prostrate, the Strasbourg cathedral tower, the famous La Giralda of Seville, not one of these carries such magnificence with its name as these "rocking minarets" of the Mesjed of Jum Jum. You will suppose, unnaturally, that they shake of their own accord, or at least that there is something wonderful about them—like the Cradle Rock near the Escurial in Spain, or the trembling rock near Teheran in the Shemiran district, or the revolving pillar in the Mosque of Mohammed Ali at Cairo. No writer has been generous enough to describe this "rocking" or "shaking" of the minarets of Jum Jum to satisfy a curiosity which becomes prurient upon the mention of the title. But I consider it my duty to the HERALD and its hundred thousand subscribers to describe this curiosity and to say whether it is a phenomenon most mysterious or whether it is a trick.

IN THE MOSQUE.

We dismounted at the gate of the mosque, and several boys rushed out from behind the hut around to hold our horses, and two mollahs and four promising young men came out of the court of the Mesjed to greet us with gracious salaams—a thing often done here to curious Feringhees. The mollahs and their four neophytes led the way through the gate into the mosque. The full front of the mosque was open in one wide arch. It was roofed with a brick dome. At the back of the mosque was a tomb, and about it and on the walls were hung an innumerable number of relics or offerings, consisting of bits of rags, ravelings of carpets, rams' [illegible] and other [illegible] and filthy things. After examining these precious [illegible] we ascended by a spiral staircase one of the two stunted towers which flanked the mesjed and rose above the dome about twelve feet of the roof. Two of the four young [illegible] who hung so lovingly about the skirts of the mollahs climbed one up each minar, and having arrived at its top we saw them sway their bodies backwards and forwards with [illegible] the slight shells of brick in which they were to shake also. This explains the shaking of the minarets, but I will give a few more details which [illegible] explain the mystery.

The brick towers rise twelve feet above the roof of the [illegible]. They are about three feet square, built of the brick [illegible] so that they are mere shells. A narrow staircase in each affords [illegible] of space for the passage of a gaunt bodied Persian Muezzin [illegible] to the top to chant his warning of the hour of prayer, but not one of the Fat Men's Club of New York could. The [illegible] minars are built on the roof of the mesjed on two [illegible] shaped [illegible] which jut out from the wall two or three feet, while an abundance of [illegible] is [illegible] over them and between each brick. They are thus rendered very frail and unstable, which makes it easy for the swaying weight of a man not only to make them vibrate, which vibration is conveyed to the entire body of the mosque, but to shake them totally over and the men to certain destruction. This is the great mystery explained. Now the cautious mollahs endeavor to make travellers believe that it is the soul of the saint which becomes restless, and some travellers are silly enough, I verily believe, to put faith in the story. Otherwise why did the [illegible] rocking minarets? It were only courteous to their readers to endeavor to explain the causes or boldly state it to be a phenomenon.

CEMETERY OF THE DEAD.

We will now go to Takht Poulad, where the Persian cemetery is situated. The Persians care very little about their ordinary dead, less even than the New Orleans people who clear out their vaults and smash the skulls with mattock and shovel and turn the ghastly refuse to make way for the late comers. There is something inexpressibly touching in the regard which Turks have for the dead. The tombs of [illegible] Hermopolis and [illegible] which the Egyptians manifested for the departed, so do the countless sites [illegible] by sombre groves of cypress near the sweet waters of Job and the hills [illegible] the myriads of graves in Asia Minor tell us what reverence the [illegible] of Turkey entertain for their dead. So do the [illegible] of French peasants which we see [illegible] over the head [illegible]. So do the tombs and vaults [illegible] speak the undying love for dead friends [illegible] which the English people [illegible] and nothing else so tender and touching as the grateful and loving memorials [illegible] in Greenwood Cemetery for those who were [illegible] from among us. Other than this is demoralizing,—nay, [illegible] I am extremely callous, and possibly this may explain the [illegible] character of New Orleans, but as much as the bloody scenes of the bull ring explain the readiness with which Spaniards plunge their long navajas into one another. New Orleans people will say, of course, that because their city lies in a swamp they cannot do otherwise, but the healthy suburb of Algiers lies opposite. Let them make the Mississippi another Styx and let their modern Charon ferry their dead over.

Takht Poulad is a most curious feature of Ispahan. It lies on the western bank of the Zanderood [illegible] right of the Hasht Dest [illegible] seventh Hall. It is a vast field of small cupolas, rising on [illegible] of oblong gravestones, headed by slabs or great blocks of flag-like stones, of humble nameless mounds of [illegible] stone, [illegible] and stone rams and [illegible] the dead, which lie [illegible] and scattered among these are the [illegible] tombs of holy men—and several mausoleums. The cemetery is very much neglected, and paths have been [illegible] stray animals and caravans cut through the extensive graveyard, so that many bones are trodden out of recognition, and there is such a look of desolation over the place [illegible] half a dozen cypresses to be seen in a field two miles square. [illegible] every mournful [illegible] and I was crushing every [illegible] to powder [illegible]

The philosopher of Chelsea, before he had written his "Hero Worship," ought to have travelled in Persia, as he might then have added scores of instances where common clay worships the refined material even in death. Just as at Kerbela and [illegible] of Khorassan [illegible] the dead Shiahs are carried by thousands [illegible] Hassan and Hussein, [illegible] of Ali [illegible] Imaum Riza, do the dead seek as close a contact as possible [illegible] the lesser saints [illegible] the famous [illegible] wide circle of graves.

[illegible] grave, telling in [illegible] words what [illegible] beneath [illegible] a verse from the Koran [illegible] and grave [illegible]

ARMENIAN [illegible]—JULFA.

North [illegible] Persian cemetery [illegible] Armenian [illegible] a mile square. There are [illegible] when Ispahan [illegible] [illegible]

played in the bazaars yet inhabited, and these are numerous. Each trade has its own bazaar lane. In one you hear a tremendous din of hammering on brass and copper, a thousand hammers ringing the loud chorus of tin tan, a thousand arms flash dimly, a thousand heads bob up and down as the process of manipulating the metals into pots and kettles and braziers, jugs and pitchers, trays, dishes, great and small goes on. Next to it you hear an audible rasping, ripping sound, and here are a thousand shoemakers and sandal makers, drawing threads through leather and worsted, extending a thousand arms over their stall, and there is chattering and talking and laughing and a singsong telling all about [illegible] and Rustam's deeds and Lokman wisdom and superstitious mythology going on. In the next [illegible] out of this shoemaker's lane are the keen swords, the sharp and curved scimetars and the murderous Kummers being made, with hammer and forge, rasp and file, and much clash of tempered steel, and quick flashes of light play upon the dingy alcoves from the [illegible] of sunlight which falls on the burnished blades. In the next are the weavers who share the [illegible] with carpet weavers and saddle makers who use a great deal of carpet stuff in coverings for the cumbrous but splendid Persian saddles, and here there is [illegible] with mallets a plenty and phosphorescent [illegible] as the rich glow of the vari-colored threads are crossed and woven and twisted and knit by human hands into the durable carpets of Persia.

In a short bazaar lane to my right, the din of which I brave, is a universal ringing of hammers upon anvils. Stout, befrocked men are laying on to some sharp tune, with which the blacksmiths—disciples of Gobad—are acquainted, while red hot sparks hiss and fly like a shower of meteors as they form the shoes and nails and rods which seem to be all the articles factored here, save a few locks, hinges and latches. Returning again up this lane and striking off towards the left, the aroma from hundreds of spices [illegible] my nostrils and start me to coughing and sneezing violently. Here are dates from Kazeroon and Bushire and Shooshter, raisins from Kasveen and Kashan, rice from Resht and Mazanderan, wine in glass flasks from Hamadan, Teheran, Kasveen and Shiraz, not forgetting the wine of Ispahan, which is superexcellent, innumerable spices of all colors and all sorts from India, Afghanistan, Arabia Felix, Mesopotamia, Bokhara, [illegible], Khorassan, Kurdistan and Beloochistan. They rise in linen bags and bowls and boxes, one above another like the galleries of an amphitheatre.

Read the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and instead of Baghdad read Ispahan, and the city will be before you. Have I not described palaces of Aladdin for you? In the Ispahan bazaar you will see Aladdin himself preceded by his handsome pages and surrounded by his servants, and he on a stallion horse, with a dozen superb creatures saddled in gold and silver cloth after him. You will see Noureddin Ali and his Queen of Beauty, and may dine with many a one such as the Purveyor of the Sultan of Casgar. The [illegible] are telling their stories over again, but this time not before Zobeide, but to a highly amused crowd, and the governor, who is the very picture of Giafar, has a great mind to listen too, but he thinks it would spoil his dignity. And there is Alnaschar, [illegible] back, near his crockery, dreaming no doubt of what he will do when he gets rich, though he does not repeat the wretched catastrophe which ruined him quite. As for princes of Persia dying in love, they are all about me and are passing by the whole time, and Hadji Baba. Why, there is the caravanserai, and close to it is the old barber, his father, busy at his old trade of shaving heads, and the graceless son is laughing at his beard, [illegible] the old fellow into a most [illegible] rage.

JULFA—THE [illegible]

I mentioned Julfa, the Armenian suburb of Ispahan. It was the conqueror Shah Abbas who imported this colony of Armenians and planted it on the other side of the Zanderood, so that at least there should be a river between the Shiahs and the Christians. They came, about [illegible] families of them, from Julfa on the Araxes, in the South Caucasus. They were treated kindly by the great Shah, who knew their worth as traders and mechanics, and during his reign they prospered. They were permitted to build their [illegible] and practice their religion in their way [illegible] taught, and they were allowed the same legal privileges as the Moslems of his capital. But the day came when Mahmoud, the cruel Afghan leader, with drawn sword, entered Julfa and Ispahan, and then there was slaughter, rapine and spoliation. Though Persian princes were subsequently restored to power the prospects of the Armenians were never repaired, for not one of them knew the ways and means of government like Shah Abbas, for he could sacrifice his love of gold to the welfare of his most promising subjects, but Fath Ali Shah could not, Mohammed Shah did not and Nasr-ed-deen Shah will not—the foolish despots! The Armenians are now reduced to 600 families, while Ispahan has no over [illegible] Mohammedans.

In Julfa live [illegible] churches and a cathedral, and by far too many priests. I went to see the cathedral, and for Julfa it is a very [illegible] church. It contains a number of large and small pictures, but nothing of a high order. A multitude of large eyed, long haired saints look out from the canvas with aureoles of glory playing round their heads. The atmosphere is redolent of incense. The roof is sheeted with gold, and the mystery of the redemption by the Holy One of Israel is everywhere set forth in paint and gilt.

In the yard of the church is buried the traveller, Claudius James Rich, who died at Shiraz, 1821, and was afterwards removed to his present resting place [illegible]. There are some other English graves there.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

While looking about the court I was invited to go up and see the Archbishop, who governs all the Armenians in Persia and India. His palace, a very new affair, very handsome and spacious, is right behind the cathedral. I found him on the lofty roof, which overlooks a magnificent scene. A tall, stalwart, majestic old man, most beneficent looking and venerable. My heart went immediately towards [illegible] patriarch, who seemed like a very Abraham, but when I saw him call for wine and arrack, and [illegible] the latter like a veteran trooper, the mortal [illegible] concealed beneath that Jupiterian aspect, and though he was old enough to be my great-grandfather, I felt myself elevated [illegible] at witnessing this weakness.

We sat on the housetop until sunset, looking at the glorious prospect, seeing the strong broad light over the plain and ocean of greenness waning, the verdure becoming deeper [illegible] and ribbed with lines of shadows—the plain losing its grayishness and becoming softer colored, the peaks of Sefi Hill, Atesh Kuh and Rustam's Throne flushing with orange and purple and gleaming in the [illegible] receding sunlight. Then we rose to go, and as we turned to [illegible] "Good evening," the [illegible] the river burst out [illegible] "La Allah il Allah, Mohammed resoul Allah."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The [illegible] vacancies in [illegible] Boston pulpits [illegible] for several years back.

The statue of the late Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, will [illegible]

The steamers State of New York and the City of Hartford, of the New York and Hartford line, are at New London for winter [illegible] and repairs.

It will be good news to all neat housewives to learn that brooms are fully two dollars a dozen cheaper now than they were three months ago, the corn having fallen in price one half at least.

Mrs. Anna Light, widow of the late Peter Light, died at Waldoboro, Me., on the [illegible] inst., aged ninety-nine years and eight months. In early life she was a domestic in the family of General Knox, at Thomaston.

The [illegible] Pittsfield, Mass., have [illegible] a cause of [illegible] intoxicating drinks as a beverage and the [illegible] law. They thought they only joined a church, but find they also became members of a total abstinence society.

There will be in Boston an annular eclipse soon after sunrise on September [illegible]; on July 29, 1878, the great eclipse of [illegible] will turn for the fourth time [illegible] Colorado, Texas and [illegible] and in the last year of this century, on May 28, 1900, there will be another [illegible] of the sun in the United States, near Norfolk, Va.

The [illegible] of the Commonwealth's land in the Back Bay [illegible] exclusive of streets [illegible] square feet, which will produce an average of more than two dollars per foot, and [illegible] of this remains to be filled. The [illegible] sales of land belonging to the Commonwealth in the Back Bay from the beginning have amounted to $[illegible].

On the 10th inst. a man by the name of Wesley C[illegible] was killed near [illegible] Atlanta, Ga., by a woman named [illegible]. It seems from the statements [illegible] had been making [illegible] advances toward her and [illegible] under the influence of liquor he went to [illegible] she seized an axe and split his head open, killing him instantly.

The San Francisco [illegible] wheat [illegible] [illegible]

EUROPE.

Criticisms of the English and Irish Press on President Grant's Message.

Unpleasant Pertinacity on a Series of Petty Quarrels.

Progress of Affairs Under the New Regime at Rome.

ROME.

The Romans in Parliament—The Old Aristocracy Coming Up—How the Middle Classes are Represented—An Israelite in the Aldermanic Chambers—A Hebrew Mother's Story—Necessity of Political Independence—A Pontifical General's Flight

ROME, Nov 20, 1870.

The definitive trial of strength between the moderates and the advanced party with regard to the elections in Rome took place on Sunday morning and concluded with the complete triumph of the moderates, whose candidates were returned by all the five electoral colleges of Rome. The only college in which there could exist any doubt about the victory was the fifth, that of Ripa and Borgo. In fact the Leonine City, in which on the preceding Sunday the republican candidate, Colonel Amadei, was at the head of the poll, beating the moderate candidate, Duke of Sermoneta, although not in sufficient proportions to insure his return to Parliament, on Sunday last the case was reversed and the Duke obtained nearly double the number of votes given to the Colonel. It is remarkable how the representative of one of the most ancient families in Rome, the Caetani, has long been distinguished by his enlightened political principles and his love of liberty [illegible]. He occupied a post in Pius IX.'s liberal ministry in 1847 and, after the twenty years obligatory retirement caused by the fatal restoration in 1849, emerged again in September last as president of the Roman provisional junta of government, which office he discharged with universal applause in the responsible period between the entry of the Italian troops and the arrival of the royal lieutenant, General Lamarmora. An ardent lover of [illegible] the Duke has worn out his sight in its pursuit, but he makes excellent use of his speech [illegible] the Grand Cordon of the Annunziata when he headed the Roman deputation to present the *plebiscite* of annexation to His Majesty.

The Roman aristocracy [illegible] one of its members among the [illegible] elected to [illegible] at the Eternal City, Don Emanuele [illegible] the Advocate Marchetti [illegible] their [illegible] during many years when patriotism was a crime in Rome.

This morning the Municipal Council assembled for the first time and elected [illegible] Lunati and Pia[illegible] Signor Alatri [illegible] Signor Alatri is one of the most [illegible] members of the Hebrew community [illegible] alderman of Rome.

A touching case of a Hebrew mother, Signora Allegra [illegible] by orders of the Cardinal Vicar [illegible] months. The poor woman [illegible] transferred her [illegible] to Leghorn [illegible] Recent [illegible] the new [illegible] to be [illegible]

The Pope [illegible] Catholic [illegible] Cardinal Antonelli's diplomatic note to the [illegible] foreign courts condemning [illegible] the Italian [illegible] allude to [illegible] the public [illegible] the Cardinal [illegible]

[illegible]

TURKEY.

The Arrival of General [illegible] at Constantinople—[illegible] Washington—[illegible] American War [illegible]

[illegible]

subsiding. It is not now likely that the Russian designs creating any trouble in the East on the subject. The neutralization of the Black Sea will probably be modified.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

Tone of the English Weekly Press on the President's Message.

All the leading daily journals of England and Ireland have discussed President Grant's Message, and from the views expressed it is evident they do not regard it with very pleasant feelings. Not only the Alabama claims but the fisheries question, is now the source of a good deal of uneasiness on the other side of the Atlantic. Following the course of the dailies the weeklies have taken up the Message. The following extracts will give an idea of their sentiments:—

The London *Saturday Review* speaks in this manner:—

GRANT, BUTLER AND THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Congress and the American people would scarcely have tolerated an official proposal that Canada should without pretext of right be seized and annexed by the absurd machinery of a succession of provincial plebiscites, but General Grant harps with unpleasant pertinacity on a series of petty quarrels which he seems unaccountably anxious to fasten upon Canada. For some time past General Butler has been endeavoring to excite popular feeling on the subject of the Canadian fisheries, and it seems not impossible that his agitation may have been designed to prepare the way for the President's complaints in relation to the same subject. The late capture by an English cruiser of a fishing vessel belonging to some of General Butler's constituents [illegible] resulted from some deliberate breach of the fishing laws committed for the purpose of causing a collision. It would seem either that the capture came too late to furnish matter for a complaint in the Message, or that it was too regular and lawful to serve as a pretext for remonstrance. The event, if it had occurred in time, would have been welcome to a litigant who seems to look out eagerly for any definite charge against his opponent. From the telegraphic summary of the Message it may be collected that the Canadians, like the inhabitants of all other countries, exercise the exclusive right of fishing within their own territorial waters. They have enacted laws for the protection of their property and for the discouragement of trespasses, and General Grant actually alleges as a grievance the [illegible] found necessary to apply or to enforce. It is not pretended that Canadian fisheries [illegible] allowed to [illegible] American fisheries, or that the municipal legislation of Canada is inconsistent with international law. A litigious landowner might as reasonably object to the erection of a fence by his neighbor on the boundary of his property. The reprisals which are threatened in the Message are wholly unprovoked, and unless a Congress shares the prejudices of General Grant and General Butler it is difficult to suppose the President's suggestion will be adopted. The demand that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to American commerce, as the Rhine and Danube are protected by European treaties, would be [illegible] the Canadian government, but it may be doubted whether the American pretensions are confined to a commercial right of way.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In a highly mysterious passage the President recommends the formation of closer commercial relations with the South American republics on the singular ground that the political connection of Europe with the American Continent is diminishing [illegible]

[illegible]

The London *Economist* concludes an editorial bearing the title of "The Weak Points of American Diplomacy" in the following terms:—

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES DIFFICULTY.

[illegible] We cannot call upon the Canadian government [illegible]

[illegible]

fection of Great Britain contained in the document:—

The President of the United States proposes to buy up the claims of his subjects upon England for the losses caused by the depredations of the Alabama. [illegible] creditors of the latter and purchased up their claims. He could in this way fall upon him in some moment of embarrassment and insist upon payment to the uttermost farthing. This is the [illegible] of the proceeding recommended by General Grant. Congress will be called upon to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and ownership of the claims and to give notice of them to Her Majesty's representative at Washington. Once the amount and ownership of the claims are arranged authority will be given for their settlement by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of these claims and the responsible control of all demands upon Great Britain. It will be seen that this mode of action puts the question altogether outside the pale of arbitration. The representative of England at the capital of the United States could not appear before the Commission without admitting the liability of his government. The claims might be made to amount to a fabulous sum. The seizure of a British fishing vessel by the Canadian coastguard for trespassing within the limits of the Dominion fisheries is a more recent ground of complaint. In reference to this the President declares it will be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens—a sentence which may mean a great deal or very little. The general tone of the Message is not of a character calculated to lessen the anxieties of Lord Granville. It indicates not so much a hostile feeling on the part of the United States against England as the existence of such a feeling elsewhere and an inclination on the part of the United States to take advantage of it. There is one warning impressed on the government by these intimations flashing upon us from so many quarters. It is that the navy should be made as powerful and as numerous as wealth and energy can make it, and that the military forces of the whole kingdom should at once be placed upon a footing calculated to ensure respect for the national will and safety of the national dominions. The question is no longer one of clippings and savings, but concerns the existence of Great Britain as one of the chief powers of the earth.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* of the 6th, a strong Irish tory paper, discusses the Alabama claims in the following manner:—

The difficulty about the Alabama claims was entirely home made, just as the difficulty about the Trent would have been but for the courage and promptitude of Lord Palmerston, and just as the present Russian difficulty will be if the [illegible] words of Lord Granville should be frustrated by [illegible] If the British government had said at the outset that they would not hold the nation accountable for consequential damages in this case there would have been no more about it. By [illegible] and vacillating backing and filling [illegible] the acts of a privateer which happened to be built in England in some sort [illegible] They were nothing of the kind. It would be as reasonable for Prussia to demand from England damage on the part of the many [illegible] of Landwehrmen who have fallen by English rifles supplied to the garrison of Paris by Birmingham gunmakers as for America to claim compensation for losses inflicted by her own rebel citizens sailing in a British built ship. Two motives keep up the remarkable irritation about the Alabama. It is available for electioneering [illegible] in America and for stockjobbing [illegible] in England. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED. LIFE OF BEETHOVEN [illegible] Moscheles [illegible] Dixon & Co. [illegible]

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Volume XXII. No. XLIII. December 1870. [illegible] X. Appendix. Insurance Good, Bad and Indifferent. [illegible] EDWARD I. SEARS, LL.D., Editor and Proprietor, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, JANUARY NUMBER [illegible] S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GEORGE L. FOX

THE GREAT CLOWN

OLYMPIC MATINEE,

THIS AFTERNOON AT TWO

W[illegible]

WILLIE

WINKIE,

THE PANTOMIME OF THE PERIOD

TWELFTH WEEK

OF ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE MATINEE TODAY AT 2½
GLOBE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
GLOBE THE GREAT SENSATION
GLOBE A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING
GLOBE ALL THE STAR TROUPE
GLOBE IN A GRAND OLIO OF FUN
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GLOBE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
GLOBE EXTRA MATINEE
GLOBE MONDAY NEXT
GLOBE CHRISTMAS DAY

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
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[illegible] Dec 24
will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama,
THE BLACK CROOK.
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
NEW COSTUMES.
NEW MUSIC.
NEW MARCHES.
NEW TABLEAUX.
NEW COMPANY.
NEW ARTISTS,
AND THE
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE
CHRISTMAS (MONDAY) AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL MATINEE NOTICE.
SATURDAY BLACK CROOK MATINEE MONDAY
COMMENCING AT HALF PAST ONE
IN THE
SAME SPLENDID STYLE AS AT NIGHT
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY [illegible]
SPECIAL MATINEE, MONDAY (CHRISTMAS)

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
[illegible]

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
[illegible] Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS
[illegible]

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE
[illegible]
NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT
[illegible] EXTRA NOTICE. MONDAY NEXT [illegible]
A GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2
[illegible] ON MONDAY NEXT

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AV. AND 3[illegible] ST.
ADMISSION ONLY [illegible] CENTS.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
PANORAMA, GALLERY, ART [illegible]
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GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
MAGNIFICENT PICTURES,
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[illegible] CHRISTMAS TREES.
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TOYS [illegible] AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
AUCTION EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.
EVERYBODY SHOULD ATTEND.

IRELAND IN SHADOW AND SUNSHINE [illegible]

PIANOFORTES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

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LAST WEEK BUT TWO
[illegible]
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JOSEPH JEFFERSON
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RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO
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Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre [illegible] at Dixon & Co's Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, [illegible] celebrated play of [illegible]

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
on MONDAY [illegible] at 1½ o'clock.

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Proprietor and Manager MR. LESTER WALLACK
In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
This Saturday, at 1½, LAST COQUETTES MATINEE.
This Saturday night, COQUETTES.
Monday (Christmas Night) Last time this season, COQUETTES.
Tuesday, Dec 27—First time this season THE HEIR AT LAW.
Wednesday, Dec 28—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Thursday, Dec 29. Last time this season THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Friday, Dec 30. Last time this season—THE HEIR AT LAW.
Saturday Matinee, Dec 31. Last time this season THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Saturday night, Dec 31. Last time this season THE [illegible] FAMILY.
The above arrangement must be strictly adhered to in consequence of the approaching production of a series of
NEW PLAYS,
commencing with Mr. T. W. Robertson's
WAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
We are ready with another new Drama.
First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of
[illegible]
OF [illegible] PRIDE.
NEW SCENERY,
MACHINERY,
MARCHES and
BATTLE SCENE.
With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of
NECK AND NECK
OR THE
HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
Being the fourth week of its representation.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS EVE.
Three
GREAT DRAMAS
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.
Charles Foster's Great Drama of
NECK AND NECK, NECK AND NECK, NECK AND NECK,
OR THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE
will be repeated for the [illegible] time.
The Comic [illegible] of the LAST OF THE VILLAGE | ROBBERS OF THE RHINE or the HAG OF THE TOMB
Monday, Celebration of
CHRISTMAS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE, Managers.
MATINEE. COMIQUE. MATINEE.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON. ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
THE BALLET OF THE SILVER KNIGHTS.
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
EMMA GRATTAN. EMMA ALFORD.
M. SIDNEY FRANKS.
THE TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
THE BLACK DWARF. THE BLACK DWARF
with its laughable and interesting incidents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
MONDAY, Dec 26, commencing at [illegible] o'clock.
A MONSTER BILL FOR THE OCCASION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT, Director.
GLORIOUS HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BRILLIANT PARAPHERNALIA.
CINDERELLA'S HOME.
FAIRY CHARIOT DRAWN BY A TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
SIXTY LILLIPUTIAN LORDS AND LADIES.
WHOEVER THE SLIPPER FITS THE PRINCE WILL MARRY.
ULTIMATE REWARD OF BENEVOLENCE AND VIRTUE.
In addition to [illegible] EACH AND EVERY ENTERTAINMENT [illegible] DARING BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SKILL AND WONDERS,
[illegible]
LEADING ARTISTS OF THE ARENA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
MR.
LESTER WALLACK
Has been [illegible]
MONDAY, DECEMBER [illegible]
and
WALLACK'S COMPANY,
On which occasion will be presented [illegible]
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Box book open [illegible]

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
[illegible]
THE SOLOISTS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH [illegible]
ERNEST [illegible]
GRAND [illegible]
SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER [illegible]
[illegible]

READ THE
[illegible]
CONTAINS MORE NEWS
THAN
[illegible] OTHER [illegible] COMBINED
AND HAS
THE [illegible]
OF ANY
EVENING NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY.
FULL REPORTS
OF ALL
THE
[illegible]
THEATRES [illegible]
AND RACE
[illegible]
LOCAL | THE | GENERAL
NEWS | ONLY | NEWS
FROM | EVENING | FROM
ALL | PAPER | ALL
PARTS | RECEIVING | PARTS
OF | SPECIAL | OF
THE | CABLE | THE

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Tenth week of the engagement of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON.
[illegible]
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF PARIS.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. PARIS.
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M. PARIS.
PARIS.
[illegible] Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT
[illegible] DAY, DECEMBER 26,
THREE PERFORMANCES.
[illegible]
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday at 2 P. M.
First appearance of [illegible]
JOHNNY THOMPSON
[illegible]
ON HAND OR THREE TO THE LAST.

TINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
Extra Matinee Christmas Day. Little Jack Sheppard and Pretty [illegible]
Little Jack Sheppard and Ro[illegible] Jenkins.
[illegible]
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE
THE NEW
LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!!
SARATOGA!!!
Superb Local Scenery by ROBERTS. Original Music by STOEPEL. Unique Mechanism by SANDERS.
ACT I.—THE CEDAR WALK AT CENTRAL PARK.
ACT II.—PARLORS AT CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA.
ACT III.—SARATOGA LAKE.
ACT IV.—CONGRESS SPRINGS, SARATOGA.
ACT V.—PRIVATE PARLOR, NO. 8.
Characters by Miss Davenport, Miss Morant, Miss Morris, Miss Dellz, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, [illegible] Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Whiting, [illegible] Mr. Bascom, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman, [illegible]
SARATOGA MATINEE CHRISTMAS, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
In preparation, DION BOUCICAULT'S last new play—as produced in London—a Drama of
POWERFUL DRAMATIC EFFECT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MISS KATE FIELD
WILL DELIVER
HER NEW LECTURE
ON CHARLES DICKENS
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SUNDAY NEXT,
DECEMBER 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission: Reserved Seats $1; Family Circle [illegible] cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
Offenbach's charming opera
BARBE BLEUE.
The queen of comic opera
MLLE. AIMEE
will appear in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATINEE MONDAY, Dec 26.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices [illegible] Broadway and Erie office, corner Twenty [illegible] and Fifth avenue.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
[illegible]
Messrs. [illegible] STANLEY, C. W. DAVENPORT, [illegible] Foster, [illegible]
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT,
J. W. McANDREWS, JOHNNY SULLY.
LITTLE JACK [illegible]
First time of the [illegible]
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY GRAND MATINEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS [illegible] MINSTRELS.
Seats secured in advance [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
[illegible] SUCCESS
[illegible]
THE LAUGHING [illegible]
[illegible]
Get your seats. The [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]
TODAY [illegible] AT 2,
[illegible]
NEXT WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
[illegible] LA GRANDE DUCHESSE [illegible] LE PETIT FAUST and LES BRIGANDS.
[illegible]

SECOND APPEARANCE OF [illegible]
STEINWAY HALL [illegible] DECEMBER 23,
[illegible]
Tickets $1 each [illegible]
[illegible] Broadway and [illegible]

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Second week of the great [illegible]
[illegible] Every Night
CHRISTMAS MATINEE [illegible] Dec [illegible] at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible]
NED WEST [illegible] R. WILLIS,
[illegible]

HARLEM [illegible] HALL.
[illegible]
[illegible] COMPANY
[illegible]

IRVING HALL [illegible] MATINEE HALL.
[illegible]

CATHOLIC [illegible]
[illegible] HALL,
SATURDAY, [illegible] 24,
[illegible]

[illegible]

DR. [illegible] ANATOMICAL [illegible]
[illegible]

618 [illegible] MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
[illegible]

THEATRE AND [illegible] TICKET OFFICE—[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

THE BALL SEASON.

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

[illegible]